SIERRA LEONE A COLONY RICH IN GEMS AND ORES

Has Harbor Big Enough for All Navies

[This is another article in a series by the chief of the London bureau of The Chicago Tribune who is on a tour of British, French, and Belgian colonies in Africa.]

BY ARTHUR VEYSEY

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone, Nov. 28—Freetown harbor is one of the biggest in the world. It could accommodate all of the navies of all nations at one time. Rare is the day, however, when it shelters more than one ship.

The harbor, about six miles wide and 30 miles long, lies at the mouth of the Sierra Leone river. It was an important convoy center during the war. On its busiest day, just before the North African invasion, it harbored 230 ships. A giant steel cable and net was spread across the entrance from a series of house size steel drums. The net is stored on shore now, well painted and ready for instant use again.

Several score ships were sunk just outside the harbor by German submarines. The British, always ready to take a crack at the French, say the subs operated from bases on French African soil to the north of here. One torpedoed ship came into the harbor aflame and another came in with a big hole in its side. Both sank in the bay and their masts are remembrances of the war.

Freetown harbor is getting its first dock for steamships. The old stone quays, that go back 400 years, are large enough only for the sailing vessels of those days. Modern ships must anchor in the bay and unload onto barges. About $3,000,000 is being spent for the first deep water dock. By this time next year, the biggest fraters should be able to come alongside. Even the liner United States could put its passengers ashore right onto the red earth of Africa, altho somebody might have to use force to keep them here.

The heaviest export from this British colony is iron ore. The British mining company has built its own railroad running, or loping, from its open pit mine 50 miles inland to a little spit 15 miles up the bay. The ore is dumped from the cars onto a traveling belt which protrudes out into the water on a series of stilts, and drops with a roar into waiting ships.

Besides iron ore, Sierre Leone also yields diamonds and chrome. All mines together will take in about $6,000,000 this year, of which less than $1,000,000 is spent on wages for about 80 Europeans and 6,000 Africans, less than $1,000,000 on supplies, and about $500,000 on other things. This leaves a profit of about $3,500,000. The colonial government says, however, it will take $2,000,000 of that in taxes. Once most of the mining taxes were handed over to the British government. Now the colony's treasury takes three-fourths of the money collection from the mines.

The diamonds are found underfoot in the soil. You just dig up a lot of earth, wash away the dirt and what you have left—about a half a handful a day—is diamonds. Most of the stones are of poor quality and go to industry for use in cutting tools, but some of the stones are truly gems—clear and bright.

In South Africa, the origin of the diamonds has been traced to "pipes" of blue earth near Kimberley in which they had been brought, long ago, from deep within the earth. The source of the Sierra Leone diamonds is still unknown. Some geologists think the diamonds were washed from a mountain that now is under the Atlantic. They say Brazilian diamonds may have come from the same mountain. But on that you can get into an argument.

Britain does right well from the colony. Shipments are worth about $30,000,000 this year while purcsases are kept down to about $35,000,000, which allows a surplus for Britain to spend on itself. Furthermore almost all of the business is in British hands. About 70 Americans live in the colony almost all missionaries. Tarifs favor British salesmen.

The colonial administration collects about $11,000,000 this year in taxes, half of it coming from import and export duties. Tax collections are five times as much as before the war. The extra sums go on projects such as the dock, roads, power plants, schools and hospitals.

About three-fourths of the children in Freetown are in school. The others seem to be out picking pockets. In the rural area only about one child in 20 is in school, despite the expansion.

Freetown calls itself the Athens of West Africa. It had the first African schools. run by missionaries. It had West Africa's first university. Today missionaries run most of the schools, altho the government helps pay the cost.

There is a flavor of America's deep south about Freetown. Its streets are laid out in neat squares. Its old homes have a first story of whitewashed stone, streaked with black from the moisture, and a second story of wide clapboards weathered a deep gray. Shutters serve for windows and at dusk oldsters lean from the windows to watch the children play and the couples court.

A lot of the old families, who call themselves Sierra Leonese or Creole, have Welsh names. "Most of the early sailors were Welsh," the English administrator explains cattily.

A long time ago two English traders settled down the coast. One died. The other carved a magnificent tombstone for him. The years passed. The other trader died. Their little settlement became derelict, the tombstone overgrown. In Freetown a tombstone is a considerable possession. Indeed, it can be a mark of distinction. So one very smart family here has carted the tombstone back to town and set it up over their family plot in the cemetery. Of ourse, to make things fit, they have adopted the old settler's name.

House Of Chiefs Is Demanded For East

Request Made By 40

ABA, Nov. 21.— About 40 Chiefs met here to demand the creation of a House of Chiefs in the Eastern Region. They were led by Chief F. N. Ezerioha.

It was contended that as other sister regions had their own House of Chiefs, the East ought to have theirs.

The North and West each accommodate about 40 members in their Houses of Chiefs.

The Chiefs are elected on a basis of seniority.

Each division is represented, in the case of the West, by the head of a duly constituted native authority, that is to say the Oba and the next in rank to him.

The Northern House which has more members comprises the Emirs, Sultan and the sub-Chiefs.

The argument was raised in this meeting of Eastern Chiefs that before the advent of the British there were Chiefs.

Meanwhile, the Eastern press is concentrating its attention on the critical aspects of the suggestion.

No provision for an Eastern House of Chiefs was made in the new Nigerian Constitution.

A committee appointed by the meeting will study the proposals and submit its recommendations to the Chiefs soon.

African Witch Doctors Organize

FIVE hundred strong, outstanding medicine men trooped into Pretoria the other day for their first great convention. They came fully dressed for the occasion, with headdresses of beads or feathers, clanking bracelets and earrings, and costume jewelry made of bones, shells, bells, animal horns and beer bottle tops. Officially constituting the African Dingaka Association, they were the witch doctors from the Union of South Africa and their cousins from Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland.

Said President Lukus Somo: "We have come to reaffirm our faith in the old native customs and in the spirits of our ancestors." The witch doctors had another, more practical, purpose — they wanted government recognition of their professional organization.

To impress the government with the seriousness of their calling, they voted 10,000 pounds to set up a medical school in Johannesburg—to help "weed out the quacks and illiterates from among the medicine men," as Somo put it. The school will be in a two-story building, with shops for witch doctors and herbalists on the ground floor. In its syllabus will be a course in "throwing the bones" —a method of diagnosis in which four-inch pieces of ivory or ox bone are dropped on a sanded floor.

Officially, the convention took a dim view of ancient "prescriptions" in which parts of the human body, charred and powdered, are used. The advertising of such muti (medicine) has just been forbidden by the South African government. Ingredients for this muti are usually obtained by ritual murders, of which there have been a dozen in Basutoland alone this year. The witch doctors in convention assembled asked the government to lift the advertising ban on muti. They forgot to explain why it is all right for them to use human organs but wrong for the "quacks" (non-members of the Dingaka Association) to do so. They also forgot to tell where they get the human parts for their own prescriptions.

Technical Coop Director

Davis in Liberia On Point 4 Job

MONROVIA — Dr. John W. Davis, newly appointed U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Liberia, has reached Monrovia to assume his new post.

Dr. Davis, former president of West Virginia State College and an outstanding American educator, will have charge of the Point 4 program in Liberia under general direction of the U. S. Ambassador Edward R. Dudley.

The United States and Liberia signed a general Point 4 agreement on Dec. 22, 1950.

THE POINT 4 program aims primarily at helping Liberia improve its agriculture, public health and sanitation facilities, school system, road and communications network, port and electric power facilities, public administration and natural resources.

Another important objective is the encouragement of private capital investments and foreign trade.

A picture exhibition on Dr. Davis has been placed on display for one week in front of the United States Information Service on Broad Street, Monrovia.

COMMUNISM IN AFRICA

It should not come as a surprise to learn, as Cyrus L. Sulzberger tells us in a dispatch from Addis Ababa, that there are few Russians and little communism in Abyssinia. This is, in fact, generally true of the whole of Africa, even of Tunisia and Morocco, where there is so much agitation and revolutionary fervor. It is also true of Kenya, where the Mau Mau terrorists are giving the British colonial Government a great deal of trouble. Even in South Africa the efforts of the Malan Government to give the impression that there is a grave Communist threat carries no conviction, for there is no adequate evidence to bear out the charges.

At first sight this seems an anomaly. We are, in the first place, prone to believe these days that where there is revolutionary smoke there must be Communist fire. We know that the conditions throughout a large part of Africa are ideal for the propagation of communism. There is a vast basis of mass misery, poverty, ignorance and disease; there are great inequalities of wealth; there is land hunger which turns against white settlers; there is the contemporary urge for national independence and sovereignty against the so-called imperial Powers.

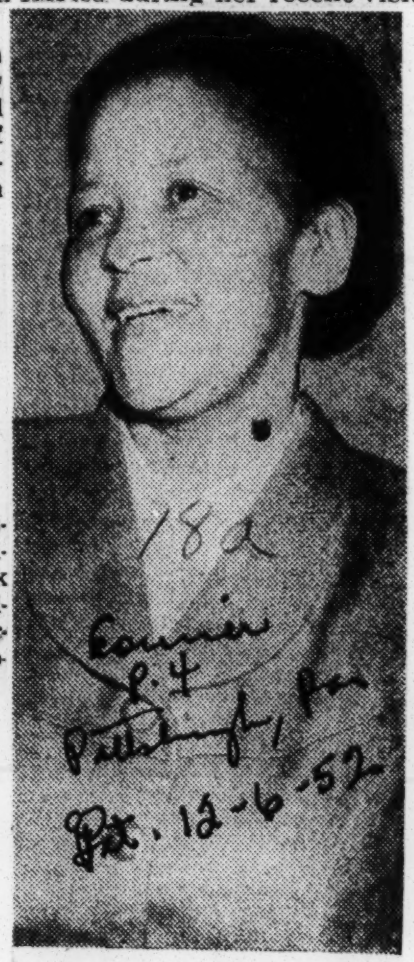
Similar features helped enormously to bring about a Communist revolution in China, for instance. Why do they not bring the same result in Africa? The answer is a complicated one. In the first place, the Russians and their agents cannot be everywhere. They are neither ubiquitous nor omnipotent. They have not enough trained, disciplined revolutionaries to go around. They face an alert and suspicious ruling class in every spot. They have no mass followings in any underdeveloped country. They could not begin to sustain a Communist regime in any place detached from the Soviet bloc, which is to say out of reach of Russian arms. A revolution in such a place would be premature and hence undesirable.

Another factor of basic importance is that the prevailing movement in all dependent and underdeveloped countries is nationalism, not communism, and these are two quite different phenomena. Communism supports and uses nationalism, as it does every factor which tends to break down the existing structures of non-Communist societies. This is what the Kremlin is trying to do in Africa. The prevailing trends favor the Communists; yet the fact remains that the Reds have a long way to go and the democratic world has a certain time in which to save the game.

Bennett Hears African Mother's Story

Tells How South African Whites Wage War of Terror, Violence

GREENSBORO, N. C.—A native African mother, whose son was arrested by white police for speaking at a mass rally in the Cape Province, unfolded a story of human oppression in the Union of South Africa during her recent visit at Bennett College.



MRS. Z. K. MATTHEWS
. . . no papers means jail

The mother, Mrs. Zachariah Keodirelang Matthews, is now touring colleges in the United States telling of the struggle of the African people against segregation laws imposed upon them in the Union.

Expressing regret about the recent violence between the Africans and whites in the Cape Province, Mrs. Matthews said that the movement of her people is one of passive resistance. "We are quite sure," she asserted, "that white police instigated the rioting there."

* * *

MRS. MATTHEWS, whose husband is now an instructor on African problems at a New York School, is a graduate of the University of South Africa. She arrived in the United States in September.

Relating the story of her son's arrest, Mrs. Matthews said that meetings protesting the treatment of Africans by the ruling British and Dutch have been broken up by police under a special law called "The Suppression of Communist Act."

It was by this authority that police apprehended her son, and she reported that twenty-eight other natives attending the same rally were seized with him. "We have never had a very strong Communist party in South Africa," she protested.

* * *

THE SMALL, African woman said that her sister-in-law was arrested recently and sentenced to eighty-eight days in jail for being on the streets in the Cape Province after 9 P. M. curfew.

"Our jails are over-crowded now," she declared, "thousands of my people have been imprisoned."

Mrs. Matthews said that the white government paid prisoners to wear their own clothing because there was not enough prison clothing to provide for them.

She said her people have been deprived of the right to vote and own property other than land set aside by the white government. "And you have to carry about eleven legal papers with you all the time," she stated, "the police are constantly asking to see them. If you don't produce the papers, you go straight to jail."

Moslem And Negro Revolts In Africa Threaten Empires British And French Built Up

Airports America's Millions Constructed For Safety Of West Could Be Endangered By Uprisings —Natives Seek Equality, Advantages

By ARTHUR GAVSHON
Associated Press Diplomatic Correspondent

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Simmering Moslem and Negro revolts against the white man's rule today threaten to change the form of the great British and French empires in Africa.

At the same time they are endangering a key continental redoubt of the West.

Tensions have risen in two main regions: In the Africa of 40,000,000 Moslems who look suspiciously across the Mediterranean at Europe and in the Negroes' Africa that bulges below the Equator down to Prime Minister Daniel Malan's bailiwick in the South.

Fierce and furious clashes against authority have taken place this year in Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Kenya and South Africa. Although the Moslems and Negroes want different things they have in common a quickly-rising nationalism which has set them agitating for change.

Their nationalism could become a dagger in the heart of the Allies who are trying to build up barricades in the region.

Africa is more than a platform for a chain of Allies' strategic bombing bases facing Russia. It is a reservoir of fighting manpower and scarce materials. It could become again, as once it was, the granary of food-short Europe.

To the outside World the Dark Continent was little more than a coastline on the map; then it became a hunting ground for slaves, next it was parcelled up as the property of West European powers, and its people regarded as cheap workers.

Realizing this today, the native peoples have begun to set a price on their co-operation.

Want Equal Representation

What price are the two Africas asking?

Moslem inhabitants of the French North African empire that sprawls along the Mediterranean rim and the East Atlantic have begun to insist on independence. Rampaging riots, strikes and pistol-shot politics in Morocco, Tunisia and some times in quieter Algeria have kept step with the quickening beat-beat of the deeper turmoil pulsating through the Arab world.

The Negroes of Black Africa who have discovered the outside world seem to want something else again —equality with the white man. In equatorial and more southern lands, independence is a rainbow even for the white man. The jungle and death-dealing diseases are the real bosses.

The black man believes equality could bring with it a sharing of the white man's science and skill and a strong partnership to beat malignant nature.

Meantime for the West which is developing new, urgent economic and strategic interests in Africa a clear danger is arising: Communists have started to link their own struggle against the Allies with the natives' fight for independence and equality.

Already the communist whirlwinds which swept part of Asia have sent more than just breezes to disturb the longtime surface calm of Africa's 200 million primitive peoples. In the debating halls of the United Nations, Russia and her friends have joined Arab, Asian and African spokesmen to blast the policies of France, Britain and South Africa in the teeth of their protests.

Inspired By Others

The non-whites' awakening in the two Africas was hurried by the emergence of such lands as India, Pakistan, Jordan and backward Libya as independent nations.

In particular Negroes of British Africa watched enviously as Britain turned over limited self-rule to the Gold Coast on the western seaboard.

Three other things helped spur this awakening:

1. A non-white proletariat arose with the wartime industrial revolutions in Africa, giving voice to some coherent political demands.

2. So insistently did the Allies talk during the war of freedom and democracy for all that Africans today cannot understand British and French arguments that the march to self-rule must be disciplined and deserved.

3. A growing awareness of the contrasts between white and non-white living standards.

Yet the nationalism of African Moslems and Negroes has not reached the same revolutionary scale as the movements which swept Asia.

One big difference between the Asian and African peoples:

Despite communal splits, the Asians have long been united over wide fields of religion and culture which endured from their ancient civilizations.

Africa's vastly different peoples have only their tribal organization, their backwardness and poverty in common. Doctor Livingstone found Negroes who did not know the name of a hill or a tribe 20 miles away. Until the white man came great tracts of the continent had been without the wheel, the plow, stone houses, a written language and therefore a history.

Hope Seen In Naguib

In Egypt, where an uneasy quiet broods, Strongman Mohammed Naguib the prime minister has become a symbol to most Moslem Nationalists, especially in Morocco and Tunisia in the west and in Iran and Iraq in the east.

Five months after General Naguib seized power, forced King

Farouk to abdicate and set out to cleeanse thee nation's life, his revolutionary regime seems to be entering a new phase. A new constitution is being written. Better British-Egyptian relations appear likely.

But Naguib also has pardoned some of Farouk's former courtiers and is in touch with arch-Nationalist Mustafa Nahas, a former Premier who sought to chase the British out of their Suez Canal Zone bases.

Moroccan tension remains high after days of blood-letting earlier this month. Moslems in the protected state generally are united in demanding some change. Moderates might be satisfied with a sort of dominion status, extremists call for full independence. The position of 350,000 whites among the 8,500,000 population is precarious.

Tunisia, together with Morocco and Algeria, make up the 4,300,000-mile-square French North African empire. Like Morocco it is ruled by all-powerful French residents-general. The Bey of Tunis—like the Sultan of Morocco—has shorn powers. It too is a protectorate. Among its 750,000 people Western influences are strong, for Tunisians have neither the tribalism nor the feudalism of the warlike Moroccans. Negotiations for a new status between the Bey and the French so far have proved fruitless.

Partnership Hopes Fade

Many Negroes in British Africa saw a pattern for a future black-white partnership in the impressive Gold Coast experiment. But the deepening black-white feud in Kenya has damped their spirits. White influence in the East African Colony is strong while in the Gold Coast it is not. As a result in Africa below the Sahara Desert crucial situations have arisen to test Britain's policies.

In the troubled British Commonwealth State of South Africa race rivalries continue steadily to deepen. As Egyptian affairs set the pace of nationalism among the Northern Moslems so South African events condition the nature of the unfolding Southern struggle between black and white.

Most of South Africa's 2½ million whites support Malan in his bid to preserve their supremacy over 10 million Negroes, Asians and colored (mixed blood) folk. Not all like the way he has set about doing it.

The embittered non-whites last June launched a joint campaign to defy race laws they hate and deem unjust. At the same time they set forth demands for political equality and a share in the country's resources.

Bloody riots have punctuated their snowballing passive resistance movement. The Malan Government meantime has ordered the police to shoot at the non-white leaders any time trouble flares. Tension already runs high and wild waves of shooting and killing seem certain in the months ahead.

RACE OF GIANTS SURVIVES IN AN AFRICA PARADISE

Watutsis Inhabit Fertile Valley of Moon

[This is another article in a series by the chief of the London bureau of The Chicago Tribune who is on a tour of British, French, and Belgian colonies in Africa.]

BY ARTHUR VEYSEY

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

COSTERMANSVILLE, Belgian Congo, Dec. 10—For more than a thousand miles the plane flew over the flat Congo plain, following the Congo river as it ambled in a wide crescent thru the thick forest. The forest was everywhere, even creeping out into the shallow edges of the great river. Here and there was a little hillock with quite sharp sides, but the trees covered the hillocks, too.

The plane left the river, put its tail to the afternoon sun and slipped under the growing clouds. The base of the clouds was flat, as if they had been sheared by a sharp knife a thousand feet above the forest, but the tops rose in mighty swells to twenty and thirty thousand feet.

A gray sheet of rain was falling to the left, another ahead and to the right, a couple more to the far right. The pilot weaved among the squalls. Ahead the forest plain ended in what seemed like a solid wall of black mountains topped with clouds.

"We'll find a hole some place," the English pilot said, dodging a couple more squalls.

Merge into Mountains

The hillocks became more frequent and more grand. The pilot now had to weave among those, too. Sometimes it seemed as if he reached out and plucked orchids from the jungle trees as he passed.

The hillocks merged into a broken series of mountain ranges. The first range went up to perhaps three or four thousand feet. The other climbed in a series of steps to six, eight, and ten thousand feet. And somewhere in the clouds were the mightiest mountains in Africa, the Mountains of the Moon, their ice covered peaks reaching up to almost 17,000 feet.

The mountains and clouds seemed to form an impenetrable wall, but the pilot, smiling happily, cruised along the wall until he came to a valley. He turned the plane sharply and went up the valley.

A Frightening Country

The squalls seemed to be everywhere but the pilot, turning this way, then that, went on as contented as if he were strolling thru Grant park.

The ranges became steeper as they grew higher. Now some of the ridges were covered only with grass. The forest was beginning to lose out to the cool mountain air.

Then, of a sudden, the trees vanished. The countryside was a mass of deep, sheer ravines. Here and there a black wall protruded from the covering of the green. Streams of white water rolled down the creases, plunging perhaps five and six thousand feet in a few seconds. On either side the pilot looked up at the peak tops. It was a strange country, frightening and yet so green, so peaceful. The countryside looked like a mass of yellow-green velvet which had been dropped and left to lie in its folds and twists.

Ahead was a pass thru the peaks. The pilot headed for it. He breezed thru and in an instant the plane entered a broad, green valley. It was like suddenly coming indoors into a lovely home out of a stormy night.

Here, almost smack in the Moon to the right, desert to the the left, the Mountains of the Moon to the right, deserr to the north, and 3,000 miles of bush to the south, was a lost valley, a Shangri-La, the promised land.

3 Million in Valley

It was more than just one broad valley. It was a series of valleys and hills, lush and green and kind. In size it was much bigger than many European countries or even most American states. It is home to about 3,000,000 people.

The plane skimmed over the broad rolling acres. Overhead the solid clouds had broken up into white fluffy masses. Thru them the bright equatorial sun shone, mottling the earth with shadow.

This is the kingdom of the Watutsis, the tall, thin people who it is believed, drifted from Egypt into the Ethiopian highlands maybe a thousand years ago and then, maybe by luck, found this promised land and moved in about 500 years ago, bringing with them their long-horned Egyptian cattle.

The many centuries in the sun has turned them a dark brown, but their features are sharp and fine, their hair straight. They call themselves the sons of the biblical Ham. They may be related to the ruling caste of modern Ethiopia, whose Haile Selassie claims Solomon and the Queen of Sheba as his ancestors.

Few Under Six Feet

Here on their high slopes and valleys they and their cattle flourished. They conquered the Negro tribes who were here before them and put them to work as herdsmen.

The Watutsis, like most aristocratic landlords the world over, went in for hobbies. They developed a court system and they made dancing a fine art. They grow tall and lean. Few men are under six feet, many are seven feet. Few have a waist of more than 30 inches. Youngsters can jump an eight-foot fence.

The Watutsis developed a feudal system closely resembling that of Europe a few hundred years ago. Thirty noble families dominated. And over these, like the European dukes, were 10 families known as ybimanuka, which means "sent from heaven." The idea of divine right of kings prevailed here too, you see. And over-all was the royal family, whose head was the mwami.

Maintained by Cruelty

The Belgians say the noblemen maintained themselves with acts of cruelty. They say the intrigue among the nobles was bitter. They tell of one "minister of justice" who had some rocks heated white hot and planned to throw thereon a man whom he had bound hand and foot for supposed offenses against the state. But the mwami heard about it and, apparently differing with the ruling, set the bound man free, had the minister of justice bound and pitched him onto the rocks.

The noblemen had several wives, but so great was the intrigue, especially by mothers-in-law, that the mwami never allowed more than one wife into his court at any one time. The others were kept at subsidiary houses out in the country.

The Watutsi lives today much as he long has, in a cluster of round grass houses, each with just one opening, an arched door. The houses are usually built in a semicircle and the circle is closed by a tall woven wall. The yards and houses are clean.

18a 1952

West African Pilot Dec 12-28-51

MR AND MRS A. ABIOLA ISIKALU

Mr Isikalu who is eldest son of Chief Osowemimo Isikalu, the Olunbamojo of Ikorodu, was recently married in Paddington, London, to Miss Nkoyo Edet Duke, only daughter of Mr E. E. Y. Duke, retired Government Surveyor, of Calabar. He is LL.B. and Barrister-at-Law.

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AFRICAN LEADERS FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM

Third from right and second from left are Dr W. E. B. Du Bois and Dr Y. M. Dadoo. While the latter has been jailed by Dr Malan's Government for his spiritual revolt against racism the former has joined other Negro leaders to demand the right for self-determination to all oppressed peoples.

The African Cauldron Boils

THE tragic things which are happening in many parts of Africa are themselves tragic and can have the most tragic consequences. The United Nations representing the conscience of the enlightened free world, recognizes this and has before it for consideration the demands pressed by a strong coalition of Arabic and Asian member nations to investigate and take suitable steps to improve the mess which now exists on that huge continent. Not unexpectantly, spokesmen for the Union of South Africa are bitterly opposing the resolution, claiming that the inhumane repressive measures taken against native Africans are the business of the local governments in Africa and of no concern to the world organization. The henchmen of Dr. Malan assert that there is no threat to world peace in what is taking place in Africa, that in any case it is an internal matter and there are no international agreements which would justify the intervention of the United Nations. This is legalistic talk and should be ignored by the United Nations.

What is taking place in Africa is very definitely a threat to world peace. A great deal of the difficulties now facing the world grew out of old exploitations and oppressions of the darker skinned people in Asia, other parts of the Far East and in Africa. We need these darker skinned people, including the millions upon millions in China, Japan, the Pacific Islands, and India, if the balance is to be weighed in favor of the free world and not in favor of the totalitarian despotism of Communist Russia.

Not only are things far from right in the Union of South Africa, but in some of the British Colonies as well. In East Africa the uprising of the Mau Mau adherents is being met with very oppressive measures calculated only to accentuate and intensify the rebellion which the terroristic society represents. We do not know whether the Mau Mau followers are Communistically inspired or not.

Very likely the Communists have not been unaware of the timely opportunity presented to them by the nature of African exploitation. Their using the dissatisfaction of Africans is no justification for their intervention. Neither should any reasonable criticism of Soviet propaganda agents make anyone lose sight of the basic reasons for the eruption in Africa. Those reasons are that human beings have an understandable aspiration for dignity and freedom, and for an opportunity to develop themselves and their land as equal human beings. It is the same spirit which now makes most of the free world happy to suffer great deprivation in order to make secure the democratic gains achieved over the centuries.

THIS writer had opportunity a few years ago to visit and study conditions in numerous colonies and countries of Africa. Many people have asked the writer since that visit about the spirit of nationalism and the demand for self-government and independence. Some of the questions—"Is there likely to be a revolution? What chance is there for Africans to successfully stage an armed revolution?" An experience of the official commission of which the writer was a member may be illustrative in this connection.

On one occasion when the commission was about to go deep into the interior where it was expected might encounter some dangerous denizens of the jungle, we requisitioned from the near Army airfield, among other items, three carbines. Actually we had in mind as much the possibility of good hunting as we had in mind self-protection. Word came back that if we insisted we might be given the Army carbines but that the British had a regulation that no persons of African descent could possess or use a precision weapon. The commissioners were, of course, persons of African descent. In as much as we were actually official guests of the British, and to avoid a diplomatic incident, the carbine request was not pressed.

The only weapons we saw used by Africans were occasionally some muzzle-loading old fashioned muskets, spears, bows and arrows and other crude weapons of that character. That is, exclusive of Africans in the armed services. These invariably had white officers. The same regulations are almost general throughout Africa. That experience pretty well takes care of the likelihood of any successful armed rebellion question.

A few days ago British authorities seized in one area all the cattle belonging to native Africans, a total of about 4,000 head. It was in reprisal against the Africans because the villagers involved had not "cooperated" in exposing members of the Mau Mau society.

Now, in Africa, cattle are very difficult to breed and raise. The difficulty comes from their susceptibility to sleeping-sickness through bites of the tsetse fly. Cattle are used as means of barter and are the chief items in the dowry of couples about to marry. The British knew whereof they were doing when they sought to force the issue by confiscating from the innocent and guilty alike all of the cattle owned by the several villages. But it was a cruel and repressive measure reminiscent of the techniques the Gestapo used against the Jews and other non-Aryan peoples in Europe. It is sickening to see agents of a government so recently fighting against these very things in the name of democracy now practicing those measures themselves against another people.

Yes, the cauldron is boiling in Africa. Until some levelheaded and hardheaded changes are made no one can predict the end.

18a 1952

Europeans Are Guilty

Anti-Slavery Society Bares African Crimes

Comm. P. 13. Pittsburgh, Pa.

By HORACE R. CAYTON

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — The Anti-Slavery Society, represented by its president, C. W. W. Greenidge, has testified before the Committee on Forced Labor of the United Nations in Geneva concerning evidence of forced labor in Africa.

Questioned by the chairman, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Mr. Greenidge stated that European farmers in South Africa had for the past three or four years been subscribing to build prisons.

When they were built, the prisons were then taken over by the Ministry of Justice and "filled with Africans convicted mainly for trivial offenses." He said the Africans were then hired out to the farmers at one shilling and sixpence a day.

Sat. 11-1-52

BECAUSE OF FORCED labor the value of the land was enhanced wherever the farm prisons were set up.

Mr. Greenidge said that the pass system had been introduced in South Africa to force the Africans to work for Europeans. It also existed for the same purpose in Southern Rhodesia, as self-governing British territory, but in no territory under the British Colonial Office nor in French territories.

He called the attention of the committee to the Native Land Husbandry Bill, passed by the Southern Rhodesian Government. Under it, Africans unemployed for more than one month could be compulsorily engaged for work by tribal councils.

While the labor was to be performed on lands owned by Africans and the product of the effort went largely to them, the legislation deprived Africans of the right to free choice of work and by-passed the ILO Forced Labor Convention.

Alleged Move May Affect The Recognition Of Yoruba Rulers

West African Pilot

ILESHA, Sept. 8.—Reports circulating here suggest that there is a move to revolutionalise the recognition of natural rulers by introduction of a tier system.

The outcome of such a move will be the precedency of one natural ruler over all other, natural rulers of the West.

It is understood that the order of precedency was previously suggested for Yoruba obas only about three years ago.

Daily Times, 9-9-52

The suggestion was then and long after not well received because certain obas and communities which claim ancient suzerainty felt it will be unwise and unjust to be subjected to the precedency of obas who once were their subalterns.

The matter was then deferred until the new Constitution should have defined the scope of the Western Region thus facilitating the setting up of a procedure to be adopted in recommending the status of natural rulers by comparison.

In view of this, many of the provincial rulers are asserting the extent of their rule and suzerainty over localities near their domains.

An attempt was made to get a statement from the Minister of Local Government but it was understood he had left for Lagos.

The Resident, Ibadan, said he had not heard of the matter.

The Civil Secretary also said he had not heard of it but added: "that was the sort of thing which should normally come up before the House of Chiefs . . ."

THE AWUJALE OF IJEBU ODE

Although a split has occurred in the rank and file of Ijebu chiefs over the Olisa dispute, chiefs and councillors have sent a memorandum to Government expressing their confidence in the Awujale.

Unrest In Africa

For the past year the St. Louis Argus has taken editorial notice of the unrest and growing tension on the continent of Africa. Some months ago the news was punctuated with the civil disobedience of colored population in and around Capetown, Union of South Africa.

On April 4 the Argus declared, "April 6, will be a significant day when it dawns on the great Continent of Africa . . . The date of the anniversary of the landing made by the first white settlers in the areas has been designated the D-Day for a full scale passive resistance movement in protest against the policies of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan." Malan was becoming fanatical with his strict segregation policy.

At that time notice was also taken of Kwame Nkruma, pronounced Na-croom-ah, first African Prime Minister of the Gold Coast. His appointment increased the fervor of the nationalistic wave sweeping that Continent.

Today the world is anxiously watching events taking place in Nairobi, Kenya, an area with a population of some 120,000. Of that number the 30,000 whites have been arming themselves and looking to Great Britain's military for protection from what is called a "crime wave" led by a secret society of Africans named the "Mau-Mau."

This organization has been charged with maiming the cattle of white settlers and killing tribesmen who remain loyal to their white employers. Their activity has caused such concern for the British that two battalions of the King's African Rifles and a battalion of Lancashire Fusiliers accompanied by armored cars and other equipment have been dispatched to the area.

But there is more to the trouble than what the white press of the world has sought to picture as a local "crime wave." Summed up by George W. Shepherd Jr., in the November 1 issue of "The Nation": ". . . in the eastern, central and southern parts of Africa the people have awakened only to find their birthright has been taken from them by an alien white race" and they have roused themselves from slumber to meet the "challenge of the new world wide demand for a full and dignified life for all members of the human race."

Shepherd wrote, "With Africans and other colored peoples denied equal rights and opportunities, an explosion is inevitable. White settlers and the world must face this fact. The African problem typifies the fundamental problem of our age."

The trouble boils down to the fact that Africans have grown sick of white domination. Whites have moved into the area and taken over the best land in a locale where the basis of economy is the soil. Not content with this they have imposed the degrading practice of segregation and discrimination on native Africans.

The British are trying to meet the problem with military might and mass arrests. This is as ill-chosen a solution possible. It will not halt the growing resentment of Africans. Until Britain comes to a full realization of this fact and witnesses the ruinous results, the trouble will only grow worse. It is to be hoped that the United Nations will have a look at the problem.

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Africa Next?

Writing in *The Wall Street Journal*, William Henry Chamberlin poses the question of whether Africa is destined to follow Asia in breaking away from European control.

Chamberlin points out that "the revolt of Asia against foreign colonial rule is now very largely an accomplished fact." He goes into details showing how the British, the French, the Dutch, have departed or, in some remaining areas, are hanging on precariously. And he notes "warning signals that a similar revolt in Africa may be in the making."

In education and political consciousness, Chamberlin points out, the people of Africa have generally lagged behind those of Asia. But they are catching up, and storm signals are flying from French-controlled Tunis and Morocco in the north, from the Union of South Africa, at the southern extremity of the continent, and other areas.

Chamberlin declares that perhaps the "most potentially explosive situation" is in South Africa, where the repressive racial policies of the Malan regime have provoked tension.

There are still large areas of Africa where the natives live under simple tribal conditions and where there is little or no unrest. Much depends on how intelligently the European overlords guide these primitive peoples.

Sometimes it almost seems the colonial powers are asking for it. This came to mind the other day in an item about Southern Rhodesia. Although located in South Africa, Rhodesia does not belong to the Union of South Africa, but is a self-governing British colony, unaffiliated with the neighboring union.

Southern Rhodesia has been found to be well suited to white colonization. Under a "land apportionment act", 48,000,000 acres of its land were reserved to its 136,000 inhabitants of European origin, and 37,000,000 acres to 1,500,000 Africans. The latter outnumber the whites more than 10 to 1, but were given less land.

Furthermore, up to some 60 years ago, what is now Southern Rhodesia was wholly African, dominated by the Matabeles, one of the most valiant of African tribes. The British took it by no other right than that of conquest. Then, when it was found to be suitable for white settlement, they proceeded to take the greater part of the land from the natives and reserve it for their own use.

This hardly looks like a way to win friends and influence the course of native sentiment—not only in the immediate vicinity, but in Africa generally.

African Finds YMCA Bias on Good-will Trip

TOPEKA, Kan.—A 22-year-old Nigerian, bicycling his way to the West Coast in the interest of "good-will between races and countries," has found out that his venture doesn't mean a thing where local YMCA officials and municipal authorities are concerned.

Mashood Adisa Olabisi Ajala, according to police, created a "disturbance" last week by attempting to protest the ban against Negroes at the Topeka Young Men's Christian Association. He was sentenced to thirty days after spending a night in jail, but the court paroled him with the provision that he leave town.

Ajala is currently pedaling his way toward Denver, hoping to make up lost time as he has several speaking engagements scheduled. From the way the African youth was treated in Topeka, he'll have plenty to talk about not only on the West Coast, but also when he goes back home.

African Assembly Cites Poor Facilities For Education

SPRINGFIELD, O.—(ANP)—Delegates to the North American Assembly on African Affairs, meeting for a two-week session here, last week heard arguments citing a lack of opportunity in education and government for Africans, and calling for freely chosen representatives of Africans to take part in all national and international bodies dealing with Africa.

Sponsored by the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U. S. A., the meeting attracted delegates from 30 Protestant denominations, government officials, and 40 Africans representing 13 countries south of the Sahara.

Delegates also heard noted persons of the world present conflicting views on the record of the white man in Africa, point out that churches in Africa should strongly resist the practice of discrimination found in many sections of Africa, and warn that the Union of South Africa is headed toward the brink of disaster unless wiser counsels prevail.

In citing the lack of educational opportunity for Africans, a survey of "Christian Missions and the African Church" reported that education sponsored by the church and government in the majority of African territories equipped Africans to be little more than clerks for the profit "of the white masters."

Some 40 African delegates drew up a recommendation calling for native representation on bodies dealing with Africa. The document, which was addressed primarily to the churches in Africa and American missionary societies ,appealed to the church thruout the world to use its influence "to mitigate or eliminate the evil effects of the present political, religious and other divisions imposed on the African people.

An American and a British missionary, both with long service in the Belgian Congo, in discussing the white man's record in Africa, disagreed sharply.

The American missionary, the Rev. George W. Carpenter, who arrived in this country last month, said the "psychological heritage of slavery" for which Europeans and Americans are primarily responsible, is the chief stumbling block in the solution of Africa's problems.

However, the British missionary, the Rev. H. Wakelin Coxill, of London, praised the record of white rule in Africa.

Speakers at the conference presented proposals for strengthening the bonds among various religious groups coupled with appeals for reducing religious conflicts.

R. Emory Ross of New York, who served as moderator of the four-member panel, said the best place to reduce tensions between Roman Catholics and Protestants "is right here in this country."

According to one panel speaker, Darrell Randall, who acted as an observer in Africa for three years for the Methodist church, one of the most recent conflicts among religious groups has arisen as the result of a "church separatist movement."

The movement, which has gained its greatest strength in the Union of South Africa, Ranhall said, is caused by a desire on the part of Africans to sever their connections with American and European Protestant denominations.

The movement has gained sufficient strength, Randall said, to lead several African churchmen to propose a United African church. He estimated 700 to 1000 churches were interested in the movement.

Randall, now a graduate student at the University of Chicago, said the movement reflects a "yearning on the part of Africans for independence and a desire to find a channel through which they can develop their own leadership."

Z. K. Matthews, of South African Native college, Fort Hare, South Africa, said the African people do not look "upon the movement as separatism, but as the organization of independent churches.

"Some of those who separated have shown their ability as organizers. African people are looking for independence from Europe politically and are extending this to the church.

"The attitude of the church in South Africa has greatly strengthened this movement toward independence."

Destiny Of Africa

The views expressed in this column do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Louisiana Weekly.

At the end of World War II the United Nations had developed a keen interest in the Union of South Africa. In 1951 at the General Assembly in Paris the UN condemned South Africa for its discriminatory policies in an effort to secure a universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Union delegates objected to this decision and defied the UN by staging a 7-day boycott on December 12, 1951.

However, it is noted that one of the most outstanding reasons the Union walked out of the UN was in objection to the Assembly extending an invitation to South African tribal chiefs to appear before the UN and state their cases against the Union government. In order to prevent this action South Africa refused to issue the chiefs the necessary passports for travel. The chiefs never left the Union.

But this did not go without effect.

From amidst the Union population, one man lifted his voice and championed the cause of these natives. He was the Rev. Michael Scott, an Angelican priest.

Rev. Scott appeared before the UN several times in behalf of these native chieftains. As a result, he was denied future entrance into the ports of the Union and was labelled a "prohibited immigrant."

This banning of an Angelican priest; the flogging of natives as punishment; and the discrimination against natives and persons of Indian origin, all added fuel to the fire within this nation.

In March, 1952 Malan's race segregation policies took an air of importance in the courts of the Union. During this month when South Africa, although superficially calm, was thrown into a state of turmoil by the gravest constitutional crisis in the Union's 42 year history.

In a 20,000 word decision five judges of the Supreme court declared null and void the government's separation act which discriminated against colored voters. Colored voters in Cape Province numbering 40,000, previously had registered and voted with white electors. Under Malan's act the colored were struck from the common list and were to vote separately for special representatives.

This right of colored to vote was granted them by the Union constitution, which, in any case, could not be changed without two thirds of Parliament in accord.

Malan passed his separations act with a bare majority.

With this decision against him Malan began efforts to take the judicial matters of the government away from the courts making the parliament supreme with the supreme court second in command.

Malan's political opponents were against this procedure, however, and demanded that he resign from office. Racial tension mounted and South Africans began demonstrations against him.

The 78-year-old Prime Minister's bitterest enemy was a political organization called the Torch commanders. It has been joined by prominent business men; civic and former military leaders, and is led by Adolph G. (sailor) Malan, cousin of the Prime Minister and friend of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

In the wake of this eventful court decision against Malan and the demand of his resignation, numerous, but small, riots took form and a bloodless revolution then changed to one of blood. For the first time in its history, South African whites began defending the blacks. And the blacks, Indians, and colored banned together to fight the hated Prime Minister.

There is one thing for sure about all of this.

Whatever course Malan might take from here on out, there is no possibility of British intervention because the Statute of Westminister in 1931 gave the Union of South Africa sovereign powers, and in 1950 the Union parliament itself abolished all right of appeal to the Privy Council in London.

With the British Commonwealth being a group of independent sovereign nations loosely linked together by the crown, it is not easy to compare what is happening in South Africa with circumstances in the United States without resorting to an imaginary case.

But on the other hand, one need not be blind to see South Africa's sociological problems to condemn the Nazi-Klan like tactics of the Malan government and to deplore its threats which range from revolt in the Union itself and secession from the British Commonwealth. For whatever comfort it might be to the misery-laden in these United States, it could well be pointed out that the Union of South Africa has more race trouble than any other country in the world—which makes our own dixiecrat brigade seem tame in comparison.

Drugs to Combat Meningitis in Africa

Specialists of the World Health Organization (WHO), one of the U.N. Specialized Agencies, recently announced a new approach to the control of cerebro-spinal meningitis—the most widespread epidemic disease in Africa, after concluding studies in the Sudan. Following the announcement Chas. Pfizer and Co., Inc., made a gift of terramycin to aid the Government of Sudan to combat the disease in that region. Here, Dr. C. A. Werner (left) Overseas Medical Director of that firm makes the presentation of the drug to Dr. P. M. Kaul, Director of WHO's Liaison Office in New York, at U.N. Headquarters.

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Bishop Willis King Says Africa Is In Transition

BY ROBERT E. JOHNSON
Atlanta Daily World Staff Writer

Bishop Willis J. King, former president of Gammon Theological Seminary, said Tuesday night a revived missionary zeal and new consfitutional guarantees have worked hand-in-glove to place Africa in a period of transition.

Dr. King, a bishop of the Methodist church and bishop of Liberia since 1944, was initiating the annual Thirkield-Jones lecture series at Gammon Theological Seminary.

The Boston University-trained doctor of philosophy and doctor of divinity was discussing "The Beginning of the Methodist Missions in Africa."

He said the transition is due to a new interest in Africa prompted by new changes taking places there. Two of the most important changes were described as changes in constitutions and leadership.

"A new constitution is being granted to some of the British colonies like the Gold Coast,' Bishop King said, "and a new African leadership is being set up because of the granting of these constitutions," he added.

He pointed out that the changes did not take place overnight, "but have been the result of the work of a number of agencies, one of which has been the Christian missions." That which has happened in the Republic of Liberia during the past 100 years is one example of the work of Christian missions in Africa, the Liberian Bishop stated.

In backgrounding the missionary movement, Bishop King said the earliest foreign mission in Liberia was "the Basle Missionary Society of Switzerland which was established in 1827." The Presbyterian Mission was initiated in 1832, the Methodist in 1833 and the Episcopalian in 1836, he added.

Since that time the Lutherans were set up in 1860, then came the Baptist and African Methodist and the Roman Catholic in 1922. "All of these are doing good work in Liberia," the Bishop noted.

Turning to the role of Methodist leaders, Bishop King said the earliest of the leaders was Melville B. Cox, who lived only five months, but "died a heroic death in the prosecution of his work."

"He left as an epigram to be placed over his grave: 'Though a thousand fall let not Africa be given up.' Those words have inspired a great number of missionaries to give their lives for this work," Bishop King stated.

The bishop summarized the factors responsible for the success of the missionary work in Liberia:

"1. The situation which developed in the United States of America incident to the institution of slavery which made it necessary to find a home on the West Coast of Africa for free people of color.

"2. The determination of the colonists and their friends in America that these colonies should have the blessings of the Christian religion.

"3. The missionary passion of a few consecrated people like Melville B. Cox, who were willing to make the sacrafice to take the gospel to these peoples.

"4. The determination of the settlers themselves to maintain the church in the Republic of Liberia."

Bishop King, a former Atlantan, will continue his lectures at Gam-

AFRICA EXPERIENCING CHANGES, OFFICIAL SAYS

New York—Africa today is undergoing an educational and political change for the better according to Miss Albaal Zizzami, a specialist on United Nations affairs for the national Catholic welfare conference.

Speaking last week at a forum of the Catholic Interracial Council Miss Zizzamia, who who recently returned from a study of conditions in Africa, said:

"Africa today is in the beginning of a serious crisis which may last through our lifetime."

Miss Zizzami denounced the educational system of France, Britain, Portugal, and Belgian territories as lacking in education for democracy on the level. She said education in Africa in general is based on European curriculum and has not been adapted to environment.

Chief progress is being made by mission institutions in education for democracy. Strong emphasis is being placed on social and moral values, she pointed out.

In declaring that the racial question was hurting the work of Missionaries. Miss Zizzamia said.

"The first question I was asked in any school was "what about the racial question in the United States?"

She said she found that the prestige of missioners suffers and much of their work is nullified when African students return to their homes and tell of their experiences with racial prejudice in America..

The only anti-white sentiment she found among the educated was traceable to cruel experiences suffered at the hands of whites.

Young people are breaking down intra-tribal projeudices resulting from traditional tribal rivalries. The "people-to-people" contact experienced in mission instruction is the factor tending to ease these prejudices she said.

U.S. Colonel Defends Wife's Action in Housing Mixup in Africa

CASABLANCA, April 5—(AP)—The colonel had a word of defense today in "the case of the colonel's lady."

Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard L. Haseman, a decorated veteran of the United States Corps of Engineers, issued a statement on the housing mixup at the Nousseur Air Base in French Morocco that drew the attention of Senate investigators last month.

He denied that he or his wife, Violet, were responsible for added cost to the United States government because of adjustments necessitated by spacing prefabricated houses at the base 50 feet apart instead of 25 feet.

Specifications called for 50 feet, Haseman said, and the housing was spread to that distance after his wife called his attention to the fact architect-engineer field personnel had "made a mistake and started staking the houses out at 25 feet."

Inquiry Asked by Johnson

Chairman Johnson (D-Texas), of the Senate preparedness subcommittee, announced in Washington last week he had asked his staff and Army auditors to "find out the waste of money that went down the drain as the result of the lady not wishing to be too close to anybody else."

Downey Rice, committee counsel, said the spread-out doubled the necessary roadway, sewage, plumbing and wiring and the additional expense might range to more than $1,000,000.

Contractors said there was no water supply or electric power at the base, so they built a 30,000-gallon water tank and installed two government power generators at a cost of $8,000 each.

Secretary of the Army Pace has ordered Haseman and Colonel George Derby, now in charge, relieved by new engineers, headed by Brigadier-General Orville E. Walsh.

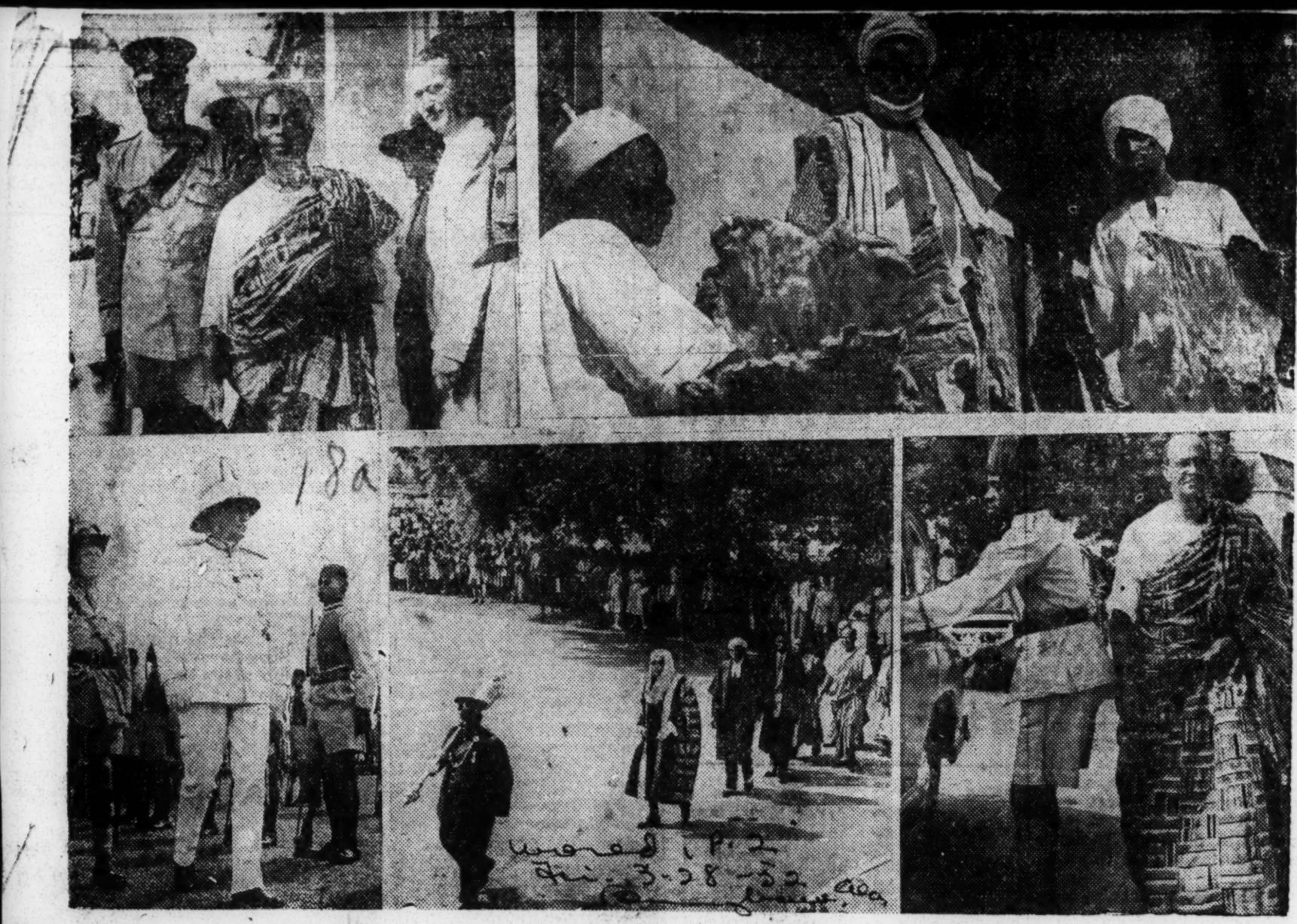
Issues Statement

Haseman issued this statement in response to a reporter's questions:

"When negotiations were still under way on the air-base program in French North Africa in January and February, 1951, the shortage of housing was so acute that the protectorate government and the commander of the United States Air Force mission insisted that the East Atlantic district undertake to construct a housing development for its employees and those of the contractor.

"This development, located at one of the bases 20 miles south of Casablanca, consisted of 100 prefabricated family units and dormitories for unmarried office workers. With the approval of the district engineer, I was assigned the first house, partly on account of my family of four small children and my wife's pregnancy and partly because he felt that having a senior officer living on the job would be desirable from the government's point of view.

"After some discussion between the architect-engineer and myself, it was determined that the houses should be spaced 50 feet apart. The architect-engineer field personnel made a mistake and started staking the houses out at 25 feet. Mrs. Haseman, noticing what was going on outside the house, promptly drew my attention to this and I had it corrected. Mrs. Haseman had nothing to do with determining the distance between housing.



CRISS NEARS—The eyes of the world are on Africa, as April 6th, date of the "resistance movement" is scheduled to begin. Some of the principals are: Top, left to right: Hon. Asafu-Adjaye, minister of local government, the leaders of the powerful hill tribes shown shearing lambs. Bottom: Gov., Sir. Charles Arden-Clarke inspecting a Guard of Honor, the speakers assembly of tribal chiefs and the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. A. Cosely-Hayford.

Natives Hit African Plan

British Propose United Colonies

LONDON — Native representatives of three British possessions in Africa have given the cold shoulder to a British confederation proposal.

Thus, further unrest grips an already disturbed Africa.

The two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, with 6 million natives, are the three areas affected.

A London conference on the proposed confederation bogged down after the native delegates boycotted it. They feel that the plan would hinder native liberty.

Offset Malan

The British, however, say the scheme is one to advance African independence and offset the crippling effect of Malan's racist policy in South Africa.

The alliance of the three states, say the British, would be called West Central Africa and would be a means of strengthening the economic structure of the three countries.

Oppose Settlers

The native view as expressed by their leaders is one of concern over the possibility of the 169,000 white settlers taking over the reins.

They charge that the whole thing is a plot by these whites to rid themselves of the present restraints England places upon any domination of the natives by the white minority.

Central African Federation OK'd

LONDON (ANP) — A group of white delegates and two native Africans, meeting here for the past two weeks, announced last week their approval of a proposal to form a Central African Federation.

Six Africans boycotted the meeting on grounds that the proposed federation is a dodge to prevent Africans from gaining self-gov-
ed (segregated) policies of the
ed (segregated) policies of the
Union of South Africa to other parts of Africa.

Under the federation which will be recommended to the three nations involved—Nyasaland. Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia—will be united under a federated government, with each country ruling its own individual affairs.

Rhodesian Policy Scored

Two colored delegates from Southern Rhodesia attended the session, but six from Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia refused to attend. They said the purpose was to extend Southern Rhodesia's policy, which is similar to the segregation in South Africa, to their nations.

In a statement, they said that in Southern Rhodesia:

No African may own land in any urban area, nor may one live in a town. He may live in a "location" near the town if he works for a European. A total of 48,000,000 acres of land is reserved for 136,000 whites to only 37,000,000 acres for 2,000,000 Africans.

DuBois Urges Aid to Africa

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — W. E. B. DuBois on the eve of his departure for Chicago held a press conference on the initiation of a 2,500-word petition to President Truman, urging the United States government's "genuine and unequivocal support of the principle of self determination" for the peoples of Africa and other subject lands, in order to provide the basis for lasting world peace

He told the clergymen, educators, doctors lawyers, and others at the Theresea hotel:

"If America's name is not to be hated throughout the world where ever people struggle for liberty, our government must completely revise its foreign policy and give concrete evidence, through its conduct in the United Nations and in all areas of international economic, political and military relations, of its genuine and unequivocal support of the principle of national self-determination."

The petition, a left wing document, emphasizes the "deep concern" of the Negro peoples of the United States with the achievement of effective international safeguards for human rights—for themselves and for darker peoples throughout the world who are the victims of the racist doctrine of white supremacy.

Dr. DuBois urged the adoption of a six point program by the federal government. A large number of leftwingers were among the signers of the petitition.

Ewart Guiner, secretary-treasurer United Public Workers of America; Raymond Dennis, international representative, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; and William R. Hood, secretary, Ford local 600, UAW-CIO and president. National Negro Labor Council; Coleman A. Young, executive secretary of the National Negro Labor Council.

Also supporting the petition were Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, vice-presidential candidate for the Progressive party; Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Mojeska M. Simkins, Columbia, Willard B. Ransom, Indianapolis, Ind.; Harcourt A. Tynes, New York state chairman, Association for the Study of Negro Life and History; Dr. W. A. Hunton, secretary, Council on African Affairs, New York; Louis E. Burnham, editor of Freedom.

Also, William L. Patterson, executive secretary, Civil Rights congress; Thomas Richardson national co-director, National Peace Crusade; and Mrs. Halois Moorhead, executive secretary, American Woman for Peace.

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Governor of Kenya Colony in England For Royal Funeral

Black Dispatch Dat. 3-1-52 P-2

LONDON, England — Sir Philip Mitchell, governor of Kenya is shown on arrival at London airport yesterday to attend the funeral of King George, VI. The governor is accompanied by six African Askanis. (SEL)

Queen Elizabeth at Hospital in Nairobi

Black Dispatch P. 5

During her recent trip to Africa last month, Princess Elizabeth, now Queen Elizabeth II of England, visited nuerous places. One of her stops was at the above scene, the Pumwani Maternity hospital in Nairobi. This was one of her last official visits before the unfortunate death of her father, King George VI.

The little boy on the bed is the famed Prince Salim, the shy little boy who made international history when he turned his back on the Princess as he presented her a bouquet on her arrival at Nairobi. He was born on the birthday of Prince Charles, Queen Elizabeth's son. The lady on the bed is Prince Salim's mother.—(ANP)

Nigerian Lecturer In New York University Says God Is Not Interested In African Politics

West African Pilot Sat. 11-24-51

NEW ROCHELLE (New York), Nov. 23.—Mr A. Babs Fafunwa, M.A., B.Sc. a Lecturer in New York University, at present working for his doctorate, gave a lecture entitled "Changing Africa" under the patronage of the Youth Council of the Union Baptist Church.

Mr Fafunwa gave a Kaleidescopic review of the historical past of Africa and the magnificent contribution made by Africans of the "Golden Era."

He said that Africa has been and still is under the constant rape of greedy, powerful nations who feel that it is morally right to rule weaker nations.

AFRICAN TODAY

The African today has begun to realise that God is not interested in politics and that it is his own responsibility to ease himself of the burden that sits heavily on him.

It would be suicidal to think it an admirable peace betwixt the mighty and the weak, when the lamb without resistance yielded his throat to be devoured by an imperious wolf.

Said Mr Fafunwa: "The colonial powers are living on borrowed time and their days are numbered in Africa.

"The African will continue to fight imperialism until this monster is completely wiped out of the continent, irrespective of who is the imperialist, European, Asiatic or African."

FORM OF GOVT.

Asked what form of Government he would advocate for Nigeria—Communist form of government or the democratic form—the speaker opined that these two terminologies are high levels of abstraction.

Mr Fafunwa said that he would like to advocate that form of government which would insure the greatest happiness to the greatest number of his people.

"Call it any name you like for the name does not matter; what matters is how far does it operate?"

Suppose Nigeria was forced to choose between the East and the West, which way would the lecturer go?

"I hope we shall not be forced into this bottleneck situation," said Mr Fafunwa, "I feel that Nigeria should be left alone to determine its own destiny without any interference by these blokes."

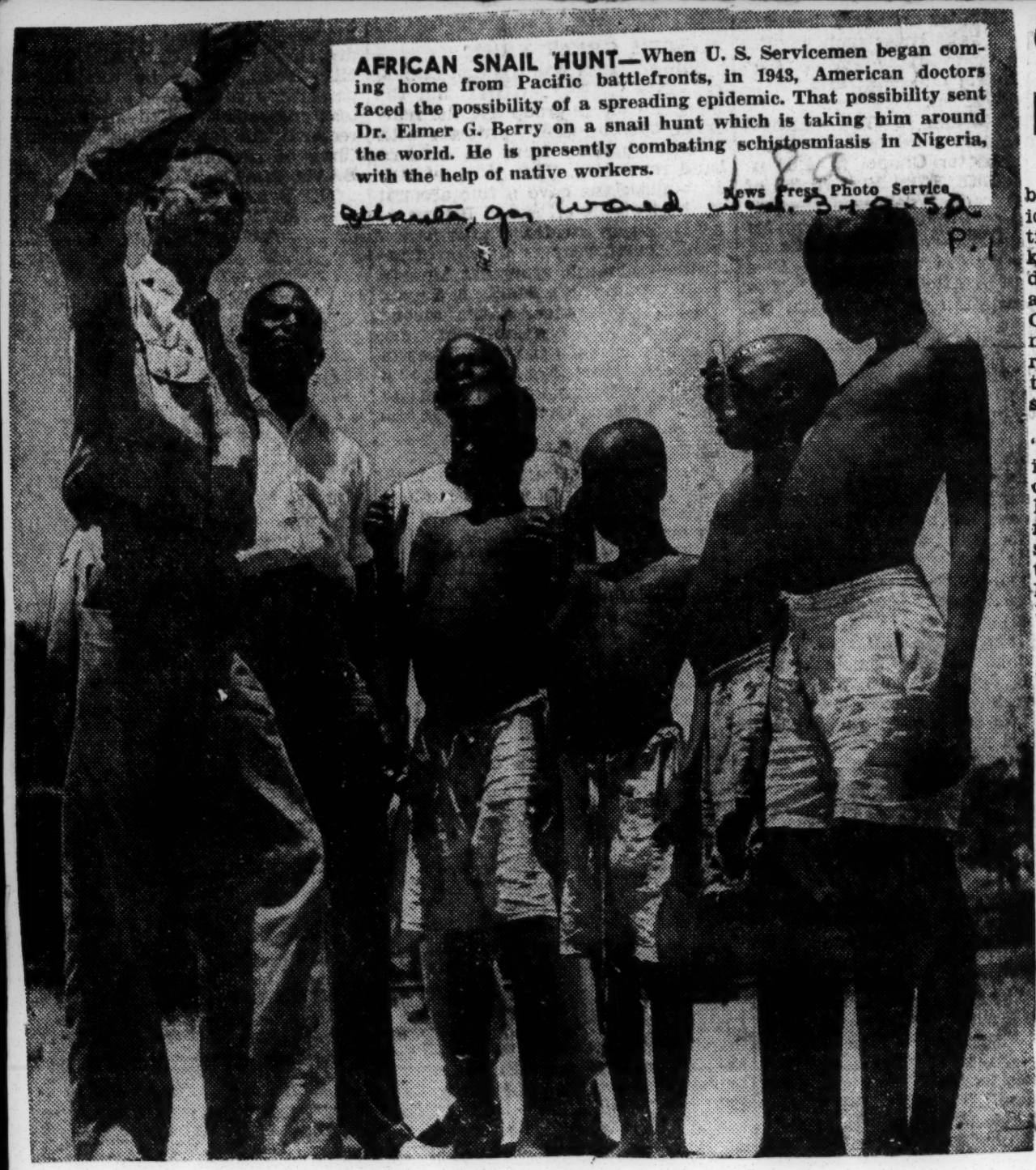
On the Nigerian attitude to the Fascist Government of South Africa, Mr Fafunwa said, "we do not like it but we cannot do anything about it at present; and when we are in a position to bring pressure to bear upon Malan and his henchmen, we shall not spare an inch of ground.

"It is dehumanizing and ignominious."

BRITISH DISPOSITION

As to whether Nigeria would prefer to remain in the Commonwealth like Canada and Australia, the speaker said, "that remains to be seen; for this will depend greatly on the British Government's attitude; and this is not so encouraging at present.

"With Churchill's 'what we have, we hold,' it's only time and event that will be the determining factors."



AFRICAN SNAIL HUNT—When U. S. Servicemen began coming home from Pacific battlefronts, in 1943, American doctors faced the possibility of a spreading epidemic. That possibility sent Dr. Elmer G. Berry on a snail hunt which is taking him around the world. He is presently combating schistosmiasis in Nigeria, with the help of native workers.

News Press Photo Service

Central Africa To Become A Nation

LONDON— (ANP)— In spite of bitter African opposition to the idea of a Central African Federation in which the anti-Negro Afrikaaner influence of Southern Rhodesia would play the dominant role, a British Commonwealth Relations Office communique last week announced that agreement has been reached (by European representatives) on a draft constitutional scheme.

In part the communique read: "The conference has agreed on all important matters of principle, including the setting up of a federal legislature and executive; the maintainance of the protectorate status of the two northern territories (Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland) and of the self-governing status of Southern Rhodesia within the federation; the composition of the Federal Assembly (including two elected Africans from each of the three territories); the division of powers between the Federal and Territorial Governments; the financial implications of federation; the appointment and functions of a statutory African Affairs Board; the establishment of a Federal Supreme Court; and the procedure for a mending the Federal Constitution.

The recent conference also reaffirmed and gave effect in the draft scheme to assurances on African land rights.

The London Observer commented at the close of the conference, in which only two Africans officially took part, that the House of Commons debate on the federation idea at least showed a keen awareness on the part of both Laborites and Conservatives of the importance of the area of Central Africa and its "future" development.

Representatives of the Conservatives "mainly stressed its great economic potentialities and the need of European resources and skills to develop them." Spokesmen of the Labor Party, while accepting that contention, emphasized the point that "no such development of the territories would be soundly based or even practicable, without the goodwill of the African population."

The Observer declared:

"The real problem before us is how to regain the lost confidence and win the future cooperation of the Africans in these territories. One thing is certain: impatience and intransigence will not improve the situation. We earnestly hope that the Government will discourage those who are asking for federation to be imposed."

Before leaving London representatives of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland spoke to more than 200 representatives of British organization at a conference organized by the Rev. Michael Scott and Lady Pakenham of the Africa Bureau in Livingstone Hall, Westminister.

Among the organizations represented were the Liberal Party, the Trades Union Congress colonial section. the Fabian Society's colonial bureau, the Liberal International, Student Movement House, Oxford University South Africa Society, Racial Unity, the British Council of Churches, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Chichester Diocesan Council, Students Christian Movement, the Society of Friends, and the Anti-Slavery Society.

The conference, addressed by Pascal Sokota and Harry Nkumbulu of Northern Rhodesia, passed a resolution declaring that the issue of federation was a test of racial attitudes. It called for the fulfillment of Britian's trusteeship by insuring that its responsibilities for Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Southern Rhodesia should not be diminished without the full consent of the African inhabitants.

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BRITAIN SENDS NEGRO TROOPS TO MALAYA WAR

Some Leave 3 Wives at Home Drawing Aid

BY QUENTIN POPE

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

JOHORE BAHRU, Malaya, April 1—Britain has sent her first Negro troops into action against the guerrillas who are waging a three year old campaign in Malaya. These are soldiers of the king's African rifles, two battalions of which have just completed two months training at a specially set up army school near here.

The troops, tall boys from the cool hills of Kenya with many Mohammedans in their ranks, and short limbed, cheerful youngsters from Nyasaland, were camped in cement floored tents when seen.

The Nyasaland troops, who traveled six days and five nights by train to reach their embarkation port in east Africa, were mostly Presbyterians who that night held a prayer meeting before leaving for the north.

Several Wives Get Allotments

They had left their families behind in Africa where many of them have two or three wives who are getting monthly allotments of $3.50. From their foreign service allowances they had bought wrist watches and fountain pens, the latter clipped to pants pockets since none wore shirts.

The Nyasalanders carried British Sten and Australian Owen guns, the light model of the British Lee-Enfield 10 shot jungle rifle, and an occasional Springfield carbine.

Their names range from MacDonald thru Biblical titles to such names as Stick, Sixpence, and Watch Hand. Two corporals have taken a native name which means About Turn.

Carry Broad Knife

All carry a heavy broad bladed knife, wider than a machete. It is called apanga and was introduced in Africa 50 years ago as a tool. They chop and dig with it and can throw it accurately when hunting.

The chief difference of Malaya from their homeland, the Nyasalanders say, is that it is so green here and rains every day. In their part of Africa the more open jungle goes without rain for months.

While the Africans don't have that fanatical tidiness and parade ground snap that make the little Gurkhas something to wonder at, they have soldierly ways. At the Kenya battalion headquarters a tall English colonel was "dispensing justice," he said. Offenders were marched before him by a guard holding brightly polished bayonets. Tall native sergeants with 16 to 20 years' service walked with us thru the camp snapping at offenders.

Useful for Ambush

British officers confessed they have had a difficult time training their men in counter-ambush work because the natives' jungle trained eyes always search out the most cunning ambushes prepared for them. The Africans can hide motionless in a jungle all day.

Tho the men turn on white toothed, happy smiles and are as friendly as puppies when a white man is around they can also look ferocious. Local people already fear them.

"Here they seem to think all Africans are cannibals," one English officer said. "And that is all right with us."

AFRICAN CHIEF HONORED FOR WISE RULE.—Nene Azzu Mate Kole, the knor of Manya Krobo, the Gold Coast, recently was honored by the British government for his 13 years of wise rule in his kingdom. He received the Order of the British Empire. According to the citation, Nene Azzu Mate Kole as paramount chief of the Manya Krobo State had been loyal to the heritage of his forefathers, to the traditions of his people, and to the principle of unselfish public service. The chief is a member of the joint provincial council the legislative council and the legislative assembly of the Gold Coast. In the above picture, Gov. Sir Charles Arden-Clarke (left) of the Gold Coast is bestowing [illegible] upon the knor (right).—ANP Photo

African Students Protest Call To Arms

LONDON (ANP)—The joint committee of African organizations in Britain issued last week a protest to the English government. The protest concerned mainly the dispatching of African troops to Malaya and Egypt to maintain British imperialist rule in those countries.

The WASU (West African Students Union) located in London registered the strongest protest, which calls for the demand of withdrawal of African troops from these countries.

Forty-One Africans Killed In Basuto & Zulu Warfare

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 27 (R).—Forty-one Africans were killed and 500 injured in the Basuto-Zulu tribal clashes in the shanty towns bordering the city last night, following an announcement of Zulu election victory for the Township Advisory Board.

In Newclare Township west of the city, six Africans were killed and many injured in clashes between hundreds of Basutos and the newly formed self-appointed Native Civic Guards.

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In the above picture, Gov. Sir Charles Arden-Clarke (left) of the Gold Coast is bestowing British honors upon the konor (right).

RHODESIA GETS NEW PEOPLE AND NEW BUILDINGS

African Land Booming; Federation Near

BY ARTHUR VEYSEY

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 25 —This land which bears Cecil Rhodes' name is booming. Sixty-three years ago Rhodes got a charter from Queen Victoria to form a company and develop the vast open spaces of south central Africa.

Rhodes, who already had amassed a fortune by getting control of the Kimberley diamond mines and had become prime minister of Cape Colony, formed a private army and sent it up into the bush. The immediate object was an area about twice the size of Illinois. Beyond that was a similar open area.

The private army moved northward until on Sept. 12, 1890, it reached a one mile high plateau here. The soldiers started a town. Some men took up broad acres and started farming. Others went prospecting. Other men and families followed. Periodically tribes of Africans attacked the whites or were attacked when they appeared threatening. In three years the attacks reached the scale of a full sized war that continued on and off for five years. Then both sides decided to put away their guns. There hasn't been a racial fight since.

Becomes Outdated

By 1923 there were 30,000 white settlers in Rhodesia. Most were in the southern half. Rhodes' development company had become outdated and the British government in London asked the settlers if they wanted to take over administration from the company or become part of South Africa. The settlers voted to set up their own nation. They became independent in all but foreign and racial relations. That is the way things stand today.

But since the war Rhodesia has boomed. People have flooded in —about 20,000 a year. In the last five years the white population of the two cities, Salisbury and Bulawayo, has doubled and everywhere you look fancy new streamlined concrete and brick buildings are going up.

Southern Rhodesia, with 150,000 white settlers, is about to take another stride forward. Settlers here hope that before the year is out their government will be joined with the colonial administrations of northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to form a new federation of central Africa. The new government would be semi-independent of Britain but Elizabeth would still be queen, the Union Jack would fly, and the banks would deal in pounds sterling.

Would Save Taxes

The tax saved by combining the three administrations would be considerable. Paper work between the three areas would be wiped out. The three areas need one another, industrially and commercially.

Local leaders have just returned from a conference in London and they expect to return to the empire capital in the fall for what they hope will be the final talks that will yield a constitution for the new federation.

Mention of color is lacking in Rhodesian laws. Any person over 21 can vote providing he or she occupies premises worth $1,400 or has an income of not less than $700 a year. The one restriction does bar most Africans from the polls but it also bars poor whites.

Lack Color Bar

Labor laws also lack the color bar so often found in African legislation. One law orders equal pay for equal work.

Rhodesia has terrific natural assets. The high plateaus have delightful climate — cool, dry, bright winters and mild, wet summers. The soil is thick. The rainfall averages 30 inches a year. With irrigation crops can be grown all year round. Tobacco is the chief cash crop.

The mineral wealth is tremendous. At Wankie is one of the largest high grade coal deposits in the world. Asbestos, chrome, tungsten, mica, tin, beryilium, and lithium are found. On the Northern Rhodesia-Belgian Congo border is the fantastically rich copper belt.

The Zambezi river flows between the two Rhodesias. Engineers have drawn plans for damming the river in the Kariba gorge, creating the biggest man made lake in the world and supplying all the electricity the Rhodesias will need for the foreseeable future.

Will Prove Africans Do Dress

CHICAGO (ANP)—To offset unfavorable impressions created by movies of Africans, M. A. Olabisi Ajala, 22-year-old student from Nigeria, West Africa, will ride a bicycle from Chicago to Los Angeles wearing his native clothes.

The outfit, he said, "will show and prove to the Americans that over in my fatherland we do not go about nakedly in loin cloths and girdles around the waist, as portrayed in the movies."

The enterprising Ajala is a student at Roosevelt College. He estimated that it would take at least a month to make the trip.

Only American Chief in Africa Enjoys Working With Tribe

MR. AND MRS. W. L. SHIRER

bloods of the tribe, expected to rule but not to work. In former days, they had to lead their warriers into battle. But now that their people have turned to farming they have it soft.

"They have to solve marital problems and all sorts of local disputes," he said. "But they have a leisurely life. Their retainers provide their food and shelter, their people pay them taxes and they can have all the wives they want."

Life could be much the same for Shirer. But he and his wife work tirelessly to bring education, health, and some measure of economic improvement to the tribe.

Has Worked There 20 years

The 49-year-old chief went into the Dagomba bush in 1930 and in the 20 years that followed he converted the "Dagbani" language to writing, spread his Christian faith, raised the low literacy rate, introduced better farm methods, and even gave them some understanding of democracy.

In appreciation, the Ya Naa offered him the chieftainship in 1950. Shirer said it would be an honor and, with regal pomp, he was inducted into the tribe.

Experts said only one or two other white men ever have received a similar honor in Africa.

Shirer's daughter, Mrs. Joseph Rankin, lives in Falls Church, Va. His 23-year-old son, Robert, a Princeton University ministry student, is serving at the Presbyterian church in Stockton, N. J.

Shirer said he doesn't know, but his son might go into missionary work. Conceivably, he could also become an African chieftain.

"That would be just fine with me," Shirer said.

Chief Malgu Naa, only American who is a full-fledged, practicing African chief, said yesterday he "wouldn't trade places with anyone."

The chief, born William Lloyd Shirer, is the former writer-missionary who became head of the Dagomba tribe in the lion and leopard country of the African gold coast.

and represents 175,000 Dagombas in "Durbars" or powwows with the gold coast government.

"I really don't have very many worries, plenty of leisure and duties," he said, "but it is a great deal of satisfaction. chiefs, they respect me as a distinction because I am senior chieftan," he said. "They ced and honored in all parts of the territory. And that g help in my life's work." get off their animal skins and squat on the ground and give ef Malgu Naa, in the me a large leather cushion. d States to attend a series

"It may be a bit primitive," he said, "but it is a full-fledged tribal chief. Practically no life as ernment.

There's nothing like it in the

The short, stubby Shirer is a big help

Chief Malgu Naa, in the Dagomba tribe in the lion and one of King Ya Naa's top ad- United States to attend a series

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Master-Slave Status In Africa Over--Student

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

PHILADELPHIA

The peoples of Africa will not longer endure co-operation with any people on a master-and-vassal basis, but only as equal partners in a Commonwealth family of nations.

This is what Kalu Ezera, young Nigerian student, who appeared Monday night as guest speaker along with former British Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee and a number of other famous figures, said at the "Free World Speaks" dinner of the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission.

Other speakers were Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine Ambassador to the United States and permanent delegate to UN; Mayor Joseph S. Clark Jr.

The young African leader, who currently is a student at Lincoln University (Pa.), declared that "New Africa demands . . . the equality and freedom of Africa on the same level with other members of the democratic world.

Mr. Kalu, who drew thunderous applause from the capacity audience in attendance at Benjamin Franklin Hotel said he voiced the sentiments of millions of people who are forced to live on wages ranging from 10 to 60 cents a day.

He recalled that Africans have fought two major wars to make the world safe for democracy, but still are "subjected to exploitation and reduced to the status of subhumans.

At the same time he pointed an accusing finger at the "injustices of Malan's racist government of South Africa" and chided the Western world for tolerating this trampling of human rights.

"Will the free world not yet learn the lessons of history?" he asked. "Does she not realize that this state of affairs offers a fertile ground for Communism to breed and flourish?"

Comparing Africa with Asia, he intimated that soon his country may represent the balance of power between the East and West.

"Common sense and cool reason . . . dictate that the only wise course is (for the free world) to offer unequivocal brotherhood now."

A similar argument was the underlying theme of the speech delivered by Gen. Romulos, who said the struggle of the one and a quarter billion people of Asia for dignity, security and freedom is one of the most impressive facts about this age.

The General declared that there are only two things that have meaning to this billion and a half people — "freedom from want and freedom from the alien oppressor.

A free Asia and a free Africa wil prove an area of strength for the Western World, he intimated.

The world picture painted by Mr. Attlee was a "melancholy story of retrogression." But the picture is not wholly dark, he declared.

There still is cooperation among various Prime Ministers of the British Commonwealth of nations, European races and Asiatic races as well.

"I have seen, too," Mr. Attlee added, "our African fellow citizens progressing toward full self-government and to a greater social equality."

Time is the important element, he said.

"If we can prevent another world war, time is on our side for I think that fundamentally Russian Communism is a creed that runs counter to human nature."

Speaking for America, Mayor Clark said: "We are not perfect."

He said there are some areas in this country where the right to vote, to work, to obtain education, or to reside in certain communities is denied on a basis of race, creed and color.

But there has been progress, he declared, and pointed to examples all the way from Southwest Louisiana to rock-ribbed Harvard College in New England.

As living examples of this progress he pointed to Levi Jackson, Yale football captain; Dr. Ralph, Bunche, great diplomat and public servant; Dr. William H. Hastie, a great appelate judge and a number of others.

Mayor Clark's message to the free world, in effect, was: all is not right with the U.S., but we are working on it. There is more wrong in Soviet Russia, and nobody dares to do anything about it.

Others appearing on the program were:

Clarani E. Pickett, president, Fellowship Commission; Dr. Fred D. Wentzel, Dr. Tanner G. Duckrey, Councilman Lewis M. Stevens Jerome J Rothschild, Nigel O. C. Wolff, and Dr. Mortimer J. Cohen.

NATIONALISM IN AFRICA

At a time when Europe itself is moving toward closer political, economic and military integration Europe's outlying dependencies, protectorates and spheres of influence have embarked on a countermove which threatens to fragmentize and endanger various important areas. This countermove has its roots in a revolt against the last vestiges of a fading colonialism, but it is beginning to go beyond that; under the leadership primarily of Western-educated fanatics it is flying the flag of an extreme nationalism which in Europe itself is beginning to give way to a larger community consciousness and interest.

The latest case in point is the growing revolt against French rule in Tunisia, which is also beginning to find echoes in Morocco. Coming in the midst of the war in Indo-China, this revolt not only increases the drain on France, whose resources and energies are urgently needed in Europe, but, by its appeal to Arab solidarity, it also complicates the strategic position of the Western Powers in northern Africa and the whole effort to enlist Arab support for a Middle Eastern defense pact.

The revolt has already led to numerous riots, which are easily exploited and expanded by the Communists. To cope with the situation France has adopted a twofold policy. It has cracked down on the Nationalists, deposing and arresting the Nationalist Cabinet Ministers and forcing the Bey to appoint a new and more amenable Premier. It has also offered a reform program providing for increased autonomy for the protectorate if the new Premier can restore order and friendly relations with France. Unfortunately, as demonstrated in Indo-China, the French have not been too successful in such efforts, being often too heavy-handed in the crackdown and too late with the concessions. Whether they will be more successful in Tunisia remains to be seen.

The Nationalist leaders proclaim that home rule is all they seek, but the flames they have lit are driving them toward a demand for complete independence, which can only intensify the conflict. Yet some solution must be found which will meet both the just demands of the Tunisians and the vital interests of the Western World in an area which is the hinge of our Mediterranean defense. Let us hope that French statesmanship will be equal to the task.

Problems Of Africa Aired At Meeting

SPRINGFIELD, O. The "aggressive efforts" of missionaries to convert Africans to Christianity has faild to recognize the richness of African culture, an East African tribesman said Tuesday.

Speaking at a panel discussion of the North American Assembly on African Affairs at Wittenberg College. J. Kikonoyo wa Kino, urged all missionaries not only to preach Christ but to follow his example in respecting the culture of other peoples.

"It is one thing to take the message of Christ to a people," he said "it is another to try the suppression of a culture."

Touches All Issues

In another discussion. Dr. L. Bruce Greaves of Scotland and Africa, said that the importance of the racial question in Africa is attached to every problem that arises whether it is economic, social or political in nature.

Another speaker, G. R. Katongole, of Uganda and a journalism student at Syracuse University, attributed racial tensions in South Africa largely to the whites and said that Africans are "not fighting the white man because of his race but because of what he has done."

The results of the two panels will be turned over to two committees which will then report recomendations to the Assembly for possible action.

JANET IBEGBU (LEFT) AND JOANAH NWOSU

They are climbing step by step to the top of the lawn tennis trees. In a recent women's singles Nwosu won over Ibegbu. The latter is of course preparing hard for a vendetta at the next meeting.

AFRICA REVOLTS

When you discount the few million white settlers who during past centuries have entrenched themselves in the ports and the most fertile farm areas, Africa is inhabited by two large and disjointed racial blocs; the Arabs in the north and the Negroes in the south. At the moment the Arabs are in full-scale revolt against the French, and the less well-organized Negroes to the south are restive and angry. If modern communications, arms and civil power were not fully in the hands of whites, and revolutions came about as the eighteenth century philosophers thought they should, Africa would ditch the West tomorrow and drive its rulers into the sea.

The trouble between the Arabs and the French reached a new climax when the French Resident-General in Tunisia, Jean-Marie de Hautecloque, acting on what appears to have been carte-blanche from his superiors in Paris, resorted to naked force in an attempt to squelch the Tunisian independents, organized through the Neo-Destour party. Without thought to where similar tactics had led in Indo-China, the French imprisoned all members of the Tunisian Government, isolated the figure-head Bey of Tunisia and imposed martial law on the country's Moslem population. They did this in full cognizance of the fact that the rest of their North African territories would rise against them at the first possible chance.

The same variety of force—as distinct from power—politics was at the same time being employed 4,000 miles to the south where Premier Malan's Union of South Africa Government was attempting to override a white court's ruling that it had acted unconstitutionally in practically revoking the franchise of its mulatto voters. Since Malan has gone far in his attempt to extend his power to the British protectorates which border the Union on the north, his action intensified the hitherto muted protests of Negro Africa. Last week Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister of the Gold Coast and the only near-independent Negro leader in Africa, sent a letter to the UN in which he diplomatically expressed "increasing apprehension" at Malan's repressionist policy. More bluntly, he declared that "the expansionist policy of the Union is arousing all Africa to the dangers of racial domination."

In their short-sightedness, the French and South African policies are based on a similar concern: the protection of a small and outnumbered white ruling elite which understandably enough does not want to give up its privileges. Of the two, Malan's policy is the more vicious and better planned. Malan is deliberately aggravating the deep race-relations problem in South Africa to build a barrier against the aspiring Negroes. The French have no deep-lying race problem to contend with since their settlers could probably adjust their cultural and economic life to a changed political picture very easily. They have simply let themselves become futilely entrenched in their refusal to recognize Arab nationalism for the power it is.

Both situations cry for intervention by the UN. The Union of South Africa is already on the carpet for its maladministration of Southwest Africa, but the pressure against her lacks big-power backing. France narrowly missed being called to account when the UN Assembly last year postponed a discussion of the Moroccan situation by a 28-23 vote. The US voted with the postponers on the flimsy argument that UN debate would make it difficult for France to carry out her planned "reforms." A. J. HEIDENHEIMER

Ship First Africans To Malaya War

JOHORE BAHRU — The tall boys from the cool hills of Kenya were the first Negro troops sent into action last week against the the guerillas who are waging a three year old campaign in Malaya. These are soldiers of the King's African rifles, two battalions of which have just completed two months training.

The troops traveled six days and nights to reach their embarkation port, left their wives behind in Africa. Many of them have two or three wives who are getting allotments of $3.50.

Their names range from MacDonald thru Biblical titles to such names as Stick, Sixpence, and Watch Hand. Two corporals have taken a native name which means About Turn.

All carry a heavy broad bladed knife, wider than a machete, which was introduced in Africa 50 years ago.

18a 1952

Lure of Africa Still Strong for Gilbert Grosvenors

The lure of Africa remains as strong for the Gilbert H. Grosvenors as it was when they began to travel the world together more than 50 years ago.

In letters to their six children, the Grosvenors report that neither the lions, the Sultans, the scenery or the flowers have lost any of their novelty and charm.

On a 22,000-mile "safari," the distinguished Washington couple is crossing the continent from south to north by air, motor and less conventional methods like detours on the backs of bridled ostriches.

The president of the National Geographic Society and his wife, who celebrated their golden anniversary here in 1950, will have traversed every continent except Antarctica before returning home next month.

Lions Napping in Trail.

Mrs. Grosvenor writes that while motoring through Kuger National Park, in the Union of South Africa, their car almost ran down two lions carelessly napping in the trail.

"They were too lazy to get up, having evidently just finished breakfast. They licked their chops and paws and eyed us superciliously—even showing their disdain for mere humans in a car by rolling over in the dust.

"Finally, after we photographed them, they got up quite indifferently in response to our shouts, moved to the side of the road and lay down to finish their nap. They were still there when we returned in the evening."

Later that day "the granddaddy of all giraffes" appeared equally indifferent. Mrs. Grosvenor wrote. "But it was only a post, for as he moved away we saw him peeking at us, first from one side of a tree top then from the other side."

Jaunt by Ostrich Back.

Throughout the fabulous park, where wild creatures roam at will, the couple met herds of sleek zebras and graceful gnus "which look like horses with two horns and are full of fun and frolic." There were many other animals—antelope, buffalo, hyena and hippopotamus.

Mrs. Grosvenor told of a jaunt by ostrich back, a visit to the first elective parliament in Nigeria, and a look at the strange and violent tribal dances of South Africa.

The Sultans, emirs and chieftains of the upper house of parliament, Mrs. Grosvenor wrote, "were all arrayed in magnificent silken robes, mostly in heavily embroidered white silk or satin with enormous, heavily embroidered turbans from which long silken tassels extended down their backs."

Mrs. Grosvenor was delighted with the color and variety of Africa's flowers, and the interesting birds encountered in their travels.

The couple has long been interested in developing a wild-life sanctuary on Wild Acres, their estate north of Bethesda, Md.

The Grosvenors have been ranging the globe at frequent intervals since the turn of the century—China, Russia and Siberia, the South Seas, the Far East and South America are well known to them.

In Turkey, Mrs. Grosvenor became the first woman ever allowed to climb a minaret of the famous Green Mosque of Bruga.

Friends of the couple wouldn't be too surprised if they undertook to cross Antarctica next.

Mrs. Gilbert H. Grosvenor, wife of the president of the National Geographic Society, with native girls she encountered on a stroll near Kano in Nigeria this winter.

Preface To One World

LAWRENCE SCOTT

DOWN SOUTH

Modestly I say it. The slicks have caught up with me way down in Africa. In the February issue of Harper's (only partly slick in these days of inflation) Theodore H. White has an article entitled "Africa is Next." It is a good article, extremely worth reading. Four years ago and several times since this column has had brief sketches of the importance of Africa in world affairs.

Lawrence Scott

White, who is European correspondent for the Reporter and author of the book "Thunder out of China" notes in the opening paragraph of his article, "In the great tides of struggle that wash around our globe, the Atlantic world has been so deafened by those crests rolling in and breaking from Asia, that few of us have noticed a prodigeous fact: Africa is next." In the article, he deals largely with the problems in French colonial Africa.

There are two large sections of French colonial Africa: the Moslem inhabited section of North Africa and the Negro section in Central and the West African coast. The key word in the "North African politics is independence." "The mystique of the black Africans, is the word 'Egalite'—equality of promised rights."

In Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, there is constant intrigue in the fight for independence. It is not a simple situation. Usually there is a three way fight between the French authorities, the wealthy native overlords of the cities, and the hill tribesmen and common people of the rural sections. So far, the French colonial authorities have been successful in playing one group of natives off against the other.

A fourth factor to add to the complications is the entry of America on the scene. The Marshall Plan has invested one-fourth of a billion dollars in French Africa. Most all of this has gone to French industrialists—very little to the native Moslems. White says of this Marshall Plan aid, "The result has been that American aid has taken the aspect of a prop underpinning the structure of the French Empire."

In addition to American aid to French colonial exploiters, we have been feverishly building air fields and military installations in North Africa. America has as much of a stake in continuance of French colonialism as anyone in France and will be just as involved in the halocaust when it comes. That is in part what White means by "Africa is Next."

SOME MORE COLOR

In French Black Africa, the problem is different. The French have little if any color prejudice. The black people of the French colonies seek equality within the French Empire rather than outright independence. The educated African Negro feels perfectly at home in Paris and they seek to have that same character of equality translated to the colonial regions. One of the foremost needs in French Black Africa is the spread of education and economic opportunity.

In this section of the French Empire, the Americans has hard sledding. White points out, "The educated African Negro now has an image of the United States refracted through worst prism of our national life: our racial prejudice. The tales of lynching and the whole body of 'Jim Crow' custom make Africans who know little else about America tingle to our name as Jews tingle to the memory of Hitler."

The Atlantic nations are fast fitting Africa as the bastion from which to withstand decades of struggle with Soviet Russia. On this vast continent of tremendous untapped resources we, with the English and French, are attempting to build an impregnable stronghold. It won't work unless we change our ways. If we could change our ways, we could have world peace without such an impregnable fortress. The revolution going on in the world today recognizes no fortress walls and two hundred million Africans cannot be walled in.

"Africa is Next." We all are next.

Howard Student Tells African Experiences

PHAON GOLDMAN

A young American student who recently returned from 5 months of study in Nigeria and the west coast of Africa says that, contrary to popular belief as typified in the movies, Africa is not all jungles and barbarians. In many respects, it is fast becoming as modern as the United States in thinking and civilization, he declares.

Phaon Goldman, a graduate student in sociology at Howard university, became interested in seeing Africa at first hand thru a fellow-student, Jaiye Maja, who is a native of Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa.

Goldman decided that a trip to Africa would benefit him in his studies. In August of last year, he accepted the invitation of Maja to go with him on a visit to Nigeria. Maja was a student in geology at Howard, studying to be a ceramics engineer.

The two students went first to London, where they stayed at the West African Student's Union. Here, Goldman met many African students, who had never been to America, and had no contact with American Negroes.

From London, they took a boat to Rotterdam, Holland, and from there to Dakar, French West Africa. Goldman found this city very modern and continental in its mode. Although the surrounding countryside was intensely hot, the city was cool and delightful.

From Dakar, they moved on to Freetown, Sierra Leone, on the Gold Coast, where the city is decadent and has made little progress in the past 25 years.

At Takoradi on the Gold Coast, all was hustle and bustle with signs of progress in the new harbor and a large dock being extended to accommodate the ships in process of construction.

In Accra, capital of the Gold Coast, Goldman says he found the city a beehive of political activity. In one evening, the two travellers attended two rallies for Nkrumah, who was recently elected the first native prime minister of the Gold Coast. Nkrumah represents the Convention Peoples party.

Leaving Accra, Goldman and Maja flew to Lagos, where they were welcomed by Dr. Akinola Maja, father of Jaiye. Dr. Maja received his degree in medicine from the University of Edinburgh in Scotland.

In addition to his practice, he is a successful businessman who owns a daily newspaper and has large real estate holdings. He is the founder of the oldest and most established African-owned bank in Nigeria, with assets of over 900,000 pounds.

He owns a saw mill and is part owner of a new ceramics factory, which is presently being set up by a Swiss engineer. Young Maja, who is now doing advanced work in ceramics at Rutgers university, is training to take over the management of the factory. The senior Maja is leader of the Action party, which won the recent elections in Western Nigeria.

Goldman returned to the states in January. He says that he believes that in many ways, Africans are more aggressive and are doing more with their limited opportunities than American Negroes.

He cited the enormous turn-out at the polls of Africans; particularly the illiterate ones, who had to have someone to mark their ballots for them.

Goldman was in Chicago on a business trip to interest department stores and gift shops in African art.

Africans Being Trained For Self Development

LONDON, Dec. 31 — For Africa, the next step after self-government is self development and thousands of Africans are now being trained as scientists, doctors and teachers.

In the British dependecies of Africa, which total 56 million people, equal to one third of the population of the United States, Africans are being taught how to use their vast resources of talent, raw materials and water power.

Territories such as the Gold Coast and Nigeria which have almost attained autonomy, are stressing the highest levels of education. Buildings are rising where skilled technicians will be trained for work in 15 British dependencies.

The British taxpayers are contributing heavily towards the plans. They are giving $980,000 to the new technical college at Kumasi; $120,000 to the University College at Achimota; $854,000 for Gold Coast primary and secondary education and $1,002,400 for Gold Coast teacher training.

More fascinating still are the plans for an inter-racial institution catering to all students to all races now being built at Nairobi, Kenya, in East Africa, a country of 5,000,000 Africans, 20,000 Europeans and 100,000 Indians.

Recently, private firms such as the British Broadcasting company have given courses of special instruction, which will help secure a steady flow of qualified technicials for the "New Africa."

2 African Battalions To Fight Malayan Reds

SINGAPORE, Jan. 21 (A.P.)—Two battalions of barefooted African riflemen totaling 1600 men arrived tonight to help the British put down Communist-led terrorism in the Malayan jungles.

Before going ashore they pounded out tribal rhythms, slapping their feet on the hardwood deck in time with their tribal drums. They carried razor-edged machets.

The Africans—mostly from Kenya and Uganda—were described by their British officers as keen to get inot the jungle warfare. They and a group of 800 Rijians who landed Saturday are expected to give the British a much heavier punch in the jungle warfare.

African Trade Data Released

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (ANP)—Officials of the UN Department of Economic Affairs announced this week that certain countries in Africa had collectively a favorable balance of trade with the United States in August, 1951 of $14,059,780.

The United States exported $14,801,174 in goods to African countries, but imported goods valued at $28,861,494.

Goods exported from the U.S. to Libya totaled $22,592; Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, $95,398; Canary Islands, $151,516; Spanish Africa, $234,261; Cameroon, $500,470; French Equatorial Africa, $473,258; French West Africa, $1,578,791; Gold Coast, $1,097,314; Nigeria, $1,082,049; British West Africa, $118,388; Madeira Islands, $21,656; Angola, $659,884; West Portuguese Africa, $21,273; Liberia, $758,133; the Belgian Congo, $4,774; Eastern Italian Africa, $8,312; Ethiopia, $363,818; French Somaliland, $117,456; British East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika), $560,912; Mozambique, $920,147; Madagascar, $84,081; Northern Rhodesia, $291,075; and Southern Rhodesia, $954,772.

NORTH RHODESIA NATIVES DEMAND AFRICAN NATION

Reject Negro and White Partnership

BY REX REYNOLDS

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia, Jan. 20—African leaders in Northern Rhodesia have stirred the country's minority European population by rejecting the principle of Negro and white partnership and demanding creation of an African nation.

Paskale Sokota, a native member of the legislative council, said "the Europeans could stay, but it would be an African nation. The Europeans would get a vote, I think."

The Broken Hill branch of the African congress demands suffrage within a year. Northern Rhodesia has 1,900,000 Africans and 36,000 Europeans. The group also wants 12 Africans on the legislative council and the Europeans restricted to 10 seats. It also asks four Africans on the executive council, two of whom should hold cabinet rank.

Europeans in Second Place

He made clear his view that the natives are prepared to consider partnership only on the understanding that the Europeans should be the junior partners.

Many of the Africans supporting the new demands have in the past been regarded as "responsible and progressive types with whom it would be possible to work out a solution for the future of Africans in the territory."

Called Disservice to Natives

There is expected to be a hardening of European opinion against African advancement which will not assist in resolving the constitutional questions with which the present session of the legislative council has to deal.

Roy Welensky, leader of the elected European members [equivalent to the prime minister] said "the so-called leaders of the Africans have done their people a grave disservice.

"If they reject the principle of partnership," he said, "the only conclusion is that they favor African domination. If that assumption is correct I am glad it has come out into the open. It is time to bring this section of the African community down to earth. Their actions show that they are far removed from the stage at which we can hand over any authority to them."

Two Scientist Go To Liberia

WASHINGTON — Two more agricultural specialists left for Liberia under the Point IV program in the latter part of December, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced last week.

The new appointees are David Banks, who is taking leave from his post as vocational agriculture teacher at Prairie Farms school, near Tuskegee, Ala.; and Dr. Frederic Hough, plant breeder of Rutgers university.

BRITISH TUTELAGE 'ENDING IN AFRICA

Speakers at Missions Parley Report New Relationship With Natives Is Being Set Up

By RICHARD J. H. JOHNSTON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, June 18—British tutelage in its African colonial possessions is rapidly coming to an end, according to Dr. Robert K. A. Gardiner, head of the department of extra-mural activities of University College at Ibadan, Nigeria. Nigeria is a British colony and protectorate.

Dr. Gardiner was the chief speaker today at the third session of the ten-day Conference of African Affairs being held here. The conference is sponsored by the Africa Committee of the Division of Foreign Missions of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U. S.A.

The 300 delegates included representatives of thirty Protestant denominations, and of African governments and colonial possessions, and observers for the State Department and the United Nations.

Dr. Gardiner told them that a new basis was being established for relations between the British Government and inhabitants of the areas in question. They include Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast and Nigeria.

The British spokesman said Great Britain sought peace and mutual respect as its tutelage period drew to a close. He declared that in Nigeria, where Africans hold political control, there were "most encouraging" developments.

"Until these changes began," he said, "they were considered impossible. They still seem incredible, but they are in operation."

J. Kenneth Thompson, colonial attaché of the British Embassy in Washington, another speaker, defended what he termed "British slowness" in granting political independence of all African territories that British controls. He declared that the three main British colonies in central Africa—Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland—were experiencing "local pressure" for independence demanding that there should "very soon be a constitutional change of one sort or another in central Africa."

However, he declared "we cannot realistically contemplate that this change could or should involve the disappearance of the Europeans and their influence."

He said that hopes for peace and progress in these areas lay in cooperation between Europeans and Africans.

He related that foundations of future nationhood were being established in these areas, and added:

"But, the foundations must be laid in such a way that, when the time comes to think in terms of a Central African nation, it will be a country in which both European and African will be free and able to make their own distinctive contribution to the common good."

Dr. I. Bruce Greaves, Secretary for Africa of the Conference of Missionary Societies of Great Britain and Ireland, asserted that "race has been used as the scapegoat for many of Africa's social and economic problems."

He said that many matters of difference and difficulty attributed to racial tensions in Africa had their basis in social and economic stresses.

Several speakers, including African representatives, took sharp issue with Dr. Greaves.

G. R. Katongole of Uganda, a student of journalism at Syracuse University, declared that not only were racial problems the principal basis for tensions in South Africa, but that they were created largely by white people.

African Colonies Pawns Of U. S.—Horace Cayton

By HORACE CAYTON

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—The United States, in its proposal for the settlement of the Egyptian-Sudan rift, is again showing that she considers African colonies as pawns in world power politics.

Michael J. McDermott, press officer for the State Department, has stated that the United States has proposed as a possible solution to the bitter Anglo-Egyptian dispute that King Farouk be recognized as ruler of the Sudan in exchange for Cairo's participation in the Middle East Command. This suggestion underlines the determination of the United States to subordinate all policies to the program of building military alliances in the Middle East and Africa.

It also indicates a breach with England, who also has designs on the Sudan, and stands in sharp contradiction with traditional American policy to support the independence movement of colonial people.

COOL RECEPTION

The United States' proposal has met with a cool reception in London. In reacting to the proposal that King Farouk be recognized as King of the Sudan in exchange for a satisfactory agreement on the Suez Canal bases, Britain made it plain that she would continue to act in a manner which would bring about self-determination for the Sudanese.

Pressed by circumstances, England, perhaps for the first time in the case of an African colony, has expressed a willingness to set a date for Sudan obtaining her independence and for that country's right to have a free plebiscite under the United Nations.

Last month Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, United States delegate to the General Assembly of the United Nations, stated: "The United States has been a champion of national freedom and of the right of self-determination ever since the earliest days of our republic . . . Today the United States continues to support the concept of the self-determination of peoples. That concept is fundamental in our foreign policy. It is fundamental in our relations with all other countries, both inside and outside the United Nations."

The present proposal contradicts this policy.

Previously the United States has made concessions to England and other colonial countries in the matter of African colonies when they would follow her lead in Asian and European affairs. In the present instance, however, America seems to be willing to lend the English in the hope of concession on the part of Egypt.

It was of special significance that this announcement was made while England's Prime Minister Winston Churchill was at sea on the way to visit the United States on a diplomatic mission.

Experts Warn British

Race War in Africa Seen as Big Threat

LONDON, England—A race war in Africa is looming on the horizon unless white supremacy is done away with immediately, a mass rally sponsored by Mary Attlee, 77, sister of ex-Prime Minister Attlee, heard here last week.

Former Colonial Secretary James Griffiths, M. P., Lord Hailsham, the former Quentin Hogg, K. C., and Miss Attlee were among the speakers.

Lord Hailsham warned, "Political differences, when they are allied with some other difference, religious or race, lead men to think otherwise, than as brothers, and are liable to produce convulsions of a most terrifying kind."

HE WENT on to say that the white world must solve the problem of racial unity, "both in its political and moral aspect" if it is to "enjoy the confidence of all those non-white peoples with whom we are associated."

Lord Hailsham maintained further that the colored peoples of Asia, Africa and the West Indies had been awakened.

Mr. Griffiths concurred in this feeling. He said that events in the Gold Coast have shown that the darker races are no longer asleep. "I believe that I speak for a practically united Britain when I say there is no place in our national policy for any doctrine of racial superiority."

ALL OF the speakers pleaded for the British nation to defend the rights and aspirations of the colored races of the Empire if they want to prevent the spread of communism throughout Asia and Africa.

The meeting was organized by Miss Attlee who has recently returned to England after working for thirty-five years among the Bantu races of South Africa.

BRITAIN RETAINS KEY POWERS IN SUDAN CHARTER

Governor Supreme in 2 Important Fields

KHARTOUM, Sudan, April 6 [Reuters]—Robert G. Howe, 58, a railroader's son who rose to be governor general of this British administered African territory, will lose only a fraction of his power if the Sudanese accept his proposal for a constitution granting them a measure of autonomy.

Altho Howe's authority over many internal matters will be cut, his control over foreign policy and the military command will remain absolute.

The legislative assembly is expected to vote on the drafted constitution this week, and as it is dominated by the independence minded Umma party, observers believe it will be accepted.

Can Revoke Charter

The constitution would create a wholly elected assembly, an all-Sudanese cabinet, and a supreme court. The senate, however, would be 60 per cent elected, the rest appointed by the governor general.

Howe would remain in his four story palace to oversee the country until it is considered ready for complete independence.

A major power given him under the constitution, which was presented Wednesday, is the sole authority to amend or revoke the constitution. Thus, the assembly could not vote his dismissal.

He will be military commander, with responsibility of "safeguarding the general welfare" in any crisis, using "discretionary powers."

Insure Minority Representation

Tho he can no longer select the cabinet and half the assembly, he will choose 20 of the 50 member senate. This, officials say, is to insure that racial and religious minorities will be represented.

The post Howe holds was created in 1898 when Egyptians and British crushed the Dervish revolt against the Sudanese king. The Egyptians held the chief post until 1924, when Egyptian troops mu-

tinied. Since then Britain has played the dominant role in all administrations.

British officials say the London government has good reason for wanting Howe to retain the key powers, especially over foreign affairs.

In the forthcoming Anglo-Egyptian negotiations on Egypt's claim to the Sudan and its demand that the British evacuate the Suez canal zone, a strong figure as foreign minister is needed to hold

be invoked if he believes l government cannot carry er the constitution. He ep in to stave off financial or the breakdown of law er, the document says. overnor also will have a r legislation affecting the provinces, to protect the Africans who often have tims of looting and ex- by their Moslem Arab en in the north. o-Egyptian Ashigga party

Retains Veto Powers

His authority in "times of cri- countrymen in ploitation by The pro-Egy

18a 1952

A Bloodless Revolution Begins

BY GEORGE DANIELS
FOR ANP

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of two parts on the DESTINY OF AFRICA and her importance to world survival; the existence of the British Commonwealth; and the comity of friendship.

For years, America has been lax in providing information of this vast continent that may some day-possible 50 years-be three times as strong and rich as American herself. Here, the black man is rising. His might is being felt and his voice is heard in a bloodless revolution taking place on this "black mans" continent.

PART I

For centuries, Asia-the largest, richest, and most densely populated of the continents-was Great Britain's chief milch-cow. Now that India and Burma have broken the fetters of imperialism; Ceylon has attained dominion status; and Malaya is straining at the loash, the British ruling clss must look elsewhere for new sources of profit. Raw materials, food, and manpower for workers and troops.

The most industrialized section of the British Commonwealth and the Empire on the African continent is the Union of South Africa, the territory where the white man came over 300 years ago and disputed the sovereignty of native tribes.

This Union comprises four provinces: the early British settlement of Cape Colony and Natal, and the former nBoer Republics of Transvaal and Orange Free State.

Of the millions of inhabitants, 8,000,000 are Africans. Europeans rank second with over 2,000,000 the colored, or mulattoes, number close to 900,000, and Indians only 250,000.

Down through the ages various land acts have taken the lands away from the native tribes, until now, the 8,000,000 Africans are herded into a 12 project area of the 472,347 square miles comprising the Union. The remaining 88 percent allotted to Europeans.

Before this disintegration of tribal society, the African held his land collectively. There was no property in land and it was looked upon as nature's gift to all people and not the exclusive property ofany particular section.

With much of this 12 percent allotted land of the African useless and unsuitable for agriculture and pastoral purposes, land hunger among nthe natives became acute.

Soon, acts were pased which segregated the native in every conceivable form and fashion. Among nthese acts were a "Masters and Servants Act," passed in 1913, and a "Native Service Control Act," in 1932.

When the native labored, one act required him to pay a poll tax. When he was without work, another law forced him to still pay a poll tax. Every native from 18 to 65 paid or either went to jail. The whites, rich or poor, were exempt from any type of direct taxation.

In more recent years South Africa has not only turned itself into a raging inferno that has threatened world peace, but it has also warned Ameeric of the insane danger of white supremacy as worshipped by race haters.

In Americ over the years, it has been the Ku Klux Klan, the White Circle League, the Columbians, the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sen. Richard Russell, Herman Talmadge and Gov. Byrnes who have retarded the progress of American culture and democracy.

In South Africa, its al one man and his doctrines, Daniel Francois Malan, Prime Minister supreme of the Union.

Since Malan was heralded into supreme rule after the death of his tutor, Jan Christiaan Smuts, Malan has invented, schemed, passed and nearly drawn his own laws and constitution without rebuttals.

He has fought and walked out on the United Nations General Assembly in Paris, and has sought to herd every African into one small concentrated area to "insure sterner control" so that the blacks will "never rise" against his government.

Under his rule the native, colored, and the Indian must carry identification cards and work passes. And to get out of the country is an almost impossibility.

In 1952 a rapid change can be seen. Malan has gained little popularity. He has made few friends, nd his followers have diminished while his enemies grow each passing day.

As Malan's delight came in making nlaw after law, the people began breaking nthem one by one. Mlan miffled the drum. He came to the feast early, become overfed and tired, and then walked away declaring all feasts illegal

It ws at this point that the people are beginning to lose their fear of the Prime Minister and decided that they would have to abolish unjust laws by methods other than burning the books of law.

Here begins Africa's bloodless revolution.

Poor African Educational Opportunities Cited In Assembly On African Affairs

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio — (AN)- Delegates to the North American Assembly on African Affairs, meeting for a two-week session here, last week heard arguments citing a lack of opportunity in education and government for Africans, and calling for freely chosen representatives of Africans to take part in all national and international bodies dealing with Africa.

Sponsored by the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., the meeting attracted delegates from 30 Protestant denominations, government officials, and 40 Africans representing 13 countries south of the Sahara.

Delegates also heard noted persons of the world present conflicting views on the record of the white man in Africa, point out that churches in Africa should strongly resist the practice of discrimination found in many sections of Africa, and warn that the Union of South Africa is headed toward the brink of disaster unless wiser counsels prevail.

In citing the lack of educational opportunity for Africans, a survey of "Christian missions and the African Church" reported that education sponsored by the church and government in the majority of African territories equipped Africans to be little more than clerks for the profit "of the white masters."

Some 40 African delegates drew up a recommendation calling for native representation in bodies dealing with Africa. The document, which was addessed primarily to the churches in Africa and American missionary societies, appealed to the church throughout the world to use its influence "to mitigate or eliminate the evil effects of the present political, religious and other divisons imposed on the African people.

An American and a ritish missionary, both with long service in the elgian Congo, in discussing the white man's record in Africa, disagreed sharply.

The American missionary, the Rev. George W. Carpenter, who arrived in this country last month, said the "psychological heritage of slavery" for which Europeans and Americans are primarily responsible, is the chief stumbling block in the solution of Africa's problems.

However, the British missionary, the Rev. H. Wakelin Coxill, of London, praised the record of white rule in Africa.

Speakers at the conference presented proposals for strengthening the bonds among various religious groups coupled with appeals for reducing religious conflicts.

R. Emory Ross of New York, who served as moderator of the four-member panel said the best place to reduce tensions between Roman Catholics and Protestants "is right here in this country."

According to one panel speaker, Darrell Randall, who acted as an observer in Africa for three years for the Methodist Church, one of the most recent conflicts among religious groups has arisen as the result of a "church separatist movement."

The movement, which has gained its greatest strength in the Union of South Africa, Randall's aid, is caused by a desire on the part of Africans to sever their connections with American and European Protestant denominations.

The movement has gained sufficient strength, Randall said, to lead several African churchmen to purpose a United African Church. He estimated 700 to 1,000 churches were interested in the movement.

Randall, now a graduate student at the University of Chicago, said the movement reflects a "yearning on the part of Africans for independence and a desire to find a channel through which they can develop their own leadership."

Z. K. Matthews, of South African Native college, Fort Hare, South Africa, said the African people do not look "upon the movement as separatism, but as the organization independent churches.

"Some of those who separated have shown their ability as organizers African people are looking for independence from Europe politically and are extending this to the church.

"The attitude of the church in South Africa has greatly strengthened this movement toward independence."

Somaliland Tribal War Studied in UN

New York Times News Service
Special to The Atlanta Constitution

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Aug. 20—Officials of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations are studying petitions and communications from Italian administered Somaliland, which indicate a serious clash occurred during June between the Saad and Soleman tribes. Estimates have been made of the number of Solemans killed by Saad guns, one of which alleges fatalities reached 115, including women and children.

In none of a series of cables from Somali individuals and organizations, referring to the episode at Galcaio, is adequate explanation given of the background. Appeals for help from the UN on behalf of the Solemans include the statement that Saad chiefs had obtained 14 rifles from local authorities, plus a large supply of ammunition which was used in the killings.

Most police in the area, the Solemans charged, are of the Saad tribe, including their commander, Inspector Eimi Dirshe.

Both proponents and opponents of the Italian administration concede that tribal fighting has been serious, that considerable damage has been done to property and that large numbers of cattle have been looted on both sides. One of the more temperately worded messages, signed by 30 representatives of various tribes, states that heavy raids occurred from February to May, but adds that police had jailed many of the raiders in Obbia and Galcaio, while doing their best to pacify hostile groups.

The Somali Youth League and various individuals contend on the other hand that hospitals are full of victims of the fighting, and that the administrators and police have done nothing to prevent disorders.

ELIZABETH GETS HER LION—WITH A MOVIE CAMERA

Beast Deserts Its Kill and Yawns at Her

NAIROBI, Kenya, Feb. 2 [Reuters]—Princess Elizabeth tonight took time off from the social round of the royal tour and went lion "shooting." Armed with a movie camera, she got shots of a lion with its kill and a lioness with four cubs.

"I am delighted," she said. "I have broken by bad luck. I have seen a lion."

The princess and her husband, Philip, duke of Edinburgh, had driven four miles from Nairobi in a station wagon to the Kenya National park.

Lion Yawns, Walks Over

They happened on the lion crouching over an animal it had killed. As the car's brakes screeched, the lion rose, yawned, and walked over to within 30 feet of the auto.

There he presented a perfect pose as "king of beasts" for the princess' camera.

While Elizabeth excitedly trained her movie camera on the park's wild life, the duke took still shots with another camera.

On a previous trip to South Africa in 1947, the princess bemoaned her bad luck in not seeing a lion at large.

Park Has No Fences

The royal couple drove into the 15 mile stretch of park thru a stone archway where they saw a notice: "Lions are in this area—do not leave your car."

No fences border the park, but the animals never roam from it. Inside, a hippo or two usually can be seen in the river. Giraffes are so tame they often come right up to your auto to inspect you at close range. Lions, cheetahs, leopards, hyenas, and baboons are more elusive.

Up early for the second day of the royal tour, the princess and duke attended a city hall presentation, the opening of a new road—Princess Elizabeth way—a tour of the city, and visits to a cathedral, two hospitals, and the headquarters of the Kenya regiment.

Nobody Brings Gift

The day was planned to the last minute, but it struck a hitch when Mayor J. R. Maxwell was about to present replicas of a medallion struck for the duke of Gloucester's visit in 1950. Maxwell turned to take the medallions from an official. There was a pause while the princess stood waiting. Then Maxwell had to explain—someone forgot to bring the gift.

The mayor presented the royal couple with a dinner gong made from ivory tusks. After the princess had officially thanked him for it, he handed her a surprise package—velvet models of lions and other animals for Prince Charles and Princess Anne.

Tomorrow the princess and Duke leave on a 100 mile drive to the Sagana forest lodge near Nyeri, where they will stay four days before embarking on the liner Gothic for the rest of the tour to Ceylon, Australia, and New Zealand. The lodge was Kenya's wedding gift to the royal couple.

Colombo Bans Reception

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Feb. 2 (AP)—To welcome or not to welcome Princess Elizabeth, that is the question in this British dominion capital. The municipal council last night approved a motion to cancel plans by Mayor C. T. Grero for a civic reception when she and the duke of Edinburgh dock here Feb. 14.

"The official program for the royal visit is an insult to the dignity of the ratepayers [taxpayers]," said the motion, put across by Independent W. D. De Silva with the support of 14 communist councilmen. Mayor Grero said he was going to see some lawyers.

Bashful Prince

(Story in adjoining column)

[Associated Press Wirephoto]

Princess Elizabeth leaning over Prince, African boy who lost his nerve while attempting to present her with a bouquet in Nairobi.

AFRICA:

Supreme Parliament

The High Court of Parliament Act framed by Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan and his Nationalists to make the South African Parliament supreme over the Supreme Court (NEWSWEEK, May 19) became law last week. The legislature of Natal, controlled by the United Party, retorted with an implied threat to secede—even at the risk of civil war.

The English-speaking majority in Natal feared that they would be the next racial victims of the Afrikaans-speaking Nationalists if the new law enabled the government to wipe out the constitutional voting rights for Cape Coloreds (half-castes).

Bamangwato Blowup

Last week Bamangwato tribesmen ran amok to demand return of their hereditary chief, Seretse Khama, whom Britain had exiled forever from Bechuanaland for his marriage to a white woman. They stoned to death three policemen in the dusty streets of Serowe, their capital, and injured twelve others.

To restore order, Southern Rhodesian riflemen were hastily flown in, some 40 tribal leaders were shipped 200 miles away to jail, and tribesmen were forbidden to buy arms. Also banned: sales of yeast, marmalade, syrup, and raisins—ingredients of the powerful "Kaffir beer."

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Subject peoples demand voice—

The brooding shadow of African nationalism darkens UN picture

News. P. L Section B Birmingham, Ala. Sun. 11-9-52.

BY A. I. GOLDBERG
Associated Press staff writer

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 8—(AP)—The brooding, dark shadow of the African continent, a fertile breeding ground for new nations, lies heavily across the seventh session of the UN General Assembly in session here.

It has already been dubbed the "colonial assembly" because of the pressing questions of nationalism, freedom and living standard improvement posed by the areas which don't govern themselves, chiefly African.

South Africa's troubles with the non-white groups of her own population and the blacks in Southwest African territory are only one outstanding sympton of the ferment in Africa. The fate of South Africa's future membership in the UN could well hang on decisions to be taken in the new assembly.

An outbreak late in August on the border between French Togoland and the British Gold Coast spelled out in spectacular fashion the intensity of the natives, the attempts at control by their rulers. A mass movement of 5000 persons trying to get across the Gold Coast border into French Togoland to present independence petitions to a UN visiting mission was halted after two natives were shot and 50 wounded by French border guards.

France, already plagued by the sharp cries of nationalism in Tunisia and Morocco, will almost certainly have new coals of fire heaped on her in the assembly because of these new incidents under the very noses of UN member government representatives. Demands for unification of not only British and French Togoland but unification of the widely scattered Ewe tribespeople complicate the whole picture in that area.

Under UN supervision, two new countries have already emerged out of the African continent within a year, Libya and Eritrea. Under UN trusteeship agreements, as many as seven more may be in the making.

If the Tunisian and Moroccan claims for freedom from France ever succeed, the total of new countries would be swelled. Asian and Arab powers are most active in prodding the UN General Assembly to some action on them.

* * *

Horns of dilemma

WITH THE FIRES of independence spreading throughout the continent's colonial belt, another assembly debate on demands for a declaration on the right of small peoples to self-determination would find big powers embarrassed by any pronounced stand against it.

The last assembly, in Paris, instructed the UN Commission on Human Rights to study the question. The commission in turn has recommended the Assembly provide for UN plebiscites to speed self-government of people in trust and non-self-governing territories.

The short, inclusive answer of administering powers generally is that the natives are not yet well-enough educated, do not know enough about government, and have no ability to make their own countries pay their way.

Independence must come at some later day, after the administering powers have fulfilled their task of educating the natives, the powers argue.

On the economic side, there could be new demands for the UN to widen its program of improving health, education and living standards of peoples in under-developed areas of the world, to give natives aid over and above the amounts poured into the areas by counties responsible for them.

In confused counterpoint there remains the sticky situation of Southwest Africa over whose more than 300,000 blacks the Union of South Africa claims undisputed authority under an old League of Nations mandate, without having to account to the UN.

These claims are contested by many in the UN who support the tribes and their spokesman, the Rev. Michael Scott, an Englishminister who has made their cause his chief work.

An Asian-Arab-Latin American bloc might produce another painful debate by an attempt to prod the UN Assembly into proclaiming sanctions against South Africa. The Soviet bloc is in there working against South Africa because of its staunch anti-Communist record.

* * *

Two-edged sword

EVEN THE FRIENDS of South Africa declined last year to stand in the way of resolutions calling on the Union to bring Southwest Africa into the UN trusteeship system, thus forcing the Union to make periodical reports on the way it treats these people.

South Africa is torn internally by its government's white supremacy policy. The question of privileges demanded for blacks in Southwest Africa would bear heavily on the domestic program of keeping them subjugated within the Union. The situation is aggravated by India's protests at treatment of the huge Indian minority in South Africa, a question prominent in the last two assemblies and certain to be troublesome in this one.

India's attacks on the policies of Premier Daniel Malan thus take on two edges.

At the last session in Paris, the South African delegation followed the orders of its fed-up home government to work out on harangues in the UN trusteeship committee and to stay away from assembly sessions.

There is no clear indication what South Africa's course here will be.

But one South African source has commented: "The situation is serious. Looking at it objectively, how long can the UN stand the defiance of South Africa? And how long can South Africa take the insults it gets from other countries around the committee table?"

Libya became an independent country last December. Eritrea became an autonomous unit in August, federated with the throne of Ethiopia but boasting its own constitution and government. Both Libya and Eritrea were pre-war Italian colonies.

Someday, UN trends indicate, Eritrea may be completely independent, buying its freedom by ceding Ethiopia a port on the sea.

Another former Italian colony, Italian Somaliland, is a UN trusteeship area with Italy as the administrator under UN orders to prepare the Somali people for independence as a nation by 1960.

That would guarantee a third new country on the continent in a little over seven years.

* * *

Six trusteeships

UNLIKE Italian Somaliland, there is no time limit for the day that the six other trusteeship areas in Africa must be brought to independence by their UN trust administrators—Britain, France and Belgium.

They are French and British Togoland, French and British Cameroons, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi, and British Tanganyika.

If the administering powers live up to their UN agreements—and their work is studied carefully every year by the 12-nation UN Trusteeship Council and reported on through the Assembly's 60-nation trusteeship committee—these must one day be nations.

Meantime, they furnish fat to the fires of nationalism because the complaints of the people under their control get echoed in the trusteeship committee.

Even Britain's role in Tanganyika came in for more than ordinary criticism in the Trusteeship Council this Summer. The resettlement of a number of persons of the Wa-Meru tribe in an agricultural experiment drew some censure from other trustee powers because of the way in which it was done. Of course the Soviet delegate jumped in with unrelieved bitter criticism.

Along The Colonial Front

BY A. J. SIGGINS,
BRITISH JOURNALIST

NIGERIA LOOKS EASTWARD

PORT HARCOURT, Nigeria — (ANP) -At least one Nigerian political leader of the first flight has seen the way I have been indicating for many years and is looking towards the East.

The Minister of Local Government, Western Regiona, Abafemi Awolowe, accompanied by his minister of Agriculture, A.M.A. Akinloye and two ministerial secretaries soon will leave Lagos Airport on the first state of his trip to India and Pakistan via the Sudan.

Awolowe's trip is very significant of the growing strength of the centuries-old link between the peoples of Africa, Arabia and Asia: long before Europeans were civilized or white people went to America, Arabs were established in Africa, and Asians made regular yearly voyages on the monsoons between their own country and the East African coast.

Today it is clear that the future of Africa lies in federation, not only among the three Nigerian regions, but among all African states, also a United States of Africa, between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, and a Pacific and Indian Oceans' Peoples' Pact federation.

This federation of the peoples of the vast basin of the two great oceans would form a bridge between the billion and a half undernourished in the widest sense-peoples of the basin and the immense areas of idle lands held as monopolies for Europeans. The federation would have its own laws, its own currency and its own standards of living. As Awolowe said, Africans and Asians are nearer each other than Africans and Britons can be.

Africa lacks man-power. Another 200,000 people could find profitable employment in Africa, Australia, and South America if the means

were available. There are more than enough natural resources and man power in Asia and Africa to provide "cover" for the issue of sufficient capital for all the needs of the peoples of a Pacific and Indian Oceans' Peoples' Pact, including United States of Africa.

Such a federation would give now what Communists and capitalists promise after another war for freedom. And it would completely abolish the two most evil things in the world-color bars and colonialism.

Ten per cent of the world's population receive 43 per cent of the world's total income. That 10 per cent live in Canada and USA. They cannot get their money back into circulation unless they give it away, either as bombs and bullets or "Marshall Aid." It is a crazy method of doing business, but it has been the Western way for many decades.

Perhaps the Eastern way of federation and constructive development by marrying idle hands to idle lands and providing the capital will serve mankind better than the Western way of a World war every 25 years or so.

Africa is being torn by a color war. And all th e Western Powers-leading the van being U.S.A.—are backing white South Africans.

All Africans, Arabs and Asians and all dark-skinned peoples of the world oppose Western whites.

Therefore Africans and Arabs and Asians are forced into federation in order to safeguard their basic human rights and to live by the proper employment of their lands and their man power.

Europeans have failed to develop their vast possessions in the lands of non-Europeans. And as they are facing inevitable war-the worst war in human history-they will be unable t help non-Europeans. Obviously it is up to non-Europeans to help themselves.

PYGMY HUNTS, NEGRO FARMS IN WETTEST AFRICA

White Man's Settlement Built on Stanley Trail

[This is another article in a series by the chief of the London bureau of The Chicago Tribune who is on a tour of British, French, and Belgian colonies in Africa.]

BY ARTHUR VEYSEY

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

STANLEYVILLE, Belgian Congo, Dec. 9—The deep forests between here and the Mountains of the Moon are the home of the pygmies. They, with the bushmen of South Africa, are probably the oldest human race in Africa today.

The bushmen have almost vanished, but the pygmies still number, probably, about 30,000 or 40,000.

Why are they called pygmies? Because the ancient Greeks, when they saw a few tiny captives who survived a long voyage down the Nile, thought of their word which means a cubit. They thought a pygmy was a cubit tall. Consequently, they so dubbed them.

4 Foot 8 Inch Average

A cubit is equal to about 8 inches. Today pygmy men average 4 feet 8 inches in height and the women are about 4 inches shorter. One group of pygmies, however, varies between 4 feet 1 inch and 4 feet 3 inches tall. These pygmy pygmies weigh about 95 pounds.

The pygmies, like the bushmen, have yellowish brown skin. They all look old. They wear a piece of bark cloth fastened fore and aft to vine twine tied around their waist. Often they live in trees, building sort of beehives.

On the ground, they thrust sticks into the earth in the shape of a circle, bend the tops of the sticks and tie them together, forming an overgrown bird cage. Leaves and grass cover the network, keeping out as much rain as seeps thru the 150 feet of forest overhead.

The pygmies are hunters, bringing down game with poisoned arrows shot from taut little bows. When a pygmy makes a really good shot, he is apt to pat himself on his arm and crow.

Meat, Roots, and Honey

Game is sparse in the jungle and pygmies fill out their diet with roots and honey. Tropical bees are not cooperative. With flowers constantly in bloom, why should they store food?

On finding a green bunch of bananas, a pgymy may shoot an arrow into the tree. Any other passer-by will know the stalk is claimed.

Sometimes, after a very good hunt, a pygmy may take some of his surplus meat to a village in a clearing cut from the forest by the Negroes. These people are believed to have driven the pygmy into the forest long, long ago, and have now moved into the forest with the pygmy. The war between the two races has been over for quite a while. The forest is big enough for both. The pygmy hunts, the Negro farms.

Pygmy a Wanderer

The pygmy, like all good hunters, is a wanderer, collecting little. The Negro builds a firm house, plants crops, accumulates mats and pots and gourds, and moves only when the soil is barren.

The Negroes far outnumber the pygmies, even in the forest. They, like the pygmies, have a short life—30 years is pretty generous. They mature quickly, becoming physically adult at 12.

They came into the forest partly to escape the Arabs who raided the eastern and central plains seeking slaves for the near eastern markets. And partly to make themselves of no value to the slavers; some of the tribes living near the forest fringe mar their bodies horribly.

In some areas, the women insert discs into their lips until the lips become the size of pancakes. Eating is difficult, they have to throw the food into their mouths. And drinking is difficult. They pour the liquid onto their lower lip and let it run into their mouths. But nobody except a circus owner would want such a woman. And fortunately the middle east didn't go mad over circuses.

Stretch Their Ears

Other men and women stretch their ears or noses out of shape. And for their own pleasure many of the women go in for elaborate hairdos, building up all sorts of shapes and figures, augmenting their own hair with mud and honey and animal hair and feathers and wire. A fellow interested in such details kept a time sheet and he found some women spend five hundred hours a year on their hair.

The forest Negroes like tobacco and liquor. They grow their own tobacco and they make a potent liquor from bananas. It's called pombe, in case you ever want to order a drink in the Congo woods.

The area around Stanleyville was about as far as Arab influence came. The Arabs, traveling westward thru the grasslands from the Indian ocean coast, came down thru the upper reaches of the forest to the headwaters of the Congo. Then they followed the river down a thousand miles, over long, smooth stretches and short, quick runs of rapids.

Base for Stanley

The upper Congo jumps over its last series of rapids right here. From here you can go a thousand miles on smooth water to within a hundred miles of the coast. Stanley, coming upstream, chose this site as his main inland base partly because here he met the Arabs but largely because this was as far as he could bring men and supplies by boat.

The Arab boss hereabouts when Stanley arrived was a fellow known as Tippo Tib. Stanley and Tibbo Tib became instant enemies but they both knew that if they fought each other, both would perish before the natives. So they made an alliance and Tippo Tib became Stanley's governor here.

After four years Tippo Tib went back to Zanzibar and his nephew, not as smart, attacked Stanley's settlement here, killing the few Europeans. Stanley and Leopold couldn't let that go and they declared war on the Arabs all along the upper Congo. The worst of the fight was over in two years and the few Arabs who remained had learned a lesson. They gave no more trouble.

1,000 Europeans Here

Stanleyville today is a scattered settlement on both sides of the 200 yard wide river. About a thousand Europeans, mostly Belgians, live in broad plaster brick bungalows built under the trees. The underbrush has been cleared and the town has the air of a resort which has been laid out with high hopes but hasn't yet become popular.

Flat bottomed boats, modeled after old Mississippi sternwheelers, and broad barges are loaded and unloaded by cranes. Europeans go back and forth across the river in small launches. The Africans prefer long dugouts—the native boatman charges less and his canoes run more frequently.

Most of the dozen or so business buildings along the two main streets have been put up in the last 10 years. They are, apparently, "modern design" with broad protuberances here and there. The wet, wet weather blackens their faces quickly and some buildings only two or three years old look more forlorn than the 30 year old red brick postoffice with its series of Victorian arches.

Concrete Undermined

The middle of a couple of streets has been paved with concrete but the rains wash gulleys on both sides and undercut the slabs. About the town there is an air of a constant battle with the rain, people trying to lift themselves onto solid ground, the weather trying to wash them back into the mud. The very surface of the earth seems fluid. Buildings and walls shift crazily. Leave a yard for a few months and the jungle which surrounds the settlement claims it for its own.

Several thousand Africans live up and down the river from the town, building houses of mud and sticks.

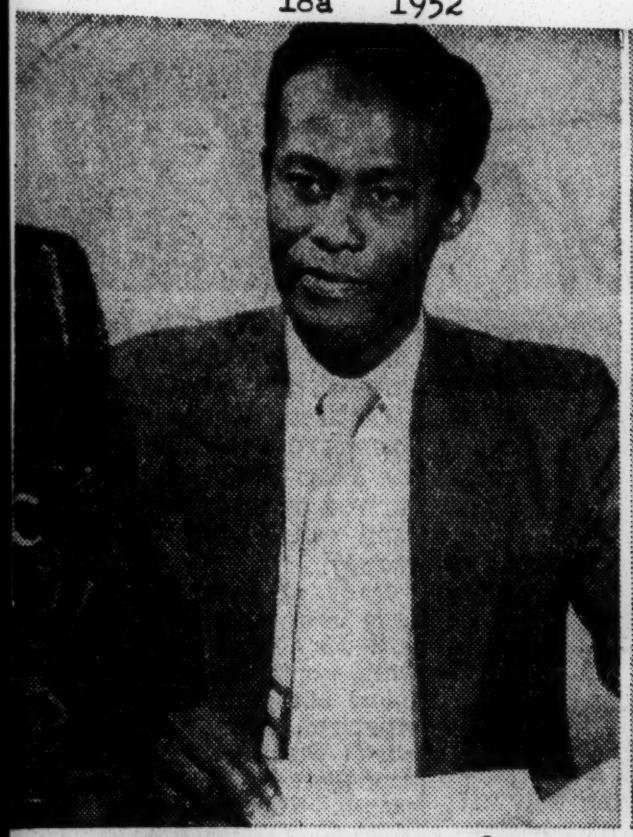
Stanleyville is important still as a trading center and a transshipment point. Frate going up the Congo is loaded from boats onto trains to go around the rapids. Then it goes back onto trains to Lake Tanganyikai in central Africa. Boats cross the lake and a German built railroad runs down to the east coast. The upper Congo has railroads also westward to the Atlantic thru Portuguese West Africa and southward thru the British Rhodesias into higher Portuguese East Africa or South Africa.

A Road—More or Less

The jungle path which Stanley cut from here past the Mountains of the Moon to the headwaters of the Nile, which is now British Uganda, is today a highway, more or less. There are little rest camps along the road and the Belgians are trying to build it up as a tourist attraction.

"Thru darkest Africa, 10 days on an air conditioned river boat, three days in a chauffeur driven limousine; electric lights, running water, clean beds," say the Belgians.

Yet get lost a hundred feet back from the road and, for all the change in the countryside, you might as well have been here with Stanley, or a hundred years before that, or maybe even a thousand years before that.



Courier
Sat.
12-20-52
P. 12
Pittsburgh Pa.

Africa on the Air—Britain's Colonial Development and Welfare Fund has set aside a $3,000,000 kitty to help colonial territories to develop their own radio stations. The above photo shows, top left: F. S. Arkhurst of Cape Coast, Gold Coast, speaker on several occasions in the British Broadcasting Corporation's West African program sent out from Britain. Next month, after four years study in Britain, he returns to his post in the Public Relations Department, Accra. Bottom left: David Effah of Kumasi, Ashanti, who will next month start a series of talks in the BBC's West African program from Britain. Right: Producers from African radio organizations attending a course at the BBC Staff Training Department in England. Top: Messrs. G. Owusu Akyem (Gold Coast), Mallam Sani Kontagora (Nigeria) and L. Riby-Williams (Gold Coast) record a talk. Watching in the listening room are (left to right) Messrs. M. Muumbu (Kenya), C. J. Pennethorne Hughes (head of BBC Staff Training Department) and J. Otieno (Kenya). Bottom: BBC girl explains how a turntable is operated. Left to right: Messrs. J. Otieno (Kenya), G. Owusu Akyem (Gold Coast), L. Riby-Williams (Gold Coast), M. Olumide (Nigeria), Mallam Sani Kontagora (Nigeria), J. B. K. Ayansu (Gold Coast), E. T. Addo-Yobo (Gold Coast), M. Muumbu (Kenya).

Plan To Slash Awujale's Pay Gives Rise To Heated Debate

IJEBU ODE, Nov. 19.—Heated debate ensued over a proposal to withhold £400 from the salary of His Highness the Awujale of Ijebu Ode when the Central Council met here.

This amount is the annual contribution towards the Awujale's stipend due from the Ijebu Remo Native Authority, which has been defaulted.

Mr T. A. Odutola's supporters argued that the amount should be deducted from the Awujale's stipend until such a time that the Ijebu Remo Native Authority contributed its quota.

The motion was strongly opposed and was defeated by 47 to 15 votes.

Itoro Hall was overcrowded by anxious crowds who had been attracted by the advertised turbulence of meetings at which opposite camps discussed matters relating to the Awujale.

Recently there was crisis, and the abdication of the Oba was demanded by a group of Ijebus.

The Remo NA passed a resolution topping its share towards the stipend of the Awujale pending the result of an inquiry called for to investigate the administration of the Awujale.

Councillors objected strongly to the unparliamentary language used by speakers in the course of debate.

They strongly opposed what they regarded as unelevating language employed by anti-loyalist party against the person of the Oba, President of the council and symbol of Ijebu land.

Oba Ajalorun of Ife Sule, member for Ijebu Igbo deplored the attitude of Mr Odutola and his few supporters.

The council passed a vote of implicit confidence in the Awujale.

A committee of Obas was appointed to go into the misunderstanding between the Awujale and some o his Chiefs in Ijebu Ode.

The committee will report back to the council this December.

Other business included the granting of sub-treasury status to Idowa, Ososa, Ibefun and Omu (2) Odogbolu, Okun, Aiyepe, Ijesha and Eyinwa (3) Iebu waterside area

HIS HIGHNESS THE AWUJALE OF IJEBU ODE

After several attempts by certain Ijebu elements to force his bdication, the Divisional Central Council passed a vote of confidence in him at its last meeting.

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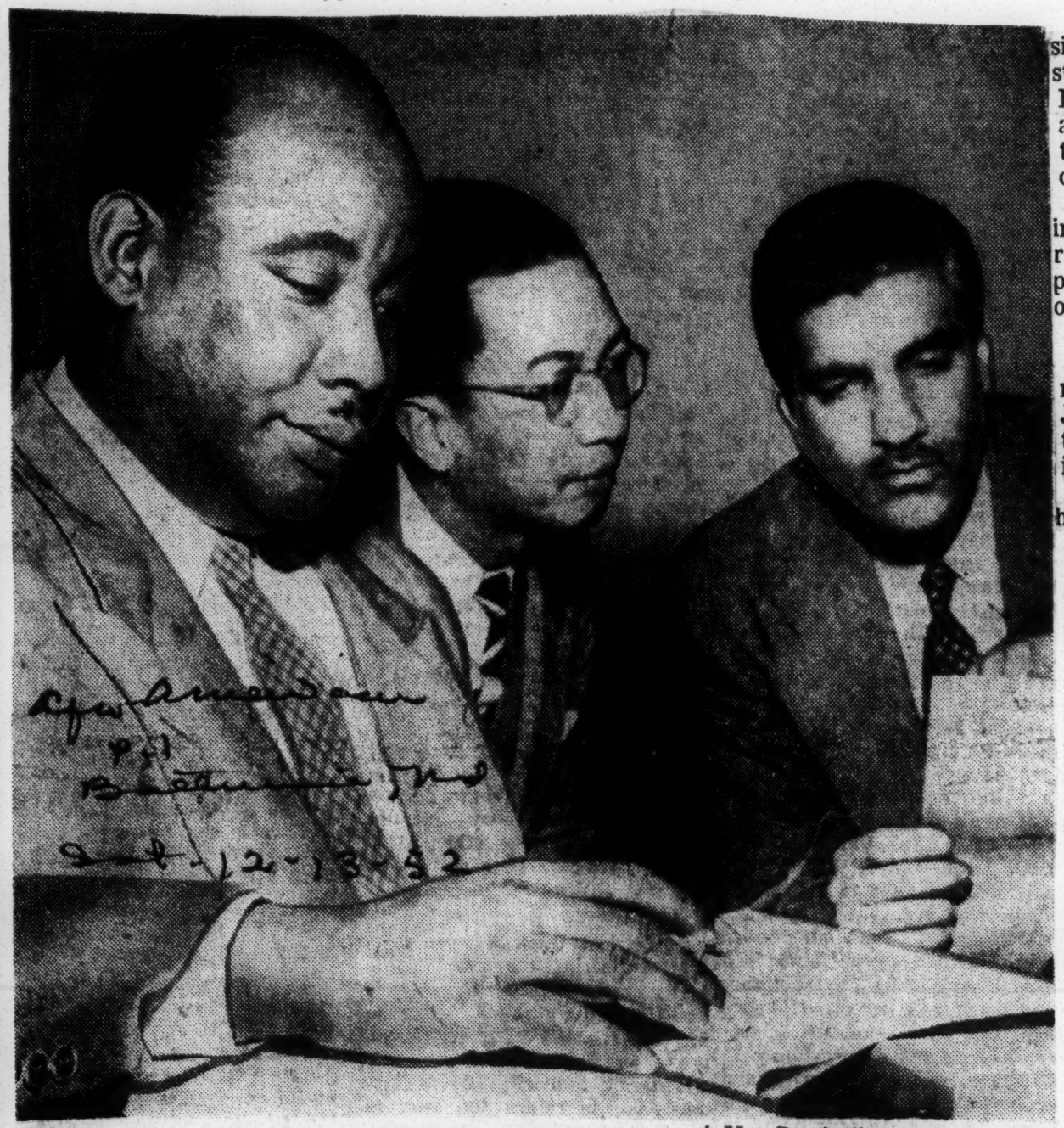


Max Dorsinville, minister of foreign affairs of Haiti, (left), who with S. H. Tajibnapis, of the Indonesian delegation (center), and M. Khattak, Pakistan, led the fight in the Fourth Committee of the United Nations for restoration of 78,000 acres of land taken from tribesmen in Tanganyika, Africa, by the English.

Japhet's UN Plea Wins Land Back

U. S. Backs Britain, 15 Colonial Foes To Return Of 78,000 Acres

By JAMES L. HICKS

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Using a Howard University student as his interpreter, an African tribesman stood before the United Nations Monday and told how the British Government in Tanganyika had forcibly taken away 78,000 acres of land from his tribe and given it to thirteen Europeans in order to maintain a policy of racial segregation.

The United States lined up with the colonial powers in a move to block passage of a resolution which would return the land to the tribesmen; but the resolution was passed by a vote of 35 to 17, despite the United States' opposition.

The Soviet bloc countries supported the resolution.

The tribesman who appeared before the fourth committee of the UN (the trusteeship committee) was Kirilo Japhet, a representative of the Wa-Meru Tribe living on the Meru Mountains in Tanganyika, a trustee territory in Africa administered by the British government.

Mr. Japhet spoke in his native Swahili language and his remarks were interpreted by his lawyer, Bermuda-Born, Howard University-trained Earl Seaton, and delivered to the committee.

Bunche Heard Discussion

Mr. Seaton, an interesting story in himself, now lives in Tanganyika with his wife, Alberta Jones, a native of Houston, Texas. He lives not far from the area occupied by the Wa-Meru tribe. He is a practicing lawyer there.

The dramatic appearance of the African tribesman, and the eloquent interpretation of his case as presented by Mr. Seaton, brought Dr. Ralph Bunche down from his office as head of the trusteeship division to hear the discussion.

Appearing at the invitation of the committee, Mr. Japhet said his tribe originally owned the land but that it was then taken from them by the British. Then, he said, the tribesmen bought back the 78,000 acres through the payment of sheep and goats and pennies and shillings.

But he said British authorities again decided they wanted it so that two European settlements of whites could be linked together and made one solid white community.

120 Police Took Land

Despite the protests of his tribe, Mr. Kirilo said, the British authorities moved on them with 120 policemen and took the land away from them last Nov. 17.

Japhet said when the authorities came and demanded that his tribe move, his leaders said, "We are a small tribe; we have no rifles, we have no bombs. We just have to wait and see what will be done to us. No one should grab a stick or rifle or attempt to resist in any way whatever."

He then went on to describe to the UN what happened after that, saying:

"On November 17, there came about 120 policemen. There were many, and we could not count them. They were accompanied by seven European officers and 100 people of the Kikuya tribe. Some of them had binoculars. They went about looking to see whether perhaps people had weapons. The District Commissioner stood and pointed out certain people whom he wished to be arrested.

"On this day about six people were arrested and taken to jail. They then said that we must leave, and we told them that we could not. We told them that 'if you want the Meru country, it is better for you to finish off the Wameru and then to stand over to the Ngori area.

"In some houses there were goats, sheep, cats and chickens inside, and they did not bother to remove them, but they burnt the houses with these in this time our people were prevented from taking water from the Ngare-Nanyuki river, even if the Ngare-Nanyuki area. Then they began to chase people about. They continued this until Nov. 24. Then they took all of the cattle leading from Meru into the Nzare-Nanyuki area.

Evicted Mother-To-Be

"It was necessary for some people to come from the main Meru area at night and to pass into the wild bush in order to bring food to relatives in Ngare-Nanyuki.

"During this period of eviction was a barrier there. There was no permission for anyone to come from the main Meru area to see what was going on in the Ngare-Nanyuki area.

one woman was giving birth to a child. The District Commissioner arrived and saw her about to give birth. But he was unable to give her the necessary opportunity to deliver. Her house was burned and her husband was arrested and put in jail. The mother was living in the wild bush and, after four days, her child died. One man, Ndesaulo Sembo, was ill and he was taken by force and carried away to be placed in the lorries to take him to Kingori; but on the way he died.

"During all this time, they were using the milk from the cows. People were being chased about and arrested in the daytime, as well as in the night. Some people tried to cook their food and eat it at night, but if they were found, the food pots were kicked about and the people chased away.

"Then on Nov. 30, they moved on to a village known as Ngabobo to burn the houses there. When they reached Ngabobo they found the people of this village, having seen what had happpened in Nzare-Nanyuki, had begun to remove their food. People tried to hide their foodstuffs in the land, but the foodstuffs were dug up and burnt. They continued burning things until Dec. 12, 1951, and they burned houses in Ngabobo, Kandashi and Leguruki."

64 Died, He Says

Then dramatically attempting to show the UN committee the effect of the displacement upon his people Japhet said the move by the British had cost his tribe the loss of 64 persons who died, 2,490 head of cattle, 4,442 sheep, 4,542 goats, 325 donkeys, 333 dogs, 479 cats and 1,896 chickens.

Declaring that the UN is pledged to "protect us" the African Tribesman said "We beg you, honorable members of this committee to reaffirm clearly and firmly the basic ideals of the Trusteeship system. Crush the head of the serpent of racial segregation or "Apartheid" which has dared to show itself in a United Nations Trust territory.

"Save the people placed in your trust from the misery, frustration and bitterness which such policies have produced in Kenya and South Africa and will inevitably be reproduced. Restore tous our lands for the resettlement of our 3,000 homeless tribespeople. Revive in us our faith and confidence in the United Nations."

Mr. Japhet's appearance before the fourth committee was only another of a long and mounting line of exposures of the treatment of Africans which is heaping shame on the British empire and other colonial powers.

Day in and day out they line up at the UN and beg for a chance to be heard. And always their plea is the same: "Protect us from the horrors of "Apartheid" or racial segregation and its accompanying ills.

As soon as he had finished the two factions in the UN lined up—the colonial powers on the one side, seeking to block any further discussion of the issue—and the dark countries on the other, striving to break through the white veil that enshrouds them because of their color.

8 Nations Back Resolution

After hearing the plea of the African, eight countries stepped forward with a resolution demanding that the UN "Express disapproval of the action of the Administering authority (Great Britain) and to return the land to the Tribesmen.

The nations proposing the resolution were El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Liberia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Syria, all belonging to the dark races of the world and none having colonial empires.

This was a question of the treatment of dark races and immediately the white supremacy block of the UN swung into action.

The delegations of France, the Netherlands and Canada jumped to oppose the resolution. In this instance France and the Netherlands were only being mindful of their own colonial empires and Canada was going along with Great Britian the defendant in the case.

Urge Land Restoration

Pakistan's delegate rose on the floor and bluntly called the move another way to promote segregation by the British empire. "If I may borrow a phrase from the distinguished prime minister of the United Kingdom," he said "I may say never have so many been evicted to make room for so few."

The Pakistanian attacked the United Kingdom's delegate reference to the moving of the Tribesmen as a move to create a "Homogenious community." The distinguished representative of the UK says this is not racial discrimination. He declared. "If this is not racial discrimination we would like to know the new English euphemism for it."

Other representatives of the dark countries came forward to support the restoration of the land.

U.S. Against Resolution

The United States, just as she did in the South African question, found some merit in the case of the Africans but it was obvious that the U.S. Delegate was speaking with his tongue in his cheek when he talked on the resolution.

If it was not obvious that the US would line up with the white supremacy line the final vote showed where she stood.

When the vote came at 7:15 Wednesday night the result was "For the resolution," 32, against the resolution, 17. The U.S. Delegates were among those voting against the resolution.

Peru, Israel and Thailand "abstained" from voting. Syria and Cuba were absent but are expected to vote with the resolution if and when it comes before the plenary session of the UN which is the next step.

At the end of the session, Dr. Bunche congratulated Seaton and Mr. Japhet for their presentation.

The 17 nations voting against the resolution were Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay.

Comment Bares Attitude

Here are some comments of delegates representing various governments as the issue was debated in the Fourth Committee of the UN:

JAPHET SEATON

Sir Alan Burns, representative of the British colonial empire:

Removal of the tribesmen from the land was part of a broader plan for development. He said he was "shocked" that some of the delegates considered this "racial discrimination."

John C. Muccio, representing the United States:

The manner in which the tribesmen had been moved was "not without fault," but he expressed the hope that the Fourth Committee would take no move that would weaken the structure of the Trusteeship system.

He then voted against the return of the land to the Africans, although he had just admitted that the taking of their land was "not without fault."

W. D. Forsyth of Australia, lining up with the colonial powers, said:

It was a "false and dangerous" principal to assume that the United Nations had the authority of a government over dependent areas.

Violation Of Rights

N. L. Sheikin, delegate of Byelorussia and a member of the Soviet bloc:

The taking of the land from the Africans is a "blatant violation" of the rights of the African population. England has put the interests of 13 white persons above the interests of 3,000 Africans.

B. F. Fourie of the Union of South Africa, also a member of the colonial bloc:

Adoption of the resolution will violate the trusteeship agreement and undermine the authority of the government.

Dr. S. H. Tajibnapis of Indonesia, supporting the colored bloc:

The trusteeship council is not living up to the principles which it had subscribed if it fails to pass the resolution.

Must Have Equality

Majmuddin Rifai of Syria said:

The Africans must be given equality with the Europeans. "If the Europeans (the British) decline, they will be faced with no option but to withdraw from the territory."

M. P. Bazhan of the Ukraine and **Stanislaw Gajewski** of Poland, members of the Soviet bloc said:

The eviction of the natives was an example of the "classical colonial system and a flagrant violation of the UN charter.

Leon PIGNON of France, representing the colonial system:

Urged the fourth committee not to be "carried away" and that the move of the British in evicting the natives was "legal and part of a rational plan."

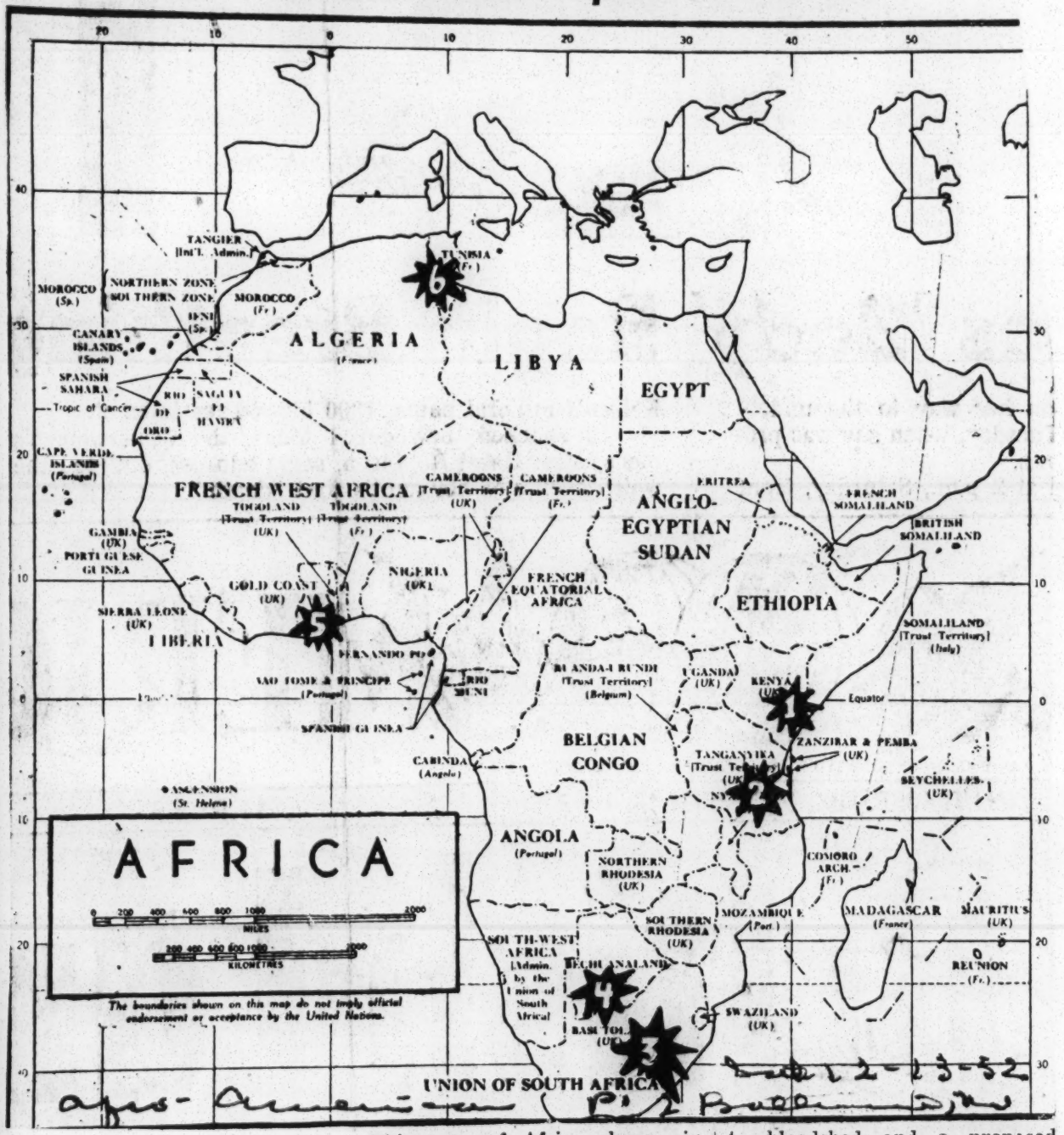
Yusuf Khattak of Pakistan said:

The action was "racial discrimination" and he could find no other word in his vocabulary for it.

Card 11
JAPHET'S UN PLEA WINS LAND BACK
BY- JAMES L. HICKS

18a 1952

Six Terror-Ridden Spots In Africa



This map of Africa shows six troubled areas where internal strife has caused bloodshed and which have and are the subject of bitter debate in the United Nations. They are: (1) Kenya, where scores have been killed and jailed in rebellions against the government; (2) Tanganiyika where tribesmen accuse the British of taking 78,000 acres of land and other properties; (3) Union of South Africa, where racial segregation laws have led to bloodshed and a proposed UN probe; (4) Bechuanaland, where the British barred chief Sereste Khama from ruling over his people; (5) Gold Coast, where trouble looms over proposed development of a large scale aluminum production plant, and (6) Tunisa (French), where natives have rebelled against the government rule. Four of the six are controlled by the United Kingdom. (From UN Map 369).

FOUR LEADERS OF AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS JAILED BY JOHNNESBURG COURT ORDER

Invoke "Suppression of Communism" Act Against Voiceless Natives in Fatherland

SURVIVAL OF EUROPEANS SAID TO BE IN DANGER

NEW YORK — (ANP) Four of the most prominent leaders of the African National Congress and the South Indian Congress have been sentenced to six months compulsory labor under the so-called "Suppression of Communism Act," in the Johannesburg Magistrates Court, source revealed.

The jailed leaders are Dr. Y. M. Dadeo, president, South African Indian Congress, Dr. Moses M. Kotane, member national executive, African National Congress, President, J. B. Marks, of the African National Congress Transvaal and President, African Mine Workers Union and Secretary, African National Congress, D. W. Bopape. A youth leaders Ismail Rheela, joint Secretary, of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress also was doomed.

The sentencing magistrate rejected all grounds on which the sentenced leaders had alleged their innocence. The justice also indicated that it was common knowledge that for all sections of the people, and to do so without discrimination as to race, color or creed such dogma, the magistrate felt, would endanger the survival of Europeans.

Legislation Hampers Freedom

Dr. Dadoo protested his sentence indicating that "laws like the Group's Area Act, the Bantu Authorities Act, the Colored voters Act, the Population Registration Act, the Native Building

18a 1952

GARVEY DISCIPLES UNITE UNDER UNIA FLAG HERE

Moved P. 1. Wed. 2-27-52

18a

BY ROBERT E. JOHNSON
Atlanta Daily World Staff Writer

Marcus Garvey's much-debated, radical "Back-to-Africa" mass movement is seeking to gain a foothold here after nearly 20 years of fat and lean membership rolls in Atlanta.

Disciples of the once acclaimed "Negro Messiah," seeking to revive the "Black Empire" idea and enlist recruits from Metropolitan Atlanta's 172,500 Negroes, last week took two major steps:

1. They became a legal organization known as the Robinson Club of the Universal Negro Improvement Association 1929 of the World, Inc. The charter was granted by Judge George P. Whitman of the Fulton Superior Court.

2. They completed a three-day session of the first Southern Conference of the Universal Negro Improvement Association at Rose of Sharon Spiritual Church, 829 Fox Street, N. W.

The UNIA charter, granting the organization legal status for 35 years, gives Atlanta's leading Garvey disciples—Lester Whitfield, 101 Division president, and Rev. James Rakestraw, president of 140 Division—the right of way to revive recruiting efforts.

Whitfield, an employe of the Simmons Company of Atlanta, said the local organization has an estimated 360 active members on the financial ledger. "This includes the combined memberships of the Fourth Ward branch (140 Division) and Summerhill branch (101 Division)," Whitfield disclosed during the recent conference that attracted more than 175 delegates from about ten widely-scattered U. S. cities.

He said the UNIA group in Atlanta is working toward the same goals and objectives outlined by the founder of the movement—Marcus Garvey, a fiery, fullblooded West Indian Negro who devoted his life to the Negro protest.

Garvey's successor, President-General James R. Stewart, is at UNIA's headquarters in Monrovia, Liberia, French West Africa. He is masterminding a five-year plan to build a "Black Kingdom" 109 miles from Monrovia, near coastal plans easily reached by water transportation from the Atlantic Ocean.

The Marcus Garvey mass movement, a social product of the widespead dissatisfaction and general unrest which gripped Negro masses at the close of the First World War started in 1916, gained momentum in 1918 and reached its peak in 1921. Except for short-live spurts of activity, the movement has steadily slowel down. It has enjoyed membership rolls estimated from one million to what one historian calls an "exaggerated 6,000,000." It reportedly raised more money in a few years than any other Negro organization had ever dreamed of.

In his world-wide struggle to free ris "fellowmen of the Negro race," Garvey marshalled his followers under a black, red and green flag: "black for the race; red for their blood and green for their hopes."

The most important features of the Garvey movement may be described thusly:

1. The movement, shunned by practically all highly-educated Negroes, appeals to the Negro masses, especially the darker Negroes.

2. It glorifies, speaks in high terms of and makes a joyful noise about everything black. (Gunnar Myrdal, author of "An American Dilemma," says Garvey "even declared God and Christ black to spare the Negroes the humiliation of worshipping the images of white men.")

3. It preaches a so-called "pure race" philosophy and scorns race mixing.

4. It spreads the belief that Negroes will never get a fair deal from whites: The roots of race prejudice are so deep in white Americans that it is absolutely useless to appeal to appeal to their sense of justice and high-sounding democratic principles, Garvey once asserted.

5. It believes the only hope for American Negroes is to leave this country and return to Africa. Using the slogan: "Africa for Africans," Garvey maintained that Negro peoples of the world should unite, build a country, become a nation and develop a great African culture.

To carry out the main objectives of the movement, Gary followers poured some $10 million in the radical undertaking which included an organ of propaganda—the Negro World—various enterprises and the Black Star Steamship Line that was to transport Negroes to the "Black Empire."

The UNIA movement ran into a legal snag when the federal government succeeded in convicting Garvey on charges of using the mails to defraud in connection, during which time Garvey insisted on pleading his own case, finally ended with Garvey being sentenced. He was brought to the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary in 1925 to begin a five-year prison term. Garvey was paroled after two years and shipped out of this country as an "undesirable alien. He died in 1940 in London without any visible means of support.

During the recent Southwide UNIA confab in Atlanta, the delegates pledged to support, according to their ability, a five-year plan to finance the Garvey program now under the leadership of President-General Stewart. All UNIA members will send monthly contributions to the headquarters, a conference leader said.

C. M. Tolbert, second, assistant-president general and American leader of Chicago, presided at the Atlanta meeting. The conference succeeded in organizing the Universal Black Cross Nurses and Universal Motor Corps. Mrs. Lily M. Gibson of Cleveland, Ohio, organizer and American Field Representative of UNIA, took charge of the organizational chores.

Delegates to the Atlanta conference came from cities which included Harlem, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Gary, St. Louis, Charleston and New Orleans.

Sheds New Light On Today's "Garveyism"

BY ROBERT E. JOHNSON
Atlanta Daily World Staff Writer

An outspoken, scholarly man who looks like a subsidized college athlete void of academic discipline, is going around quietly wielding a sledge hammer of facts to blast his way to some heretofore unknown truths about the radical Marcus Garvey "Back to Africa" mass movemen

His sledge hammer is power-driven by three forces: He was born in Harlem, N. Y., cradle of "Garveyism." He was a member of the Garvey legion. He is a Harvard University trained doctor of philosopher (Ph. D.) who is the most reputable authority on "Marcus Garveyism."

His writings, published in professional journals, are based on personal experiences, primary and other reliable sources of information.

His dress is conservative. He lives with his wife and child in a well-appointed faculty apartment. He owns a car, takes part in civic affairs and keeps abreast with improvement associations — racial and interracial.

Except for his three years in Atlanta, he has lived in the north in constant interaction with native-born whites, racial, religious and nationality minorities.

But his association and ideas have yet to prompt him to repudiate "Garveyism." His inspiration comes from being a Negro. He has intense race pride and wants to see the Negro "in" and "of" the American society. To gain this end he is dedicating his life to teaching and working with organizations and groups to "assist the Negro in bridging the gap between "in" and "of."

This is a word picture of Dr. Robert Brisbane, Jr., chairman of the Department of Political Science at Morehouse College, who is an alumnus of City College of New York and second Negro holder of a Harvard University Ph. D. degree in political science—the other is Dr. Ralph Bunche.

The Morehouse professor was questioned about the Garvey mass movement in connection with two recent events. The Robinson Club of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, incorporated in Atlanta for 35 years, played host to the first Southern conference of UNIA. On August 17 of this year "National Marcus Garvey Day" will be observed in Harlem for the third successive year.

Dr. Brisbane told how, as a boy in the 1920's, he as attracted to the growing legion of "Garveyites" in Harlem. He then reviewed the Garvey movement from his personal experiences and some of his writings which scholars call "the best interpretation yet made of the Garvey movement."

"The Garvey movement had its beginning in 1917 and exists with great enthusiasm until about 1925," Dr. Brisbane said. "Garvey recruits came from Negro migrants in the northern cities who made up the black rank and file. They were Negroes coming from the South, basically, and Negroes coming form Jamaica and Barbados. The two groups, fleeing plantations and poverty of the South and West Indies formed the nucleus of the Garvey movement in the United States," recruits were the "least educated and least sophiscated."

"Upperclass Negroes were not won over to "Garveyism," they stuck by the NAACP, a parallel organization of Negro protest mostly subsidized by white philanthropists" Brisbane said. He added:

"The greatest opposition to Garvey came from W. E. B. DuBois, an upperclass Negro and pioneer NAACP organizer. Garvey exploited the envy of and differences between the two groups—upperclass Negroes and Negro masses.

"He used basically an emotional and non-thinking appeal to socialize the unrest and dissatisfaction of the Negro masses. He used symbols—uniforms, parades, titles—to appeal to mass behavior."

Garvey's task was to "unite all the Negro peoples of the world into one great body to establish a government absolutely their own." The promised-land colony was to be established in Liberia.

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"While most American Negroes would have been proud of the existence of a powerful Negro nation in Africa, few of them actually were interested in migrating to the Dark Continent to aid in its erection," Brisbane said.

Today's rebirth of "Garveyism" in New York is appealing to "young Negro intellectuals who have a desire for status and standing." The movement is giving these young intellectuals an expression of basic dissatisfactions in America.

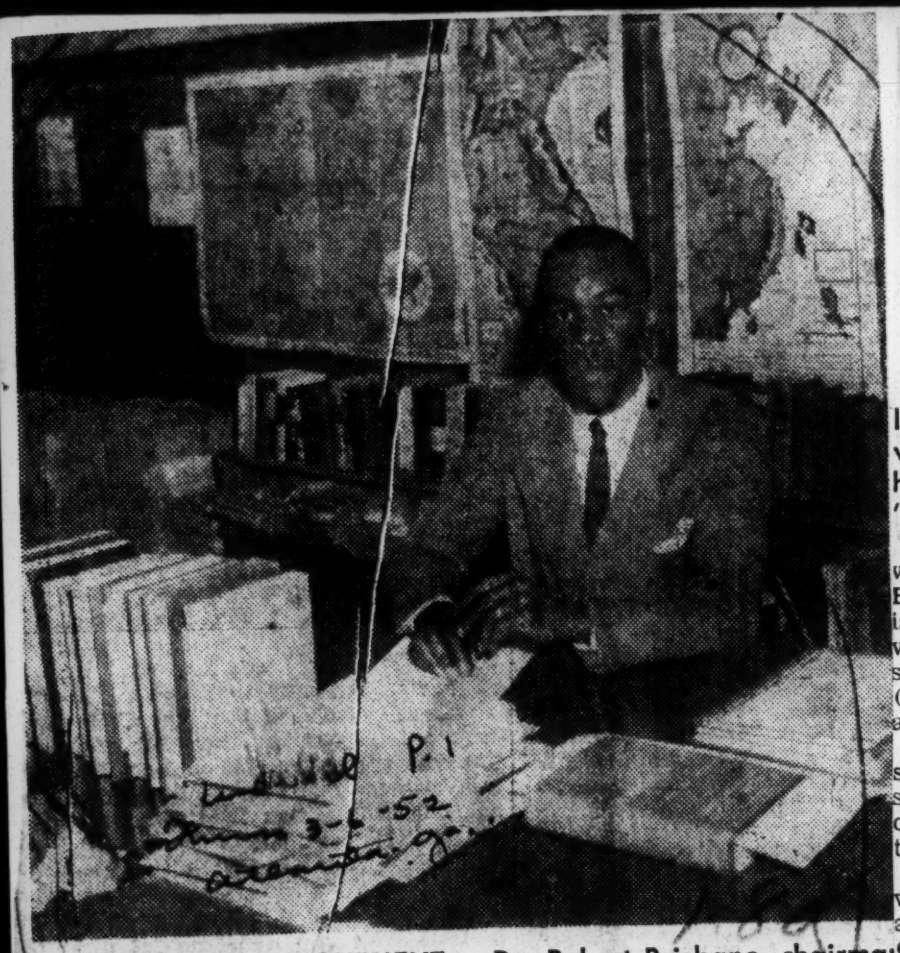
"They want to re-examine Garveyism," Brisbane said, "and the new movement is being supported by dissatisfied and disgruntled Negro veterans and intellectuals."

Brisbane pointed up a contradiction in the philosophy of the movement: "Unlike the original movement, the appeal is not so much to the Negro masses because they seem to take satisfaction in pointing to their progress in education, politics and employment.'

Brisbane predicted that the new Garvey movement will grow and become more stable even though there are many Negroes who want to laugh off the movement wthout re-examining it." He blamed the 1929-39 depression period for scuttling the movement: "Negroes became more concerned with working and eating."

This economic struggle gave rise to what Dr. Brisbane calls the "Communist interlude," during which time Communists capitalized on the economic interest of Negroes. World War II snapped Communism's bid for power, Brisbane said, and at the same time gave rise to a stronger NAACP headed by a Negro brain trust which appealed to the race consciousness of the Negro masses.

"For one fleeting movement Garvey managed to turn the attention of America's black internal proletariat homeward to Africa. His most solid accomplishment, however, was to help gird this group with the confidence and self-esteem needed in the long hard struggle for its historical objectives of full integration—the bridging of the gap between the 'in'and 'of' of American society."



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Garvey "Back to Africa" movement reviving in Atlanta

ATLANTA — Revival of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, the fabulous "Back to Africa" movement of the late Negro leader Marcus Garvey, was discovered to be in process here recently with the granting by the Fulton county superior court of a charter to a group calling itself the Robinson Club of the UNIA 1929 of the World Inc.

The organization, led by two divisional presidents, Lester Whitfield and the Rev. James Rakestraw, recently completed a three-day-session of its first southern conference.

Whitfied claims an Atlanta membership of 360, and said that the conference attracted 175 delegates from 10 cities. He said that the Atlanta group is working toward the same goals outlined by the fiery West Indian, Garvey, who devoted his comparatively brief life to Negro protest.

Successor to Garvey, said Whitfield, is President-General James R. Stewart, stationed at the UNIA's headquarters in Monrovia, Liberia. Stewart is masterminding a five-year plan to build a "black kingdom" 100 miles from Monrovia, said Whitfield.

Launched in 1916 out of the social dissatisfaction which gripped Negroes after World War I, the UNIA reached its peak of more than a million members and some $10,000,000 in 1921.

It was crushed when through bad investments, Garvey lost the money entrusted to him by his followers. He died in England, his place to be taken briefly by his wife.

Liberian Bishop Sees No Room For Garvey Ideals

BY ROBERT E. JOHNSON

Marcus Garvey's "pan-black" ideals and radical racist doctrines may have about as much of a chance of becoming established in the Republic of Liberia as a flea circus in a dog pound.

He didn't put it that way, but Dr. Willis J. King, bishop of Liberia, doesn't see that much of a chance of the Garvey-inspired Universal Negro Improvement Association gaining a political foothold in Liberia's independent republic of 1,450,000 primitive and 50,000 civilized Afro-Americans and native Africans.

In Atlanta this week to deliver the annual Thirkield-Jones lecture series at Gammon Theological Seminary where he was once president, Bishop King, a Liberian church leader for the past eight years, answered questions about UNIA in an exclusive interview.

Bishop King said he is acquainted with James R. Stewart, who according to UNIA officials in this country, is in Liberia to carry out a five-year plan for establishing a city for UNIA members. He is reportedly President-general of UNIA and successor to the late Marcus Garvey, who, during the early twenties, spearheaded a "Back to Africa" mass movement, recruiting followers from the black rank and file Negroes in this country.

Stewart migrated to Liberia about two years ago, Bishop King said, and, like other immigrants processed through proper governmental channels, bought land from the government at fifty cents an acre.

"Stewart has developed a little community about 75 or 100 miles from Monrovia, capital of Liberia," the bishop said. He commented that Stewart's community is operated somewhat like a plantation and is "a very clean-appearing place."

The bishop said Stewart is "looked upon as an individual and is not identified with any group or political organization."

"There would be no place as such for the Garvey movement or any other foreign political group," the bishop averred. "Garvey attempted ment was first sympathetic toward to get into Liberia. The governhim, but when it was discovered that he wanted to set up a government within a government all negotiations were broken off," Bishop King continued.

He said Garvey did not confess that "that's what he had in mind, but that's what was discovered," he added.

"It is not publicly known or publicly stated that Stewart is engaged in a similar movement,' the bishop noted and then ventured that the government "would be upset if it were known."

BISHOP WILLIS J. KING
... dubious of "Garveyism"

The bishop made it clear that he was not opposed to racial chauvinism and expressed intense pride in the sovereign Negroid republic. He spoke of the unbridled opportunities in Liberia for American Negroes, particularly those with skills and trades.

"Eight years ago Liberia earned $1,000,000. Today the national income is more than $10,000,00 and 20 per cent of that income is devoted to educational provinces," the bishop stated.

To point up the magnitude of the program of development now planned for Liberia, Bishop King quoted from the text of the "Liberian Four Point Agreement:"

"According to present estimates, it (the program) will take between five and ten years and cost about 32 and a half million dollars to carry out the new development program. The work will be concentrated in five major fields: Engineering projects, principally, roads, bridges, hydroelectric power and waterworks, to cost about $11,300,000; Agricultural development mainly concerned with food supply and excort items, such as rubber, cocoa and palm oil, to cost $4,200,000; Health projects, at an estimated cost of $8,700,000; projects in basic education, to cost about $7,100,000; projects to extend and improve public administration, costing about $1,200,000."

Bishop King further pointed out that the Liberian government will spend 22 per cent of its total revenue, about $1,000,000 a year, towards the cost of the program. "It is expected that the United States Government will spend about $850,000, annually, for this program, and the remaining balance necessary for the financing of the program will be secured through loans and pdivate investment."

The 105-year-old black republic faces a new day of golden opportunities—but there is no room for aliens engaged in subversion on the 43,000 square miles of sovereign territory, the bishop concluded.

New "Back To Africa" Move Starts In Va.

RICHMOND, Va.— (ANP) —Another "Back to Africa" movement appeared in the making last week when a minister of the Church of God was anointed, "King Conway" to form a new nation in West Africa.

Bishop Homer A. Tomilinson instructed the Rev. Mangum of Richmond to enlist some 30,000,000 Negro volunteers to help colonize a nation in West Africa. Bishop Tomilinson told Rev. Mangum that he would gain fame by establishing an African nation. In appointing Rev. Mangum to lead the colonization move, Bishop Tomilinson said:

"This great migration to bring forth a new Africa will be done by real Christians, in the spirit of sacrifice, and love for our children and grandchildren.

"When I was a boy,' said the father to his son, "I thought nothing of working from sunrise to sunset."

Belgians Stifle Congo Natives

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, Africa—Democracy is having a hard way to go for natives in the Belgian Congo, home of the world's best uranium. Education is being limited to the three R's and the fundamentals of hygiene, in order to make the natives "good workers," rather than college graduates, according to officials of the Congo.

There are no native language newspapers, movies for the natives are carefully selected and American Negro missionaries are no longer tolerated in the country, under the current policy of suppression by the Belgian Government, overseers of the Belgian Congo. Not one black Congolese is being trained in a Belgian university. The UN has been apprised of the situation. Natives also do not have the vote.

East and West Locked in Death Struggle to

Control Africa's Black Armies

By HORACE R. CAYTON
(United Nations Correspondent for the Courier)

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UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—There is a "War of Words" now going on for the minds of Black men!

The instrument of this battle, which threatens to engulf the entire world, is PROPAGANDA. The prize is Africa!

What is going on now is merely the preliminarfy skirmish . . . the Cold War. It precedes actual physical hostilities, but does much to determine on which side African peoples will ally themselves.

BOTH SIDES in the struggle . . . the East and the West . . . are aware of the enormity of the prize to be won. Both sides are aware of the enormity of the assets . . . in terms of men and resources . . . which will accrue to them if the DARK CONTINENT is won over.

The position of each side is different. The West has under its control the vast Black populations which can be used to form a potential army. It has ready access to the rich mineral and agricultural resources of the land. Its objective is to keep control and to dole out just enough concessions to still the mounting insistent thunder in the heart of Africans for self-government . . . for national recognition . . . for FREEDOM!

The East has no such hold on any part of the continent, and there are few Africans who adhere to her philosophy. In order to forestall the West from using Africa's millions as soldiers, and from gaining the advantage of her great material resources . . . the East is trying to identify the African's struggle for national autonomy, with that of the Communist philosophy.

LET'S LOOK for a moment at what the Soviet Union is doing . . . now . . . to win the minds and hearts of Africa's black millions!

Perhaps there is no better way of judging what "line" Russia is taking toward Africa, than to see what she is telling her own Russian citizens about Africa and its problems.

These are ACTUAL quotations taken from the Moscow radio' . . . by our State Department. This is the information Moscow beams DAILY to the Russian citizens. Throughout all of the items, there is the CONSTANT REPETITION of the theme that the West is trying to organize the men and resources of Africa against the Soviet Union. Typical of the Moscow broadcasts is the following, which was monitored July 7, 1951:

"In the strategic plans of the American and British imperialists, Africa is assigned the role of a gigantic raw material base. Africa is considered by them as a source for the supply of food and strategic materials . . . a purveyor of cannon fodder . . . and a place d'armes for the creation of military bases, both naval and air, for the aggressive bloc.

"In accordance with the aggressive plans," the broadcast continues, "new military naval bases and airports are being built, old ones extended, air lines are formed, railroads and highways are being constructed, and aerial photographs are being taken. The plans of the imperialist powers possessing colonies in Africa are coordinated and subordinated to the common tasks of preparing war under the leadership of the United States."

* * *

THIS IS typical of the propaganda war which symbolizes Russia's thinking. The Russians have been . . . are now . . . and always will be . . . conscious of the enormous mineral resources of Africa.

The fact that they are in the hands of the Western powers is stated again and again on their programs. On this some broadcast the following significant reference was also made:

"It is common knowledge that the Belgian Congo is the largest purveyor of uranium ore in the world (60 per cent). Almost the entire uranium output is exported to the United States.

Africa supplies . . . at present . . . 9 per cent of the world output (not counting Russia) of columbite, 80 per cent of the world output of cobalt, 30 per cent of chronium ore, 29 per cent of manganese, and so forth. Africa is an important purveyor of copper, lead, tin and other important metals."

On July 26, 1951, the Moscow radio stated:

"The exploitation of the rich deposits of minerals and other raw materials, is ENTIRELY in the hands of the imperialists."

* * *

EQUALLY AS important as the Russian "line," is the cognizance of the millions of black people in Africa, who could be formed into a formidable army.

The Russians hope to turn the fight for national aspirations on the part of Africans into a fight against the Western powers. They would use the black soldiers of Africa . . . if they could . . . against the West, for they fear that if they do not the West will use them against Russia.

Supporting this contention is the following statement, typical of the "Western cannon-fodder" thesis:

"The preparations for a third world war are accompanied by a new attack on the colonizers, against the life interests of the African people. Therefore, the African people connect the struggle against war and for peace throughout the world, with the struggle for their own independence.

"Together with all progressive forces of the world, the African peoples declare to the American and British instigators of war, that they do not want to fight against the peoples of the countries of the democratic camp, and that they do not want to shed their blood for the sake of the criminal interests of their oppressors.".

* * *

THROUGHOUT the Moscow broadcasts there are frequent references to the past use of African troops.

One, which was "aired" from Moscow July 26, 1951, said in part:

"The memory of recent wars is still fresh among the African peoples. Thousands of Africans sacrificed their lives for the benefit of the imperialists. For example, the French Government drew hundreds of thousands of soldiers in 1914 and 1939 from among the African population.

"The second world war was fought partly on African territory. In Algiers, for instance, during the last world war, every tenth man was called up to the Army. The warmongers intend again to make use of the Africans and to throw the African people into the abyss of a new world war. The French colonizers are sending to Vietnam (Indo-China) thousands and thousands of young Africans who were deceived by the imperialist propaganda."

Again on Aug. 15, 1951, the Soviet press released another item concerning the issue of an African Army which might be used against the East. The release said:

"It is known from press reports that the Attlee government has long been preparing to create a considerable colonial army in Africa. For this purpose a large group of British officers has been sent to the Black Continent. The methods by which recruiting is carried out differ little from slave-hunting.

"The British authorities are already making use of colonial forces for garrison service in other countries. It has been reported, for instance, that two battalions of colonial troops are being sent from East Africa to Malaya . . . It is not difficult to see that this would serve only as a crude disguise for the

Will Reds Use African Troops to Conquer World?

By HORACE R. CAYTON
(Courier UN Correspondent)

ARTICLE I

People who are living through dramatic changes in history seldom realize the importance of what they are witnessing.

Few persons today fully appreciate the fact that we are in the twilight of the Colonial Period; a crisis in history as important as the Industrial Revolution. How this is coming about and something of its fateful meaning for the world, for America and for dark people throughout the world will be the subject of this series of articles.

Caught between the forces of the East and West, stimulated by the rise of a ferocious nationalism throughout the Middle East, the Far East and Africa, colonialism is facing a crisis which can lead only and inevitably to its own destruction. This is so utterly true that those who have studied the question no longer wonder if it is true, but question only when and how it will happen and what new world alignment will emerge.

* * *

PERHAPS THE BEST indication of the crisis of colonialism is to be found in the number of questions concerning the colonies and so-called "dependent peoples" which will be brought before the General Assembly of the United Nations now meeting in New York. A review of just a few of these questions in relation to Africa alone, will show the extent to which the demands of oppressed peoples can no longer be denied or controlled.

In North Africa, the territories of Morocco and Tunisia are in revolt against France.

Previously the great powers, including the United States, have been able to keep the claims of these territories from general discussion. However, now an Arab-Asian-African bloc of fourteen nations—which may be expanded to include some South American nations—has forced the issue.

Evidence of their influence is seen in the fact that where a few months ago at the General Assembly in Paris and in the Security Council in New York, the United States supported France, but now is bringing open pressure to force France to make some concessions.

* * *

IN MIDDLE AFRICA, English and French Togoland and English and French Cameroons have raised questions about their treatment by colonial powers.

In South Africa there is the all-important question of the Union of South Africa. Can the United Nations take action to prevent the anexation of South West Africa? Can the United Nations interfere in the actions taken by the Union of South Africa against their treatment of non-white groups: The East Indians, the Negroes and the "mixed-boods?"

All of these countries, territories and protectorates are important to illustrate that the crisis of colonialism is at hand. Others could be mentioned to sharpen the point. The Ewe question and Togoland unification, the difficulty of the native tribes in Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi and Somaliland.

Of all the territories in which there is conflict, however, the most important and crucial—because of the acuteness of the internal conflict and the numbers of peoples throughout the world who are vitally interested—is South Africa.

* * *

THE NEGROES of South Africa are perhaps the most exploited and down-trodden people in the world. They epitomize the struggle of the black man of Africa in a way no other people do. The struggle of the Negro in South Africa has received support from peoples in more countries than has any other Negro cause in the history of the world.

In this sense, then, the support which the passive resistance movement in Africa has received illustrates, documents and makes cear the trend which hundreds of millions of people are taking at this crucial point in history.

South Africa has a long history of racial suppression. However, it was not until the Malan government came into being that it took such a vicious turn that it became of world interest. There was one issue which brought the Malan government into conflict with the United Nations.

Adjoining South Africa is the territory of South West Africa. This territory was a mandate under the old League of Nations. South Africa refused to put South West Africa under the trusteeship system of the United Nations and made some gesture toward annexing the territory. The question has been before the United Nations for some time, but although the world organization was successful in preventing outright annexation it was unable, up until the present, to force an adjustment.

The Malan government then announced its infamous policy of Apartheid or the separation of races. Each racial group—Negro, East Indian and "mixed bloods"—were to be given certain areas in which they were forced to live. The Government of India protested the treatment of their nationals at the Paris meeting of the Assembly last year. A committee was established to discuss the matter with the Government of the Union of South Africa. After months of negotiations it was announced that the committee could not effect a meeting with the Union Government and the matter was referred back to this present assembly.

But the Africans, the Indians and the "mixed bloods" of the Union were unwilling to wait for these drawn-out legalistic procedures. A few months ago the organizations of the three racial groups organized a "passive resistance" movement.

Groups were trained to violate the various racial laws. When the movement got under way these groups defied the laws and were beaten and put into jail by the thousands. The struggle of Negroes, fighting for the right to live in their own country, gained the attention and sympathy of the world. The Union government, however, continued in its policy in the face of world opinion.

PERHAPS IF the matter had not been brought to a head it would have been another instance when right was crushed by might while the world shed a silent tear. But the situation had changed. There was another force in the world which demanded a reluctant world to realize the significance and danger in the situation.

Slowly and with difficulty, as there were many differences among them, there arose in world politics a new group. They have been called the Asian-Arab-African bloc. It included most of the countries of the Middle East, three independent countries in Africa, and India and Pakistan. These peoples were dedicated to the cause of destroying colonialism, imperialism and white European domination of Oriental and non-white peoples.

A few weeks ago this power bloc voted to bring the explosive South African question before the General Assembly of the United Nations. Meeting in a closed session fourteen Middle East and African countries—Egypt, Lebanon, Saudi-Arabia, Yemen, Iraq, India, Pakistan, Burma, Iran, Ethiopia, Liberia, Philippines, Afghanistan and Indonesia—forced Secretary-General Trygve Lie to place the matter on the agenda of the present assembly.

* * *

A PORTION of the statement of the group reads: "Although Africa's importance in world affairs is increasing rapidly, many parts of that continent still remain subject to racial discrimination and exploitation.

"The founding of the United Nations and the acceptance by the member states of the obligations embodied in the charter have given to the peoples of these areas new hope and encouragement in their efforts to acquire basic human rights.

"Apartheid, which is the declared objective of the government of the Union, implied a permanent white superiority over the non-whites, who constitute the great majority of the Union's population."

The enormity of this act can hardly be realized.

For the first time in history the strength of fourteen nations has been thrown behind a Negro cause for freedom. Further, it must be realized, this alignment is not just a sentimental appeal for sympathy, but a demand for political action.

The declaration of the Arab-African-Indian bloc means that between 700,000,000 and 750,000,000 people have placed their weight behind the passive resistance movement of Negroes in South Africa. This figure represents roughly one-third of the

people of the world.

But this is not all.

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IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY the issue will certainly be supported by the Soviet Union and its satellites. Not all, but certainly some South American countries will give their support. When all of these are counted it would not be surprising to find that three-quarters of the people of the world are supporting the fight of the South African Negroes for freedom.

Indeed it would be less difficult to count the countries who will not support the measure. There are, of course, the colonial countries: England, France, Belgium and Holland. The Scandinavian countries are doubtful, but many informed observers believe that Sweden and Norway may support the issue. The British dominions: Canada, Australia and New Zealand will probably vote with South Africa.

If we consider the countries outside of the United Nations such as China, Korea and Japan it is doubtful if they had an opportunity that they would vote for white supremacy.

* * *

THE POSITION of the United States at this writing is unknown. However, at a luncheon given by the correspondents of the United Nations, Ambassador Gross of the American delegation was extremely cautious. But, if the United States does not support this issue she will certainly have to give up her position as the champion of democracy.

She can no longer even pretend to believe the principles of self-determination for peoples. She will have completely and unalterably thrown in her lot with modern fascism as exemplified by the Government of the Union of South Africa.

Can she afford to do this?

Any rational evaluation of the situation would force one to answer no. But we have made serious mistakes in the past and may continue to make them.

* * *

THE UNITED NATIONS cannot end colonialism. That will come about by the struggle of the peoples themselves. But, a moral victory for this group of nations and for the South Africans will set the stage for political action.

South Africa in itself will not determine the absolute fate of imperialism and colonialism. But, anything that happens in that country will have a powerful bearing on the rest of the colonial world.

What are the other powder kegs in Africa and in the world?

How has Russia played on and utilized their struggle for freedom?

What has been the role of the United States?

With the collapse of colonialism will the allegiance of these hundreds of millions of peoples go to the East or to the West?

Can America make the people of the Middle East and of Africa believe in her or will the Russians turn struggles for freedom into a fight against the West?

Can Russia use these people, who want nothing but their freedom?

Will Russia use black troops . . . in her plan to conquer the civilized world?

Who Is This Man?

Cayton Pens Africa Series

The Courier's United Nations reporter, Horace Cayton, who is perhaps one of the best-known writers in the United States, has tackled his latest task, that of informing Courier readers of the factors behind the current unrest in the not-so-dark-as-pictured continent of Africa. (See story on page one.)

HORACE CAYTON

Born on April 21, 1903 in Seattle, Wash., the Courier columnist is a grandson of the man who took the seat of Jefferson Davis in the United States Senate as a representative of Mississippi, Hiram Revels, the first Negro Senator.

* * *

Cayton's early life was not one of ease. He worked as a longshoreman, a sailor, and served as a section hand on a railroad. Receiving his college degree in 1931 from the University of Washington he entered the field of education with emphasis upon economics and sociology.

He served for five years, until 1934, as a research assistant in the sociology department of Chicago University, then became professor of economics at Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn., until his return to Chicago in 1935.

From 1933-'34 he served as a special assistant to the Secretary of the Interior and from 1936-'38 held a fellowship in the Julius Rosenwald Foundation. This fellowship took the writer to Paris in 1939, but the war sent him back home.

HE JOINED the Courier staff in 1942 and has been with this publication since that date. Other literary accomplishments of Mr. Cayton include co-authorships of such books as "Black Metropolis," "Black Workers and the New Unions," and contributions to the Nation and the New Republic.

Cayton is a member of the UN Correspondents Association and is the only Negro holding the status of official correspondent at the world organization.

His comment on his experiences in the UN is: "My work here has convinced me that the problem of colored is worldwide. That any solution in any part of the world will improve conditions in every part of the world. I have learned that the problems of Indians in Africa is as important as the problems of Negroes in the United States, and that the fight for political independence by the Asian people is similar to the fight of the African people."

That is why Mr. Cayton is writing this series.

MAKE PROGRESS ON PLAN TO UNITE CENTRAL AFRICA

Conference to Complete Work in 2 Weeks

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

LONDON, April 28—The London conference on central African federation today was reported making "satisfactory progress" on a draft plan to unite Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland into a new dominion covering 478,000 square miles.

The project calls for the creation of a federal parliament consisting of 29 European members and six Africans. European settlers in the three territories number 167,000 against an African population of 7,000,000.

As the conference reassembled after its week-end break the British government faced a socialist challenge against its decision to proceed with the talks despite the absence of African delegates from Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. The challenge, submitted in a motion by James Griffiths, former colonial secretary in the Labor government, will be debated tomorrow.

Africans Show Up

The conference which began last Wednesday, presided over by Robert Arthur James Gascoyne-Cecil [marquess of Salisbury], secretary for commonwealth relations and chief British delegate, is expected to complete its program in two weeks. Only two African delegates, selected by Godfrey Huggins, head of the southern Rhodesian delegation, have shown up at the talks. They are Joshua Nkomo, a social worker, and Jasper Savanhu, a newspaper editor, both of whom are claimed to favor federation. The governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Gilbert Rennie and Geoffrey Colby, lead the European representatives from those territories.

Support for federation comes from Oliver Lyttelton, colonial secretary in the British Conservative government, and from the European leaders and settlers in the three territories concerned. Federation, they say, would encourage economic development and by transferring labor from one area to another increase production in the copper belt of Northern Rhodesia and the coal fields of the south. Some warn that without federation Southern Rhodesia may join with South Africa with a consequent loss of British prestige and influence.

Decide to Boycott It

Against federation are the Africans of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland whose delegates decided to boycott the conference. The two territories come under the control of the colonial office in London. The Africans oppose the federation project because they fear it would mean their domination by the white settlers of Southern Rhodesia which has semi-dominion status. The opinion of the Southern Rhodesian Africans is unknown since they are not represented on their territory's government.

J. S. N. Chinyama, president of the Nyasaland African congress and Harry Nkumbula, president of the African congress in Northern Rhodesia, protested the government's hustle on the federation issue. "We Africans who have come to Britain on behalf of our organizations in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia are seriously alarmed both by the government's disregard of united African opinion in our two territories and by the speed with which matters of such vital importance to Britain and Africa are being dealt with in opposition to all our interests and wishes," they said.

CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION

The British White Paper giving a draft scheme for a "Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland" in Central Africa is obviously an important document. A settlement of this problem would have profound effects on the whole question of the readjustment of the white settlers to the irresistible upsurge of the native races. The proposal offers an advance toward self-government to a large area that happens to be just north of Malan's racist South Africa. The new Federation could act as a bulwark preventing the spread of the pernicious doctrines of "Apartheid" or segregation.

The British are past masters at finding formulas to cover the most baffling and contradictory problems in colonial affairs. In this case they offer an ingenious and complex arrangement which on the one hand leaves the three territories with their present status and powers and on the other provides a federal constitutional structure. The crucial issue of protecting native rights against the white settlers is being met by an independent "African Affairs Board" and by retaining the protectorate status of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Southern Rhodesia is already self-governing.

The principal objections to the proposed Federation come from the African natives in the protectorates who are afraid of losing the safeguards they now enjoy through their dependence on the Commonwealth Relations Office in London. African representatives from Southern Rhodesia took part in the decisive London conference last April and appeared to be in agreement with the proposals now made.

In the circumstances, it was not possible to make the same daring experiment in native democracy that is being made in Nigeria and the Gold Coast. The most important effect of a successful Federation would be to stem the tide of racism flowing from South Africa and to prove to the Africans that the road ahead is not the blind alley of segregation but a path leading toward the goal of equality and self-government. The "Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland" will not be a Utopia and it cannot solve the complex and conflicting problems of race and government in Central Africa. There are no "solutions" to such problems; there are only compromises and adaptations that will keep the road to the future open and allow room for progress in the right direction.

Kenyans Demand Return of Land, Self-Government

By SAM MORRIS

LONDON—(ANP)—Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, a couple of minutes away from the core of British journalism, was the venue of a press conference called last week by two Africans from Kenya, Mbiyu Koinage, and Achieng Oneko.

These men represented the Kenya African Union founded in 1944 to unite all Kenya Africans for the causes of African self-government, the return of African land alienated to the Europeans and to work cooperatively with all African associations outside Kenya in such a way as to benefit its members.

The present membership of the union is one hundred thousand, divided into fifty district branches and covering the major Kenya countries.

This is what Koinage said about the campaign:

"Land in Africa is life. For the peoples of Africa, whether they be stockmen or cultivators, land is the basis of society or social organization. Progress and development begin with security of tenure in the land. And so it is in my country, in Kenya. Yet hundreds of thousands of Kenya Africans find themselvs landless."

* * *

HE TOLD the following story: "The story began in 1895 when Kenya became a British Protectorate. At that time the population was almost entirely African, living in tribes, engaged in agricultural pursuits. But the temperate climate and fertile soil of the Highlands invited Europeans. Since the beginning of the century a policy of European settlement has been deliberately encouraged.

"In 1901 there were thirteen European settlers in Kenya. Today, there is a European population of 38,000, of whom two thousand are engaged in farming. The African population is 5,545,000. There are also 122,826 Indians mostly engaged in trade, and 24,174 Arabs.

"Since the turn of the century, 16,700 square miles of territory have been taken away from the Africans and given to Europeans. This is called 'alienation' of land.

"Usually it has been the best agricultural land that has been taken. Africans have had to scratch what living they can from what was left. Soil erosion is rampant.

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NO COMPENSATION has been paid to Africans for lost land. Before the settlers came, the land was held in common by the people. When Kenya was made a protectorate it was claimed that such communal ownership passed to the government. The only payment made in a few cases was for buildings and labor.

Under certain sections of the Crown Lands Ordinance No. 27 of 1938 and the Native Land Trust Ordinance of 1938, authority is given for the alienation of native lands, and the restriction of African occupation to reserved areas. The Kenya petition calls for the withdrawal of these ordinances.

"Under these powers the commissioner of land can survey land and divide it into farms which have been given to Europeans only. In the alienated areas Africans are entirely excluded from the occupation of land. A European farmer may not even employ a non-European manager.

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AFRICANS have been segregated into grossly overcrowded areas called "native reserves." Where they continue to live in the alienated lands they are termed "squatters." At present there are 250,000 such squatters.

They exist on a feudal basis of being allowed to use a corner of the farm in exchange for their services to the European occupier, by feeding their cattle (if so permitted) by the roadside, or by begging. Even when the farmer allows them a fragment of land they have no security of tenure; it is not recognized by law.

Yet large areas of the land reserved to Europeans remain unused.

Fear Grips African Colony In Wake Of Mau Mau Group's Mass Murders

Fanatic Secret Society In Kenya Kills All Who Oppose, Seeks To Force Europeans Out

By CHATWOOD HALL

NAIROBI, Kenya — Europeans and Africans who own guns are sleeping on their weapons in some parts of this British East African colony.

Africans without guns are keeping their spears and knives within easy reach.

The cause of the present wave of fear and tension here stems from the terroristic activity of the fanatical adherents of the Mau Mau Movement.

This is a secret society of Africans having as one of their aims the driving of Europeans out of Kenya.

Belong To Kikuyu Tribe

Most of the followers of the Mau Mau Movement belong to the primitive Kikuyu tribe. Their cold-blooded ruthlessness has spread terror and armed watchfulness among both Europeans and Africans in the neighborhood of the Kikuyu reserves.

Here in Nairobi, which is the capital and largest city of Kenya, there is little fear of the Mau Mau striking. The city is well-policed by both African, Asian and European policemen.

The Mau Mau makes no racial distinction between those who oppose it. Its killers have murdered mostly Africans. Ghastly death awaits any African, even members of Mau Mau's own Kikuyu tribe, who oppose or expose Mau Mau activities and secrets.

Mau Mau operatives strike stealthily and mercilessly, sparing neither women nor children. They vent their wrath even on cattle, which are a measure of wealth in this part of Africa. Hundreds of slaughtered head of cattle are being found weekly.

Witnesses Vanish

This week, the courts here had to withdraw charges against more than 100 persons arrested for administering or participating in the administration of the Mau Mau oath. The witnesses for the State had disappeared, most likely kidnapped or murdered by Mau Mau agents.

Six recent cases have been discovered in which Africans refusing to take the Mau Mau oath have been hanged from rafters of their own homes. Mau Mau toughs have beaten African women unmercifully.

Other Africans near Nyeri have been found murdered by strangulation. The victims had refused to take the Mau Mau pledge or had complained to the police of Mau Mau activities.

Policeman's Daughter Missing

An African policeman's home near Fort Hall was set on fire last week and three members of his family burned to death in the blazing house. A daughter of the policeman cannot be found. She is believed to have been abducted and murdered by Mau Mau operatives.

Any person — European, African or Asian — who informs on or attempts to block Mau activities, signs his own death warrant unless he is given heavy protection or removed to some place of safety.

Mau Mau activities have become so serious in some districts that the Kenya Legislative Council this week called a special session to discuss ways and means of stemming the Mau Mau Movement.

The police department has been empowered to impose curfew in certain districts where the Mau Mau is most active and where it strikes stealthily at night.

Special police detachments of Europeans and Africans have been organized to protect the people, both Europeans and Africans, from Mau Mau depredations.

Leaders Are Fanatic

Manifestly, the Mau Mau movement's aim of driving Europeans out of Kenya is completely unrealistic and unattainable. But fanatic Mau Mau leaders and followers do not seem to realize this.

Kenya is a colony of the British Crown. It contains many different primitive tribes, many of which are unfriendly toward one another. If Kenya is ever to be rid of its colonial status, it most certainly will not be brought about by terroristic and murderous means such as those being adopted by the Mau Mau Movement.

With show of force—

British jail 88 terrorists in East Africa uprising

NAIROBI, Kenya, Oct. 21—(AP)—Kenya authorities arrested at least 86 natives today in a roundup of suspected members of the secret anti-white Mau Mau Society that has been terrorizing this British East African colony for months. Among them was Jomo Kenyatta, president of the Kenya African Union.

(In London, the Colonial Office said more than 130 suspected Mau Maus had been taken into custody.)

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THE ROUNDUP was carried out under a state of emergency—equivalent to martial law—declared last night by the Kenya government. A battalion of British troops were landed here by air to add steel to the government's drive.

Police began the arrests just after midnight. By noon, there had been no resistance and no sign of any native reaction. The majority of those picked up, including two women, were members of the Kikuyu tribe and several were prominent leaders in the Kenya African Union.

Kenyatta, who has a white wife and son in Britain, was flown immediately to a remote northern frontier province where he will be held pending further decision by the colony's governor.

* * *

KENYATTA WENT to Britain 25 years ago to seek government approval of land reforms which would benefit the Kikuyus. He married Edna Grace Clarke, an engineer's daughter, there in 1942. He returned to Kenya four years later without his family.

Members of the Mau Mau, who take a blood oath to drive the British out of the colony, have murdered at least 43 persons, burned buildings and crops and slaughtered cattle in past weeks. Some 200,000 of the Kikuyu tribe are said to belong to the society.

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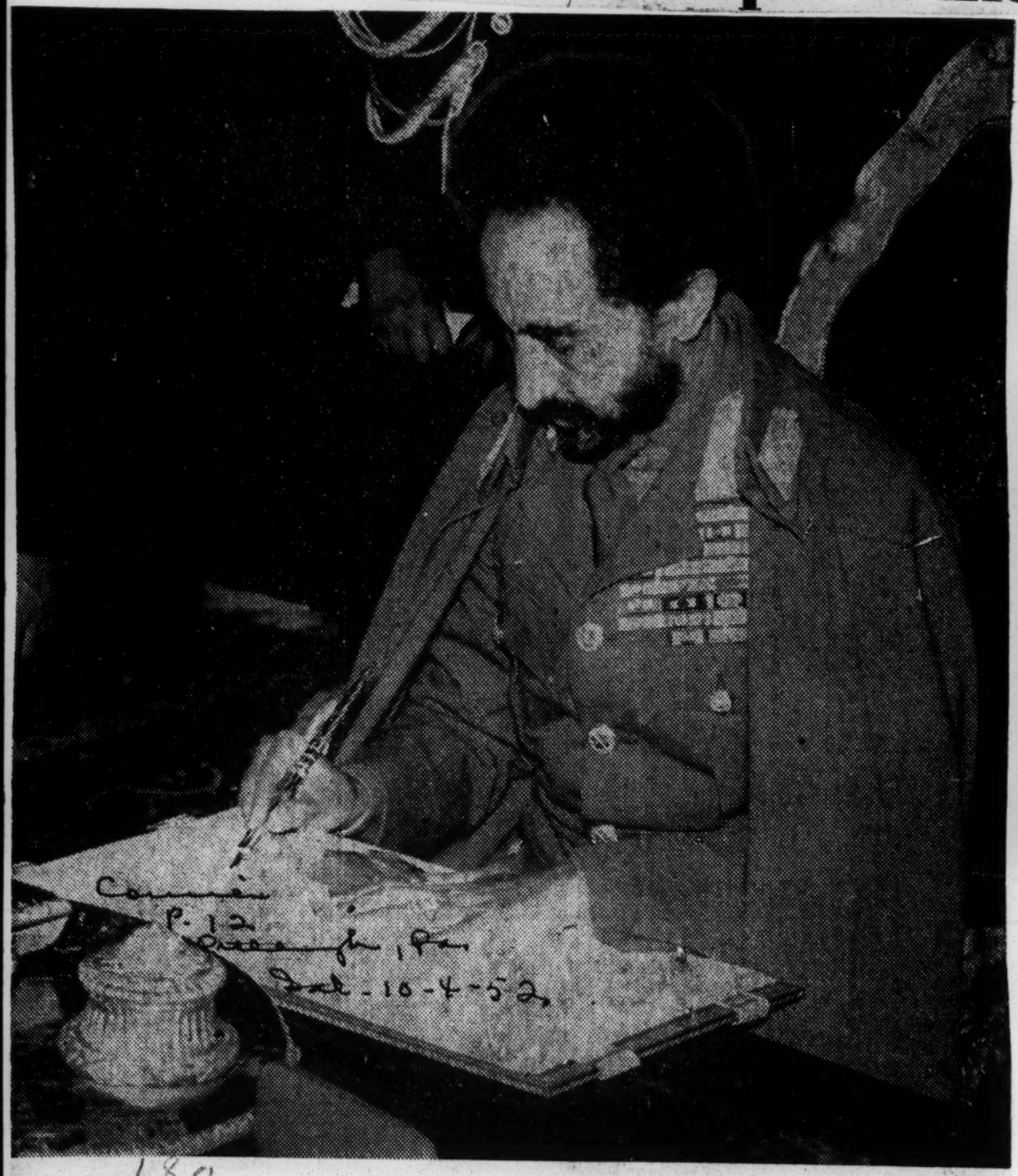
IT WAS THE FIRST MAJOR show of force Britain has made in East Africa in years. The British plainly fear the Kenya could become another center of guerilla warfare like Malaya.

The Mau Maus want more land. Their first objective is to drive out, by means of terror campaigns, the 3000 whites who monopolize almost all the fertile land in the cool "white" highlands of the colony. Then, its leaders insist, all whites must be ousted from Kenya.

Eritrea Rejoins Ethiopia as Lion of Judah Signs Historic Act



Royal Script—His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, affixes his signature to the Federal Act which proclaimed the reunion of Ethiopia and Eritrea at ceremonies held recently in Addis Ababa. The historic signing of the document was accomplished with a gold pen.

Proclamation—Minister of Pen Tsahafe Taezaz Wolde Guorguis of Ethiopia announces that federation of Eritrea with his nation is an accomplished fact during ceremonies held recently in Addis Ababa. As a result of the action, Ethiopia regains control over an area which was wrested from her by Fascist Italy under Benito Mussolini prior to World War II.

ERITREANS GREET SELASSIE AS CHIEF

Emperor of New Federation Hailed in Asmara—United Rule Faces Troubles

ASMARA, Eritrea, Oct. 4 (Reuters)—Huge crowds welcomed Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia today when he made a triumphal entry into the former Italian colony of Eritrea, newly federated with Ethiopia.

With the Empress, Haile Selassie cut a green, yellow and red ribbon with gold scissors, at Ponte Mareb on the former frontier. Thousands of Eritreans who had been awaiting his arrival cheered wildly.

The 61-year-old Emperor chose the anniversary of the outbreak of the Ethiopian war with Italy in 1936 to enter his former enemy's oldest colony. The British cleared the Italians out of both territories in 1941.

Asmara in Festive Garb

In Asmara triumphal arches were erected in the streets to welcome the diminutive, bearded Emperor, who last visited Eritrea eighteen years ago. Planes of the new federation—which came into effect by United Nations decree Sept. 15—flew low over the Eritrean capital dropping leaflets of welcome. Ethiopian and Eritrean flags flew side by side.

The Emperor will stay in Eritrea for about two weeks. In an interview last week-end he said he would investigate charges that the British had carried out a large scale demolition program before handing over the territory to Ethiopia.

He also announced that Eritreans would take a full part in administering the new federation through a Federal Council, with headquarters in Addis Ababa.

The next twelve months will be crucial ones for Eritrea and for the prestige in Africa of the United Nations, whose General Assembly decided two years ago that this former Italian colony should become an autonomous state federated with Ethiopia, under Haile Selassie's sovereignty.

On Sept. 15, the British, who had administered this United Nations trust territory for eleven years, marched away with bands playing and flags flying. Even in these first jubilant days of independence, the question "Can Eritrea retain her autonomy?" is being broached in all quarters, Copt and Moslem, European and African.

The first signs of practical difficulties emerged less than forty-eight hours after the British quit. Prices of consumer goods and utilities suddenly soared, some by as much as 100 and 150 per cent, partly because of Ethiopia's different price levels, partly from the introduction of the higher-rate Ethiopian customs and commodity taxes and partly because speculators unloaded stocks of goods at inflated prices.

The Eritrean Government promised swift measures against profiteers. But it remains doubtful that it can peg prices by decree because so many of the causes are beyond control.

Ethiopia, not Eritrea, under federation, is responsible for defense, foreign affairs, currency and finance, foreign and interstate commerce, customs, communications and ports.

Opponents of the British administrators—they have included many of the 18,000 Italians in the country—have directed their main charges at what have been described as widespread demolitions of installations in the ports of Massawa and Assab.

Britain's chief administrator, Duncan Cumming, said the main demolitions had been carried out in the former Italian naval base at Massawa, which has been leveled. Installations there, considered war booty by Britain, included a floating dock, cranes, railway lines, electrical generating plant, barracks buildings and workshops. The floating dock and other material were sold.

Mr. Cumming denied that demolitions had extended to Massawa's civil port or that Italian property other than a few military installations had been scrapped in other parts of the country.

American Equipment Razed

Other demolitions and disposals carried out by the British included American installations built during the war, mostly in the area of Massawa under lend-lease arrangements.

Mr. Cumming was blunt about suggestions that Britain had shown reluctance to leave the country and to carry out the terms of the United Nations federation plan. "Ask around here," he said. "The allegation will be found to be ridiculous."

The two top-ranking figures in the new Eritrea—Emperor Haile Selassie's representative and son-in-law, Bitwodet Andargue Massai, and chief executive Tedla Bairu—confirmed this opinion.

With the departure of the British—between thirty and forty are remaining in advisory capacities with the Eritrean Government and sixteen are employed by the Ethiopian Federal authorities—Eritrea's greatest immediate problem is lack of technicians and technical experts.

Ethiopia, Eritrea To Be United Today

Haile Selassie Will Begin Ceremonies at Daybreak

ASMARA, Eritrea, Oct. 3 (UP).—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia will unite his country with Eritrea officially tomorrow. The ceremonies will begin at daybreak when the Emperor starts an imperial procession toward Asmara by car from Adowa, in Ethiopia.

On his arrival at the old Eritrean-Ethiopian border, the Emperor will use a pair of golden scissors to cut a ribbon in the red, yellow and green colors of Ethiopia. The cutting will eliminate the old boundary symbolically.

Then the procession will move on to Asmara, where the Emperor will be greeted with a twenty-one-gun salute and the pealing of bells.

Plans at Asmara call for a state dinner, a review of the troops, and the attendance of mass at the Asmara Coptic Church.

ETHIOPIA APPROVES AREA DEFENSE PACT

Emperor Says She Would Join Any Middle East Grouping Tied to Atlantic Body

By C. L. SULZBERGER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Dec. 18—Haile Selassie, the Emperor of Ethiopia, declared today that his country not only wished to join a Middle East defense organization but was eager to have an American military aid mission established here to modernize the army and help establish a navy.

The Emperor made these statements during an interview in the New Palace, one of several royal abodes in the city. Although the Emperor is known to be conversant with both English and French, the audience was given in the official language, Amharic, and translated by Ato Tafara Worq, a member of the Cabinet and the Imperial Secretary.

An audience in Ethiopia is governed by rigid protocol. As the writer's car entered the palace grounds, a guard's detachment in battle dress and topees, carrying rifles with fixed bayonets, snapped to attention.

Formal morning attire is prescribed. When one enters the presence of the Emperor, who is officially known as "The Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, Haile Selaissie I, Elect of God, Emperor of Ethiopia," decorum stipulates three full bows—at the door, midway through the reception room, and while shaking the imperial hand. The process is reversed when one backs away at the termination of the audience.

Dogs Are Emperor's Companions

The Emperor, a slight, small man with dark skin, aquiline features, a pointed black beard and delicate hands, was wearing the uniform of Commander in Chief of the Army, well decorated with ribbons. He sat upon a green brocaded sofa. Beside him were two small tan and white dogs, resembling the spaniel breed, who slept throughout most of the conversation.

The Emperor began the audience by saying: "The principle of collective security is one to which we attach the greatest importance. It is one of our fundamental doctrines. Even before our war with Italy we had been a member of the League of Nations and a signatory to the Kellogg Pact. We would like to stress that of course collective security cannot be effective until selfishness is eliminated from humanity. To achieve its purpose, all nations great and small must adhere to it.

"In my personal opinion, collective security would be more desirable and effective than individual alliances. It is quite obvious that, although Ethiopia is not a signatory to the North Atlantic Treaty, in case of war we would face the danger of death and destruction like the alliance members. We could not give great help to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization because we are not rich. We have no navy and only a small air force. But our manpower would be available."

Defense Grouping Approved

At this point the writer asked whether Ethiopia would participate in a Middle East defense organization if such a regional coalition—linked to the Atlantic powers—was organized. He replied:

"Since I and my people believe in collective security, if a Middle East defense organization is established in accordance with that principle, Ethiopia will certainly do its utmost to join such an alliance."

This country, although not strictly Middle Eastern in a geographic sense, thus becomes the first nation of the region to approve such membership without any prior conditions.

The Emperor said that if Ethiopia received aid from friendly countries she could be more useful to the outside world. She now has access to the sea through Eritrea but requires assistance to develop communications with the Eritrean ports.

The New York Times

FAVORS DEFENSE PACT: Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, who said he wanted to join any Middle East defense organization that was formed.

The Emperor specifically said he desired an American military mission to train his troops and some ships with which to form and instruct a navy so that Ethiopia could become a more effective ally.

U. S. Aid to Turkey Cited

"I have heard of the great assistance the United States has rendered Turkey with military equipment and a training mission," he said. "Even if your country could not afford to assist us in the same degree, any help you could give would be greatly appreciated."

The Emperor, speaking in his spiritual capacity as head of the Coptic Christian Church, said that, while "the forces of materialism are at present increasing in the world, they are still weaker than those led by people dominated with spiritual beliefs."

"It is a fact that the material philosophy of communism is a grave danger to world peace," he added. "But it is very hard for the Russians to prosper here in Ethiopia. Communism succeeds where there is poverty. Thank God we are not so poor. Our people own their own land and have enough food."

The Emperor complained of rumors abroad that the Soviet Union was using its legation and public hospital in Addis Ababa as a base for agitation elsewhere in Africa, notably in Kenya. He firmly denied such allegations. He then said:

"In concluding, I would like to say we will always gratefully remember the aid of President Truman and we hope General Eisenhower, to whom I awarded our highest military decoration, will continue the program of assistance to Ethiopia."

Ethiopian Grain Board Established

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Dec. 31. — The establishment of the Ethiopian Grain Board, an autonomous government agency, has been announced.

The board's purposes are:

(1) The maximizing of exports of grains, flour, pulses and oil-seeds.

(2) The improvement of the quality of such exports; and (3) the protection of the Ethiopian foreign exchange position.

Among the principal powers delegated to the grain board are the regulation of prices, establishment of minimum standards, and the issuance of licenses for the cleaning, grading and exportation of grains, finer pulses and oil seeds.

Selassie Will Have Throne Once More

ADDIS ABABA. — (ANP) — Royal circles in the Ethiopian capital are anxiously awaiting the arrival of 15 crates from Rome that contain the royal throne and other emblems of Haile Selassie's rule.

In 1936, Mussolini raped the Abysinnian empire, taking to Rome, the symbols of Selassie's sovereignty But the British helped the Abyssinians chase the Italians out of the country during World War II, enabling Selassie to return from exile in England to his country's capital.

But the throne and the other symbols still were not returned. They had been stowed away in Rome by the card-board Caesar. Last week, they were discovered and shipped from Naples to their proper destination.

The 15 cases contined Emperor Haile Selassie's throne, complete with canopies, base, pillars and velvet cushions; also a brass bedroom suite two oil paintings, a scepter, a purple velvet cape embroidered in gold.

U.S. to develop Ethiopia as one of world's greatest cattle countries

WASHINGTON — Marcus J. Gordon, of Falls Church, Va., and Hendrum, Minn., will direct the Point 4 Program in Ethiopia, the Department of State announced today.

Gordon, as director of technical cooperation, will be attached to the staff of Ambassador J. Rives Childs in Addis Ababa.

A General Point 4 Agreement between the Governments of the United States and Ethiopia was signed June 16, 1951. Since that time, Ambassador Childs has been conducting negotiations with Ethiopian representatives which will enable Gordon and a small initial U. S. technical mission to assist in the establishment of a college of agriculture and mechanical arts and to inaugurate a number of other joint activities. These will include projects in resources development, health and sanitation, and the establishment of a model farm community program.

The agricultural college, which will be the first Point 4 undertaking in Ethiopia, will follow the pattern of similar American colleges, with special adaptations to Ethiopian needs. In addition to providing instruction, the college will conduct experiments and research, carry out an extension program, assist in the improvement of farm marketing, and provide other agricultural services.

The late Dr. Henry Garland Bennett served as an agricultural adviser to Emperor Haile Selassie before becoming TCA Administrator. He was strongly impressed with the rich agricultural resources of the country and with its potentialities for development. He said that Ethiopia had the finest body of black land he had seen anywhere outside of the United States. In a Senate hearing last year he remarked that "it can be made one of the greatest cattle countries on earth."

Ethiopia has two rainy seasons a year and continuous grass to sustain some 15,000,000 cattle and like numbers of sheep and goats. Coffee is its present chief export.

The Emperor and Dr. Bennett developed preliminary plans for the agricultural college which is to be established with Point 4 cooperation.

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Courier P. 20 Oct. 6-7-52

Ethiopian Visitor— Dr. Hbba Gabia Jesus Hailou (right), former vicar general of the Ethiopian Rite Catholic Church, during his second visit to New York City last week, paid a call on the New York office of the Courier. Left is Father Tony Everhart, pastor of the Brooklyn Coptic Church, and center, James R. Lawson, president of the African Nationalist Movement. In 1949 Dr. Hailou visited New York as a member of the Eritrean delegation to the United Nations. He is currently en route to Rome.

Ethiopia Revisited

Herald Tribune p. 12

After Four Years, an Observer Sees Change, Much of It for the Better

Mon. 7-21-52

By A. T. Steele

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia.—On the long hop from Asmara to Addis Ababa the plane flew low over the Ethiopian highlands. Skimming across the farm-patched mesas I saw few signs of the changes that have taken place in this country since a previous visit four years ago. The round, hutted villages, the hilltop churches, the haphazard patterns of crudely cultivated land, the pedestrians and donkeys plodding over winding pathways, the clusters of cattle and sheep, feeding along the lush slopes—all made a picture just as I remembered it.

I revised this bird's eye impression after arrival at the capital. The fact is that a lot has happened in Ethiopia in the past four years—much of it for the better. Ethiopia is changing. Progress to be sure is slower than modern-minded Ethiopians would like, but one cannot expect miracles in a land that until recent times lay in dark seclusion from the outside world.

The change is more evident in the bigger towns than in the countryside. Nearly everybody agrees that Addis Ababa has more than doubled in population since the end of the war. This is only a guess, for no systematic census has ever been taken in Ethiopia. Ethiopians will tell you that their capital is a city of more than 400,000 people. The truth is probably nearer 200,000.

Addis Ababa ("New Flower") lies in a rolling verdant setting nearly a mile and a half above sea level, and about 500 miles from the nearest port. The center of the town is on a hilltop and spills untidily down its slopes. The streets run every which way. Some of the best buildings in the town were left by the Italians, but quite a lot of new constructions are in progress.

FOR its size Addis Ababa must be one of the most racially variegated cities in Africa. The place has a large foreign colony. Since the Ethiopians are inexperienced, and for the most part, disinterested in commerce, most of the business is in foreign hands. Italians, Greeks, Arabs and Armenians predominate in the foreign community, but the biggest trading firm is French. The various embassies, legations and technical missions, brought in since the restoration of Ethiopian independence, have swollen international representation. Business men, promoters and carpet baggers, come and go. The manager of the Ras Hotel, where I am staying, said that on one day recently twenty-two nationalities were listed on the hotel register.

Signs of transition are everywhere evident. Addis Ababa is a hodgepodge of old and new. A flashy car, occupied by an equally flashy Ethiopian, honks imperiously at a flock of sheep being herded across the street by ragged urchins. Ethiopian women with their high black pompadours, and Ethiopian men in all manner of dress from black capes to white gowns, to imported tweeds to just plain rags, stroll or loll along the streets, but they break for cover when rain comes down, as it does at this time of year, with torrential intensity.

In the city, automobiles are numerous, but few venture far out on the rough country roads. Taxi fares are among the highest in the world and only the well-to-do can afford them. Gasoline has to be hauled in at heavy expense from the coast and by the time customs duties have been added, the fuel brings 85 cents a gallon on the local market. For most Ethiopians the donkey is still the favored means of transportation. You can measure a countryman's importance by the size of the retinue he brings to town. Riding straight backed, and dignified, on his donkey, he is followed by his servants on foot. One flunkey carries a stick to prod along his master's steed. Another is armed with a horsetail switch to keep off the flies. A third bears the big man's cane. Another retainer may come along for no other purpose than to give face to their lord and master.

New York

IT WOULD be a mistake, of course, to judge Ethiopia by its capital city. A few miles outside the town you get right back into the middle ages. Most of Ethiopia's 12,000,000 inhabitants (the figure is an estimate) live much as their ancestors have lived for centuries under conditions that by Western standards would be considered pretty primitive. Still there are some changes that even peasantry cannot fail to notice. They can see, for instance, that conditions are a good deal more stable and peaceful than they were a few years ago. They can see that old feudal lords no longer own private armies; today the emperor is boss.

Those who live along the Italian-built highways that fell into disrepair after the Italian occupation can see new road machinery putting the highways back into usable condition. They can see schools going up here and there—not many as yet, but far more than the country ever had before. These developments are bound to have increasing impact in the Ethiopian back country as time goes on, though change comes slowly in a country where time means little and where the average man is concerned only with raising enough food to eat and enough cash to buy covering for his body.

The Ethiopian government is a mixture of progressive and reactionary influences. Emperor Haile Selassie the First, Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah and Elect of God, is its leader and balance wheel. The Emperor's authority and prestige are probably stronger than at any time since he came into office. Haile Selassie can thank the Italians for destroying the military power of his former rivals in the provinces, but he has extended this advantage by building up a central security force that exercises fairly effective control inside the country.

Backbone of the Emperor's military strength is the well trained imperial bodyguard numbering about 5,000 from which Ethiopia's Korea contingent was drawn. There is also the regular army of 18,500 men, but it is of inferior quality. The country also has a fair police force of about 19,000. Swedish advisers are assisting in the training of the imperial bodyguard and the miniature air force. The police force has a British commissioner, Brigadier Percy Banks, and a number of other British officers.

A YEAR ago the Ethiopian authorities uncovered a plot against the government and seven persons were arrested. Though the story behind the conspiracy was only partially revealed, it is reported the plotters planned to assassinate topmost leaders of the government and establish a republic. The plot was ill-timed and ill-conceived, and apparently never had a chance. Three of the conspirators were sentenced to death, the others to imprisonment. It is characteristic of the Emperor that he chose a course of leniency. The death sentences were commuted and all the convicted men are now serving out terms on a mountaintop near the Sudan border—the Ethiopian equivalent of exile to Siberia.

Barring an unforeseeable catastrophe, Haile Selassie's position appears as secure as any ruler's can be. What will happen when the Emperor passes out of the picture is another question. The Crown Prince, Asfa Wossen, lacks his father's worldly experience, and has yet to show that he possesses the same qualities of leadership. He seems to have been considerably influenced by his mother, the Empress, who is well known for her religious conservatism. But perhaps this is looking too far ahead. The Emperor is an aging, but not old man. He celebrates his sixtieth birthday on July 23.

The impending Federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea will provide a new test for the Emperor's leadership. There could be trouble in that situation unless it is very carefully handled.

Mr. Steele is the New York Herald Tribune correspondent in the Middle East.

Envoy to Rome—

Pat. 7-12-52

The new Ethiopian Ambassador to Italy, Emanuel Abraham, recently took over his duties establishing diplomatic ties between two former enemies. The new envoy is pictured here in his office.—INS Photo.

$12,000 Trailer Shipped To Haile Selassie

A $12,000 "Desert Yacht," is loaded aboard the freighter Excelsior at a Jersey City pier bound for the home of Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie, who will use it in touring his country. The huge trailer, part of a shipment of 18 trucks and automobiles, bought by the Ethiopian government, is 35 feet long, sleeps four, has a complete electric kitchen and is air-conditioned.

Okla. Aggie to run college in Ethiopia, take Ethio students

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States and Ethiopia have concluded an agreement providing for the establishment and operation of a college of agriculture and mechanical arts in Ethiopia by the Technical Cooperation Administration, the Department of State announced today.

The Point 4 program agreement was signed May 15 at Addis Ababa by United States Ambassador J. Rives Childs and Foreign Minister Aklilou Habtewold of Ethiopia. Present at the signing was Marcus J. Gordon, recently appointed to direct the U. S. program of technical cooperation in Ethiopia.

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college of Stillwater, Oklahoma, will assume the responsibility of assisting the Government of Ethiopia in establishing and operating the college.

The college, which in many respects will be similar to a typical American land-grant college, will Stillwater today that a group of college technicians will leave shortly for Ethiopia to initiate the program.

Oklahoma A and M, in addition to assisting the government of Ethiopia, will provide special courses of study at Stillwater for Ethiopian leaders and students.

Possibility of establishing an agricultural and mechanical arts college adapted to the needs of Ethiopia was first discussed in 1950 when the late Dr. Henry G. Bennett, then president of Oklahoma A and M, served as an agricultural adviser to Emperor Haile Selassie. undertake projects designed to further the economic development of the country. This will include a country-wide agricultural extension service and agricultural experiment stations.

Under the terms of the agreement, initial contribution of the United States will be $400,000 to help finance buildings and plant in addition to providing the basic staff of technicians required to organize the program. The U. S. contribution will be matched by the Ethiopian government in Ethiopian currency to finance local currency costs of the program. The Ethiopian government will also provide the necessary lands and local personnel.

President Oliver S. Willham, of Oklahoma A & M, announced in

Ethiopia To Get A & M Arts College

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The United States and Ethiopia have concluded an agreement providing for the establishment and operation of an agriculture and mechanical arts college in Ethiopia by the Technical Co-operation Administration, the State Department announced last Friday.

The Point-4 program agreement was signed May 15 at Addis Ababa by United States Ambassador J. Rives Childs and Foreign Minister Aklilou Habtewold of Ethiopia.

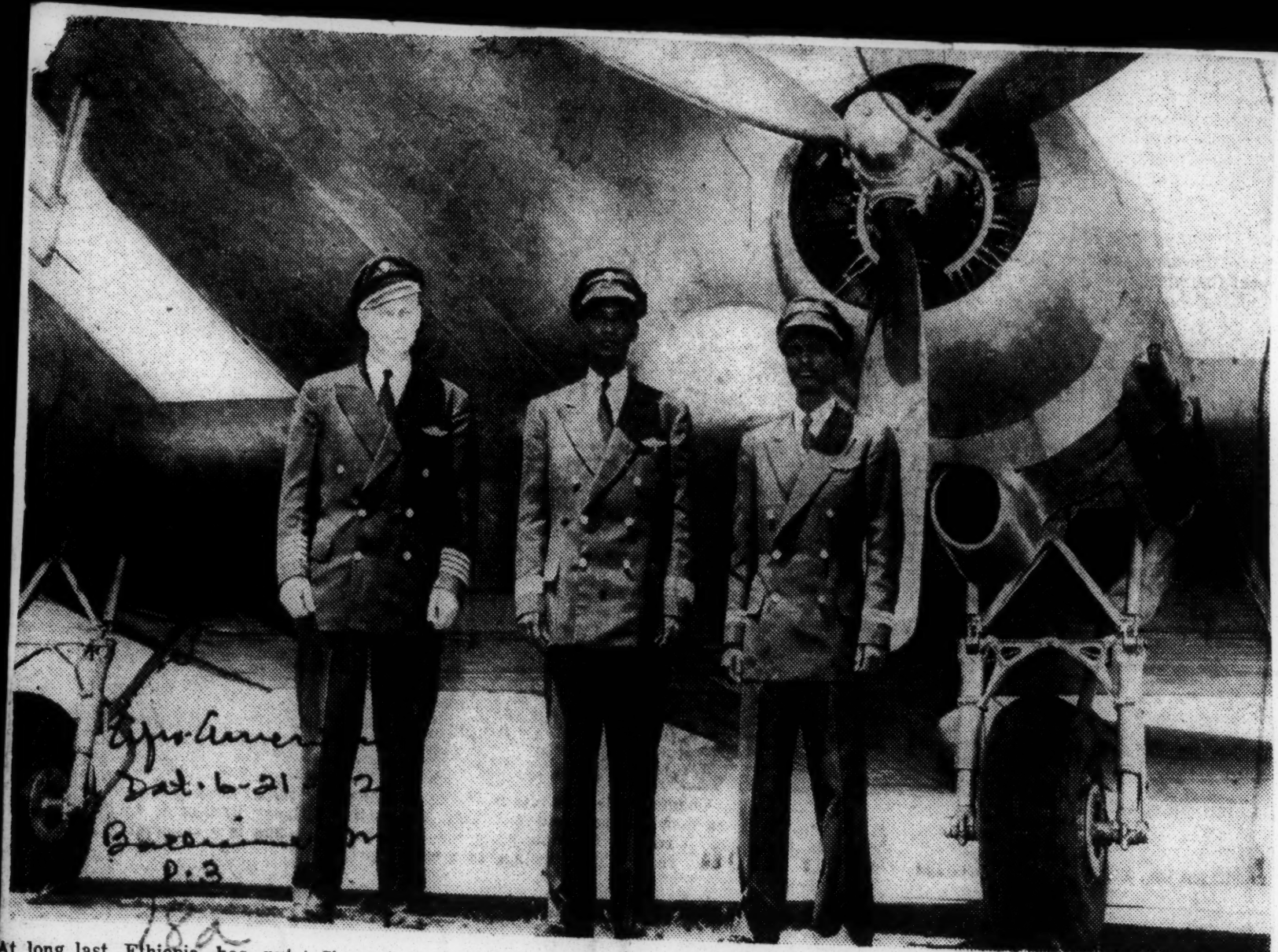
Witness to Signing.

Witnessing the signing was Marcus J. Gordon, who was recently appointed to direct the technical co-operation program in Ethiopia to be developed under the General Point 4 agreement of June 14, 1951.

Oklahoma A. and M. College at Stillwater, Okla., will assume the responsibility of assisting Ethiopia in establishing and operating the college under an agreement with the TCA.

Selassie Birthday Honored by Stamp

NEW YORK (ANP) — The sixtieth birthday of Emperor Haile Selassie will be observed with the issuance of a commemorative stamp, Ethiopian officials announced last week.



At long last Ethiopia has put Ethiopians in the crews of her own civil airline. For many years they were lily-white.

Shown is the crew of one plane. Left to right: Capt. Robert Green, Pasco., Wash.; first officer Alemayu Abebe, and radio officer, Hailu Woldesmerad. 1st officer Abebe learned flying and the veteran American colored flyers were heard to say they did not want to fly with Ethiopians, Colonel Green said, "I'll fly with anybody who knows how to fly.'

POINT 4 WILL BUILD ETHIOPIAN COLLEGE

Institute, Scheduled to Start Next September, Is Linked to Oklahoma A. & M.

By MICHAEL CLARK

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, June 1—The impending establishment of an Imperial Ethiopian College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, linked to Oklahoma A. and M., will mark the effective beginning of the Point Four Program in Ethiopia and, it is expected, will hasten the emergence of this country as a modern state.

The college agreement, signed here a fortnight ago by Foreign Minister Aklilou Haptewold and United States Ambassador J. Rives Childs, was the first fruit of last year's agreement between the two countries on development of the economic resources and productive capacities of Ethiopia. Other projects are under consideration.

A team of technicians from Oklahoma A. and M. is expected to arrive in Ethiopia soon to select the site of the new college. The choice seems to have narrowed to Jimma or Harar. The team also will plan its physical layout, develop the college program and start the work. The team presumably will include the president-designate of the new college.

Marcus J. Gordon, Point Four director for Ethiopia, also has requested that arrangements be made for a study group of young future instructors to arrive in this country before Aug. 1.

"We are going to send them out to make surveys of soils, crops and livestock," Mr. Gordon explains. "That will give them a chance to become familiar with Ethiopa—her agriculture and her people—and will make them better instructors."

An initial United States contribution of $400,000 will be matched, under the college agreement, by an equivalent sum contributed by the Ethiopan Government.

Oklahoma A. and M. will serve as the agent of the United States Government in developing the new college.

The new college will be a vital link in the program of educational expansion undertaken by the Ethiopian Government—Emperor Haile Selassie is Minister of Education. In addition it will conduct research at the college and at branch experimental stations in various parts of the country. An agricultural extension program is contemplated.

Mr. Gordon expects the college to start in September with a small freshman class and to graduate its first specialists in animal husbandry, dairying, soils, agronomy and plant pathology in the spring of 1957.

The Point Four appropriation for Ethiopia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, was $1,000,000. Mr. Gordon hopes to be able to proceed on the basis of $1,500,000 for the next five years.

Decision Near In Search for Oil in Ethiopia

2d Well Drilled by Sinclair Company at 2,000 Feet; First One Was Dry Hole

By A. T. Steele

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

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ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, July 12.—The quest for oil in Ethiopia—so far unsuccessful—is expected to reach a new climax for better or worse by the end of this year. The Sinclair Petroleum Company, an operating subsidiary of the Sinclair Oil Corporation, is well started on drilling its second well in the Ogaden region in southeastern Ethiopia. Reports say drilling has progressed to a depth of about 2,000 feet, though company officials decline to disclose the exact level reached.

The first hole, started in May, 1949, was abandoned in April, 1950, after boring had passed 10,000 feet. That well proved dry. The second attempt is being made near the town of Galadi, forty miles east of the old well and thirty miles from the frontier of Italian Somaliland.

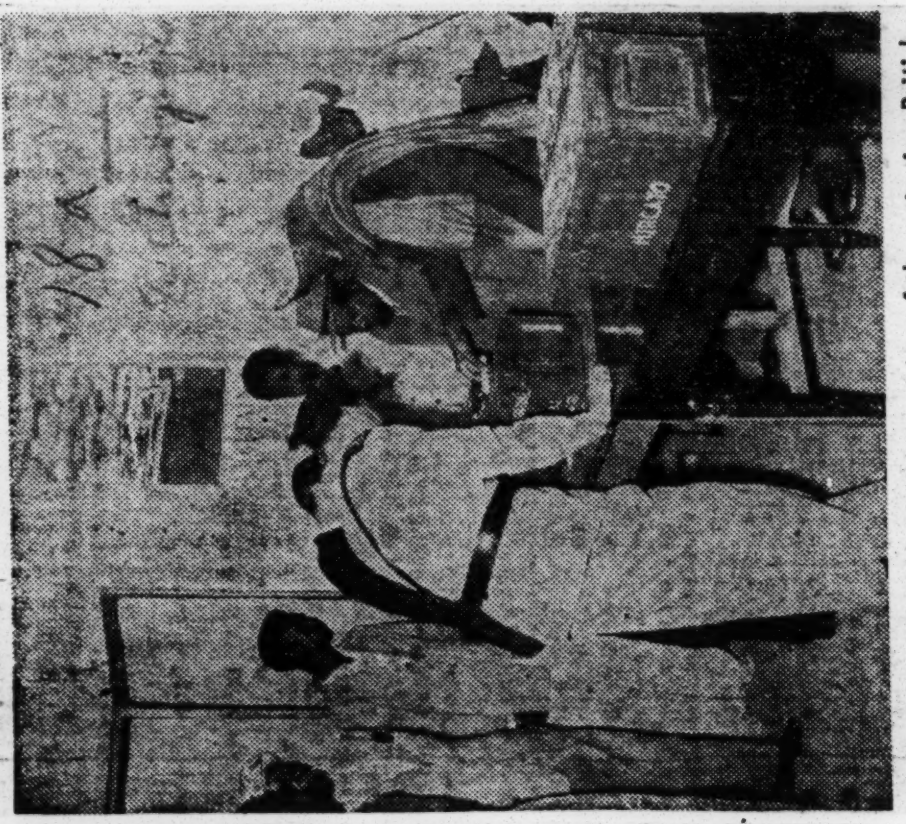
The present operation is proceeding under circumstances considerably more auspicious than the first. For political reasons, the first well had to be started before thorough geophysical studies could be completed. Moreover, work was hampered by tribal disturbances in the area. These difficulties were overcome before the spudding in of the second well. The second site was chosen after two years of detailed geophysical investigation, largely by experts supplied by the Rogers Ray Co., of Houston, Tex.

It is reliably learned that as a result of the research, carried out with the help of airplanes and the most modern equipment, oil specialists have determined the presence of a favorable underground structure in the Galadi district. A good geophysical report is only half the battle, however. The only way to find out for sure whether there is oil is to drill for it. Anyway, the Sinclair people, after heavy expenditures and many previous discouragements, are tackling their newest Ethiopian venture with aroused hope.

The Sinclair Petroleum Company is prospecting in Ethiopa under a fifty-year concession obtained from the Ethiopian government in 1945. Rene Bender, assistant to the president, is directing the company's activities in this country. In view of the proximity of the drillinig operations to the border of Italian Somaliland, the company obtained a similar concession in that country in May.

Black Men Vote in Africa

Waiting to vote, these Eritreans cast their ballots



Sealing ballot boxes under supervision of the outgoing British.

District leaders in Eritrea at a neighborhood polling place.

Through Democratic Processes

Eritrea Joins Ethiopia Through People's Vote

By Harold L. Keith

Flushed by their newly won freedom from shackles of colonialism, Eritrea's citizenry have demonstrated an affinity for the democratic processes of the West by the convincing manner in which they went to the polls earlier this year.

Eritrea came into her own on Sept. 11 as an autonomous state federated with Ethiopia but having her own constitution, parliament, and code of law.

BUT THE REAL story is the story of how the Eritrean people, over an estimated 1,000,000 strong, showed their appreciation at the ballot box earlier in the spring when a representative assembly was elected.

It was a saga written in sweat and perserverance by hard-working officials of the United Nations who were led by the indefatiguable Dr. Eduardo Anze Mateinzo, UN Commissioner for Eritrea.

Dr. Mateinzo carried the UN plans to the Eritrean people throughout the new state's 45,000 square miles. This task found Dr. Mateinzo dealing with every strata of the citizenry. He spoke to peasants, political leaders, village elders, artisans, so-called "tribal chiefs," and religious representatives of all faiths.

HIS WORDS WERE heard by Muslims, Coptic Christians, Italians, Arabs, Sudanese, Jews Greeks and Indians. What he had to say was discussed in Amharic, Argobba, Guraghe, Harari, Tigre, Tigrina, Sudanese and Shoan.

Considering the fact that only a little over 8 per cent of the land's total population speaks European languages, the UN's success in whipping up interest in the election was evidenced by the tremendous outpouring of voters to the polls.

If one could have substituted the clothing of the people lined up at polling places in many of the principal communities, with that of the type worn in the United States, a striking resemblance to a lineup of voters on Lenox Avenue, Gratiot Street, State Street, Auburn Avenue or Wylie Avenue would have been seen.

* * *

THESE PEOPLE marched in and voted, and did so with a deep appreciation of what it means to be the masters of their own fate.

As a result of the vote, Ato Tedla Bairu, chairman and Sheik Ali Mussa Radai, deputy chairman, were chosen to lead the new state's destinies at the capital, Asmara, in a Greek-columned palace which was formerly lorded over by Benito Mussolini's Fascist colonial administrators.

Black men are now ruling from this luxurious capitol and black men's ballots put them there.

* * *

EMPEROR HAILIE Selassie has been lavish in his praise of the United Nations, India, and the United States for the aid they gave in helping to restore to his crown a jewel that was plucked from it by Italian imperialists.

In his proclamation heralding the federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea, the Lion of Judah said, in part: "Our forefathers and your forefathers longed to see this day but saw it not . . . Today your brethren, the descendants of the faithful subjects and servants of the Emperors Yohannes and Menelik and of Ras Alula can now, at long last, freely share the future of their brothers of Ethiopia and henceforth dwell under the Ethiopian flag. We thank Almighty God for having blessed our labors and having spared us to see the reunion of the brothers of Ethiopia and Eritrea."

The Eritreans have shown their thanks in convincing manner, at the ballot box and in so doing, have demonstrated that the people of Africa can govern themselves, if given the opportunity.

Gold Coast Leads Nigeria In African Officers Serving In Royal West African Frontier Force

Although Nigeria has more than six times the population of the Gold Coast, that country has more than three times the number of native officers serving with the RWAFF than has Nigeria.

The Gold Coast boasts of having a son who has attained the rank of major in the Royal West African Frontier Force, several captains and adjutants and two dozen other officers.

After more than fifty years of the formation of the RWAFF, Nigeria can boast of about six native officers — all of them lieutenants.

Wide and constant criticisms of the Army's policy forced General Swynnerton to formulate a policy of training a specific number of native officers yearly, abroad.

Since he left and Major General C. B. Fairbanks took over, this policy has lagged and there are several youngmen listed officially as "potential officers" who are rusting in Nigeria.

Whenever there is criticism from the press, army brass will call for the papers of these young men — they number twelve — making their hearts palpitate with joy, but all soon quietens as the criticisms die.

Often the excuse is given that vacancies in Sandhurst are limited, therefore authorities of the RWAFF are not to blame.

On the other side, the argument is that there are several other army officer-training colleges where admission is not as restricted as it is in Sandhurst.

Some politicians firmly believe that the birth of nationalism and the present trend of colonial politics is the real reason why the British fear to train a strong native officer corps, capable of taking over the army.

Although Britain is short of man power for its industries, and has large commitments all over the world, the British Government balked at a plan to raise a native army of 100,000 men, all over its territories in Africa.

The reason being that present-day nationalism in Africa made such a course extremely dangerous.

When Pakistan achieved independence, unlike India, it was discovered that it was necessary to keep British officers for two years longer in command of its armed forces.

They had neglected to raise a strong officer corps to guide the army as they advanced towards independence.

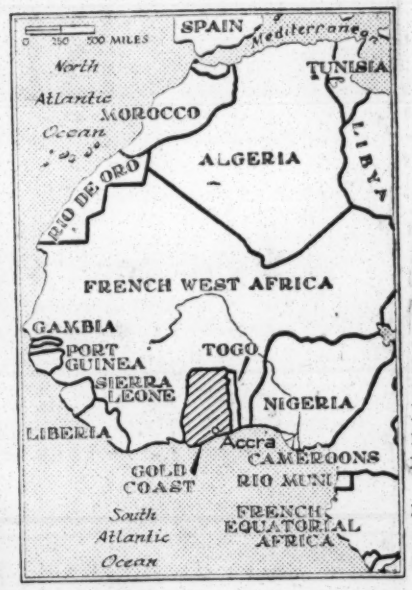
There are more than two hundred British officers, both regulars and national servicemen in Nigeria today, who should have been usefully employed as the nucleus of tomorrow's army had the country more native officers serving in the RWAFF.

Apart from the fact that Nigerianisation is moving at snail pace, there is the glaring question of racial inequality as is apparent from the disparity in salary scales of British and native officers in Nigeria.

On Africa's Gold Coast New World Is Rising From Ashes of Colonialism

The New York Times

Kwame Nkrumah



The New York Times May 16, 1952

British control of Gold Coast (diagonal shading) is giving in to Negro self-government.

The Black Man There Is Rushing Headlong Toward Self-Rule Under the Liberal Policy of His Former British Master

By WILIAM S. WHITE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ACCRA, Gold Coast, May 15—The black man's brave new world is slowly rising here on the backs of those who once were his white masters and now do his bidding—the British Civil Service men.

Britain, once ruler of the Gold Coast, is in headlong flight not simply from a long past imperialism; here is being worked out a suicide of colonialism as well. Nowhere else in the world has there been such an experiment as is in progress here.

The natives, after rioting bloodily in 1948 and again in 1950, have had a growing measure of self government since 1950 under a native Prime Minister, Kwame Nkrumah (pronounced "Krooma").

Now they are after absolute independence and their declared design is to throw out the British altogether except insofar as British experts in the science of government may care to remain as paid assistants to a cabinet of Africans.

Today in the Gold Coast Cabinet, three of the eleven Ministers are still British. With an ironic detachment they are cooperating—on the word of Mr. Nkrumah himself—in the process of making themselves expendable. For the short run they are indispensable, as the Prime Minister himself concedes, until the Africans learn enough about government to take on the whole show.

In their hearts the British hope they can stay on for perhaps twenty years more. Mr. Nkrumah's plans for them, however, are different. He would like to get rid of them tomorrow and his highly nationalistic followers consistently press him toward such a course.

Foreign Capital Is Needed

But he is restrained for the moment by several practical considerations—of which the greatest is a need for foreign capital to develop this country's big project, a Tennessee Valley Authority type of project on the Volta River. This job will cost $150,000,000 and the money must come either from the United States or Britain, and probably from the United States. Accessible to the Volta is $5,000,000,000 worth of aluminum ore.

Mr. Nkrumah, a small neat man who was educated at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania and at the University of Pennsylvania, therefore is walking softly for the moment. But he does not hide the fact that his forebarance toward the British is temporary and tactical only.

On the British side life is hard. In the Nkrumah Government, which is controleld in a ratio of eight to three by the natives, it is the British who do the work but the future lies wholly with Mr. Nkrumah and his people. The British do not permit themselves to forget that.

The British are enormously correct toward the black Prime Minister and the other Africans; among themselves they deal in shirt sleeves but they never enter the office of an African Cabinet Minister without putting on ties and coats long pants to replace the shorts that otherwise are worn.

They still have a very large measure of practical influence and in some areas of Government ractical control, but they walk a very slippery tight rope.

The British Governor, Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, still has the power to veto acts of the Gold Coast Parliament, but he has never done so and he probably never will. What he does do is to work with tact and patience—with what the Gold Coast Information Ofifcer, Major James Lillie-Costello, calls "a gentility of explanation"—to persuade the Africans never to insist on doing anything that would force the use of the veto.

British Giving Concesions

The whole experiment therefore is a fantastic one. The essential picture is that self government is being given to the Africans long before they are ready for it and it is being given to them simply because the British decided after the troubles of 1950 that it was either a white retreat or civil war. They reckoned that they could not shoot, either morally or practically.

In the curious ad lib sort of policy followed by the British Colonial Office it was therefore decided not simply to give concessions to the African but actually to fling concessions at him.

The policy here is the very opposite of British policy elsewhere but there are long reasons for it and the immense, seeming contardiction of it does not worry the Briton.

India but a country that might willingly take its place in the British Commonwealth.

With moving forebearance and with moving gallantry, the British are working toward their own extinction in the Gold Coast—but also toward their own re-emergence in another form.

Asked why self government is being put hurriedly into practice here and wholly withheld elsewhere, the Briton murmurs an old Biblical quotation: "In my Father's house are many mansions * * *".

Nothing whatever is said officially here about Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan and South Africa.

THEY GUIDE DESTINY OF AFRICAN GOLD COAST.— The above 11 men guide the destiny of the Gold Coast which recently gained another step toward self rule with the election of a prime minister. The new premier is Kwame Nkrumah who was educated in American colleges. Nkrumah is shown in the lower right hand corner. His power is second only to that of the governor, who is appointed by the British crown. The Gold Coast is a British protectorate.

Members of the cabinet shown above are (left to right):

TOP: Joseph Adam Braimah.

BOTTOM: Thomas Hutton-Mills, born 1894. In 1951 became minister of commerce, industry and mills, in 1952, minister of health and labor.

Kojo Botsio, b. 1916. Educated Achimota, Fourah Bay college, Sierra Leone, Durham and Oxford universities, minister of education and social welfare. During his year of office he produced the accelerated plan for education—a scheme for intensifying all grades of education in the Gold Coast—and free primary education was introduced.

Regional Harry Sawyer, b. 1905, educated Cambridge, secretary for rural development, Gold Coast, 1946, chief secretary, 1950, minister of defense and external affairs, 1951.

Agbeli Gbedemah, b. 1912. Educated Achimota, timber merchant journalist, and politician. Founder member of Convention People's party. Largely responsible for organization which helped CPP to win 1951 election. Minister of health and labor, 1951, and now minister of commerce and industry.

Extreme right, Nkrumah, prime minister.—ANP Photo.

Positive Policy in Africa Held Vital If West Is to Keep Position There

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ACCRA, Gold Coast, May 17—The Western World's position in Africa south of the Sahara is in urgent need of strengthening. If war should be forced by the Soviet Union, this vast continental area, with all its indispensable minerals from uranium on down, might well be lost to the free side through passive resistance among the 200,000,000 Negroes or even through rebellions.

Conditions in many African areas are ideal for Communist agitation and penetrations already are going on to a degree that, one feels, should cause the West grave anxiety.

To one who has been on the scene for two months Western policy, speaking generally, seems weak and confused. This is particularly true in the Union of South Africa, the most critical point at the moment. There Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Nationalist Government is marching along a road that in the past has led to Right Wing dictatorship. It is taking a course of repression toward the natives that, quite apart from any moral consideration, is believed by many foreign observers to be fatally reckless in the hatreds it is building.

The West is not doing much to stop Dr. Malan or to alter his course and this is especially true of the United States, which potentially has by far the most powerful influence in Capetown of all foreign powers.

Here on the Gold Coast, at the other political extreme, the British have created to the natives a degree of self government for which they demonstrably are not yet prepared. Here, London, oversensitive to long attacks on its colonial policies that have led a slow liquidation of the British Empire, may have gone too far and too fast away from colonialism.

Gold Coast Trial May Fail

While the British concept here of native self rule is no doubt noble in principle, there is great danger that the experiment may fail and lead to chaos and to a loss of such uneasy stability as now exists in British West Africa.

In British Central Africa, efforts to federate Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as a barrier to "Malanism" and as a possible new area of British strength, are meeitng with difficulties. If the British do not succeed, economic and perhaps ideological absorption of Southern Rhodesia by the Union of South Africa within a few years may be reasonably predicted.

All these are conclusions of two months of travel in South, Central and West Africa.

It seems clear that, in bureaucratic terminology, Africa is being given "low priority" diplomatically and especially by the United States. American diplomatic missions through these areas are on the whole well manned by capable and objective personnel, but this personnel is handicapped in many cases by a lack of clear instructions from the State Department.

In the Union of South Africa the United States Embassy takes what looks to an outsider to be a position of unnecessary timidity in its anxiety to have no interruption in the movement home of manganese and the like.

Three Steps Indicated

Some disinterested persons in Africa south of the Sahara believe that the following are essential steps to save the Western position:

1. A strong, clear and firm United States policy against the Malan regime, which understands and respects firmness, and in support of the constitutional tradition that Dr. Malan is thus far attacking with such success. It is not believed that the Malan Government would try, in resentment, to cut off its exports and particularly gold are the basis of South Africa's whole economy. If it was not sold to the United States who would be the buyer?
2. A United States policy of open encouragement of a Central African Federation as a strategic necessity of the first importance.
3. A continued sympathetic view by Washington toward British efforts here in the Gold Coast—in spite of the fact that these efforts look extreme—as a means of promoting what seems absolutely necessary in Africa—some sort of a concession to the political demands of the native of this Continent.

Explosion Is Feared

It is felt by many that unless there is at least some degree of a general white retreat the rising pressure of this black world will lead to a terrible explosion.

While the Gold Coast experiment plainly is a doubtful one, the British nevertheless are irrevocably committed to it now and however unwise may have been that commitment it is clearly in the Western interest that the plan be given every chance to work. This is considered now a must. Either it works or much of West Africa will become a political jungle in which no one but the Communists can win anything.

It appears that there is wisdom in thet proposals being made by Belgian Congo administrators that the United States encourage the calling of a Central Africa conference to try to find some sort of agreement of view among the white man's varying policies in Africa.

It is felt by many that while success for such a conference would be highly unlikely it nevertheless would be forth the try. As matters stand now there is absolutely no coherence between one area and another in meeting the questions posed by the demands of the native population.

GOLD COAST NAT FREE COUNTRY OF BRITISH RULE

Black Dispatch

Former Oklahoman Returns to Tell of Lush Cocoa Market Plundered by John Bull

Sat. 1-26-52 P. 1

OLD AND NEW CULTURES CLASH IN WEST AFRICA

Talking interestingly for more than two hours John H. Dalton Jr., of the department of economics, University of California, Monday told Editor Roscoe Dunjee of his three-months visit to the Gold Coast, West Africa, and occasional trip to Nigeria, where he went to secure data for a thesis which he plans to prepare respecting the political and economic life of that country.

Dalton said the population was only around 10 percent literate, and while in that country he heard much talk about the "white man's burden" uttered by the controlling British, who rule this country, but he said he saw much evidence to prove that in reality the white man in Africa was the black man's burden.

Okla. Hona

The Californian said he could see the burden the white man was to the black in the utter control the British have over the raw materials of the country and every economic activity on the Gold Coast. He said the young Britishers, who are located there seem to be as a rule very liberal, but in the main, he found a deep seated desire for self determination which Dalton said was unquenchable.

"And why should they not want self rule" declared Dalton. "The Gold Coast earns more dollars annually than the entire United Kingdom. Their rich cocoa industry supplys just about half the world's needs, but under the economic curbs the English place upon these people they salvage only a small amount of profit out of what is one of the lush and most profitable markets in the entire world."

Black

Dalton said the roads were terrible in that country, but despite the fact that American automobiles have proven more adapted to Gold Coast mud and muck, the citizens of the country are forced to buy inferior British makes, in order to benefit the British till.

The masses talk a dialect, but it is an English derivative, and among the upper classes, many of whom have attended school in England, one can hear the most exacting Oxford presentation of the King's English. In fact, said Dalton, there is an extreme clashing of cultures. One can go to the race track and see the upper class playing par-mutuals, while standing in the same throng one can see others attired in garments that are a throw-back to primitive life of the hinterlands. One sees the old and the new in one glance when he passes in the throngs in that country" said Dalton.

Despite the fact there are no laws against inter-marrige, there is but slight mixing of the races, and this, it appears results from intermingling that occured centuries ago when the white man first arrived in African without his woman. He at this time in many instances married African women and established homes and families. Most of the mullatoes to be found there today result from this early relationship rather than from modern day social relationships. This is the situation as it exists among some four and one-half million black people and seven thousand Europeans.

"It would be stupid to say that race prejudice does not exist, because it does, despite the fact the English say it is non-existent, but one can observe outcroppings of it when one talks to the native people alone. They took to me when they learned I was a American student, and they told me many things they would quite naturally withhold from the English."

Thousands of Negroes are government workers. Transportation and communication and in fact all forms of junior civil service are completely controlled by the blacks, but Dalton said the English were slow in supplying the blacks with technical skills, and are inclined to stress white collar jobs, rather than develop the blacks in the know how of industrialism.

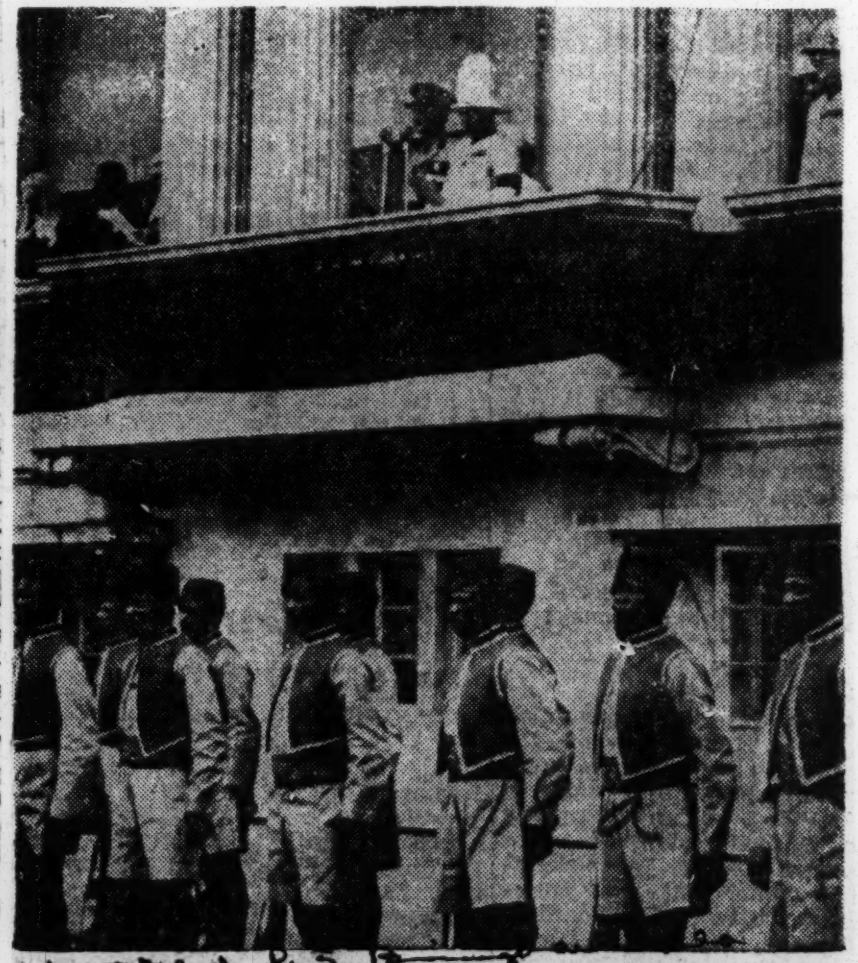
At its worst Dalton thinks the British colonial policy is superior to that of the French, who apparently make no effort or pretense to prepare the natives in their territory for self government. He said fully half of the judiciary in the Gold Coast was black and that he belived a native who lands in court in the Gold Coast actually gets a much better deal that he would secure in the average southern U. S. court.

"I found no evidence of Communistic influence anywhere in the country" said Dalton, "and another thing, they seemingly have slight interest in the cold war now going on between the United Nations and Asiatics. They laughed at me when I began to explain our idea of peace, as it is discussed today in the Western world. One African said he could not understand our idea of peace. You came over here talking about our tribal warfare and calling it barbaric, but we only used to kill a few people, while over in your land you have developed weapons of mass destruction and are actually using them in many sections of the earth. We cannot understand the Western idea of peace" this African said. The only thing the citizens of the Gold Coast seem disturbed about resulting from the war is the non-delivery of much of the industrial machinery they order because of war curbs.

Mr. Dalton said almost every Gold Coast citizen had his mind fixed on self rule and to such an extent it blots every other consideration. He said obviously when they achieved self determination, like India, there will be discovery made of many inter-

economic problems they now ov[illegible] look, because of apparent confl[illegible]ing interests that now obviou[illegible] exist.

Dalton said while there w[illegible] vast extremes of wealth in [illegible] Gold Coast his observation [illegible] the African had a far more de[illegible]atic outlook regarding la[illegible]nership and occupancy than [illegible] reside in this hemisphere. [illegible] there were about seve[illegible] Coast lawyers in the coun[illegible] of whom were emensely ri[illegible] use of the vast clientelle th[illegible] in a nation of almost fi[illegible]on people. He said all of th[illegible] Coast was disappointed when [illegible]chill won the election in Eng[illegible] ,and believe he is going to [illegible]p down on English holding[illegible] Central Africa and kow tow [illegible] the Malan government in the [illegible]ion of South Africa.



Worked P. 5 [illegible] 3-4-52

News Press Photo Service

GOLD COAST CORONATION—The Gold Coast held its own proclamation ceremony when the British Governor, Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, announced the accession of Queen Elizabeth II to the throne. The ceremony took place in Accra, capital of the Gold Coast, and shows troops of the Gold Coast Regiment at attention while the proclamation is read on the balcony of the Supreme Court of Justice.

Tribute to Gold Coast

Citizens of the Gold Coast recently paid tribute to their nation's war dead who gave their lives for freedom in World War II. Shown above is the new Gold Coast War Memorial. The wreaths laid on it were placed there on the Remembrance Day Services. The inscription on the memorial reads:

"In memory of the officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, men of the Gold Coast forces Royal West African Frontier Force who gave their lives for their king, country, and people in the World War, 1939-1945." (ANP)

Sumanu Wangara, a miner at the Konongo Gold Mines in Ashanti, Gold Coast in Africa, recently was honored for saving the life of a fellow miner. He was one of an interracial group of three miners who risked their lives to save Cardoe, a fellow worker.

It took five hours for the rescuers to save Cardoe who was trapped in a slide of loose rocks. At all times during the rescue they were in danger of being trapped, themselves.

In the above picture, Wangara, left, is accepting his award from W. H. Beeton, chief commissioner of mines in the Gold Coast.—(ANP)

THE GOLD COAST NOW GROWS ITS GOLD ON TREES

Should Be Called the 'Cocoa Coast'

[This is the fifth article of a series by the chief of The Chicago Tribune's London bureau, who is on tour of British, French, and Belgian colonies in Africa.]

BY ARTHUR VEYSEY

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

ACCRA, Gold Coast, Nov. 10—This British colony should really be known as the Cocoa Coast, for altho it produced the metal for the first British gold coins, and altho it still produces about 30 million dollars worth of gold a year, the colony produces 200 million dollars worth of cocoa. That is one-tihrd of the world's supply.

Cocoa prices have been booming since the middle of the war, as anyone who has seen the size of candy bars shring the last 10 years can testify.

Cocoa grows on a tree that looks something like a third rate plum tree. The cocoa comes from a bean about as big around as a woman's little finger and a third as long. A cluster of a hundred or so beans grows in a pod that looks like a squash, a little bigger than a clenched fist.

Ripen Once a Year

The pod hangs by a 4 or 5 inch cord direct from the trunk or main branches of the tree. A good tree may have 40 or 50 pods. The pods ripen once a year, usually just about this time. When a bright yellow-orange, the pods are picked and cut open. The beans, a dirty white color, are piled onto 3 foot long leaves plucked from a banana tree and covered with more leaves. In a few hours they begin to ferment.

Every day or two for a week the beans are exposed, mixed, and recovered. After a week the beans are carried to the village and spread on bamboo mats to dry in the sun. As they dry they turn a deep chocolate color. They are then ready to be sorted and packed into 60 pound bags, correct amount for a man to carry on his head.

Immediately after the war, the British government continued to act as sole seller of Gold Coast cocoa. By then prices on the world market had gone up so high the government was passing on only part of the revenue to the growers. It argued that the growers couldn't spend the money wisely anyway, that the money would only burn holes in the coffee cans in which they buried it, and that some should be put aside to guard against a future slump. By 1947, the government had accumulated profits of $50,000,000.

Marketing Board Formed

The setup worked so well that in 1947 it was made permanent. A group called the Cocoa Marketing board was formed consisting of two British officials of the Gold Coast government, three Africans representing the growers, and three Africans representing local merchants. A Briton was made general manager. The board is autonomous, altho the British could probably force some changes if its activities became too unpopular.

The board is appointed by the governor. Its general manager is a British civil servant.

In 1948 coca prices began to slump. By the middle of 1950 prices had dropped so low—less than $300 a ton—that the board had to dip into its reserves to continue paying farmers $9 per 60 pound load. The pre-war price received by farmers was about $1.50 a load.

Then came the Korean war. and by the middle of 1951 a ton of cocoa brought $800. The board increased its payment to growers to $11.20. The Gold Coast government also levied an export tax of half of the export selling price above $280 a ton.

"Stolen" from Brazil

Cocoa trees are native of Brazil. The Portuguese rulers of Brazil tried to prevent export of seeds, just as they tried to keep a monopoly on rubber trees, but cocoa found its way to the Portuguese island of Fernando Po off the west African coast south of here. From Fernando Po, an African brought the seeds to the Gold Coast late in the last century. At that time, the export of gold had just about stopped and the colony was valuable to the British largely for its palm trees. The cocoa seeds were planted in the underbrush of the forest and thrieved.

Cocoa proved ideal not only to the Gold Coast soil and climate but to the people too. It was an easy crop. Farmers merely cleared some of the brush from under the big trees, a job that had to be done anyway to grow bananas or casava roots, planted the bananas or casava stalks, and put a few cocoa seeds in the ground. By the time the bananas or casavas were ready to harvest, the cocoa seedlings were big enough to survive.

In seven years the cocoa trees began to produce. Farmers went thru the grove every few months slashing away the new undergrowth. Once a year they plucked the cocoa. Two acres of trees produced enough money to allow the planter to forget about growing other foods. He could buy canned Norwegian sardines and American flour and yards and yards of bright cloth.

Becomes Main Crop

At harvest time cocoa buyers, mostly Europeans, sent their agents thru the forests and bought beans for as little as they could. The buyers sold the beans to the big candy companies in America and Europe, or to middlemen. The big users got together and decided among themselves how much they would pay. The farmers took the price, or saw their cocoa rot.

By the time of World War II the Gold Coast depended mainly upon cocoa for the life of its four million people. The British government decided, however, that ships would not be available to haul the cocoa. Bankruptcy threatened.

Things were not too happy in the colony anyway. The cocoa price had been low for years. A complete end of sales would have meant, probably, a revolution.

British Buy It All

The British government, to try to turn a deficit into a credit, agreed to buy all the cocoa at increased prices. The private dealers threw up their hands and went out of business. During the worst of the submarine war, some cocoa was burned. The beans can be kept for only two years at most. But in the last war years, ships brought supplies to West Africa or the middle east and stopped off to haul back cocoa. The world prices also began a steep climb.

The Korean war has put the Gold Coast farmer and the government into a sweet position. The marketing board has increased its reserves to more than 200 million dollars. It has given 3 million dollars to start an agricultural college here. It has set aside another 3 million dollars to provide 100 primary, 15 secondary and six university scholarships every year. The government has taken in about 70 million dollars in export duties in two years. And the farmer is rolling in dough.

Prices Now Just Right

Present world prices are just about right to keep the Gold Coast in its present highly prosperous state. If world prices drop to the mid-1950 level, the board will have to spend some of its reserves, now invested alomst entirely in British bonds, and the price paid farmers will drop somewhat.

The colony is expecting a bumper crop of about 240,000 tons this years. The yield last year was 210,000 tons. The board has reduced its payment to farmers from $11.20 to $9.80. It expects to pay out about 100 million dollars to farmers between now and Christmas. It expects to pay another 40 million dollars or so in export taxes and a further 3 million in frate and other expenses. It hopes to take in between 150 and 200 millions from sales.

The United States will probably be the biggest buyer, paying up to 80 million dollars for 40 per cent of the crop. Britain may take about a fourth of the crop. The next biggest buyers will probably be Western Germany. Russia and Holland, each getting about $1,500,000 worth of cocoa beans.

50,000 AFRICANS IN BRITAIN FACE OBSTACLES AND DISCRIMINATION

Beach Dispatch

Colonies Sent 2,000 Students From Hinterlands of Dark Continent for Education

P. 9 Oklahoma City Okla

HOTELS BAR BLACKS FOR BUSINESS REASONS

Sat. 11-22-52

GOLD COAST, West Africa.—(ANP)—What about Africans who live in Britain? What are some of the problems that confront them on almost every occasion?

Research into the problems of non-Europeans living in the United Kingdom revealed that the African living in London and parts of Great Britain face not only welfare and political obstacles, but discrimination as well.

There are at the present at least 50,000 colored persons living in Britain. They include workers, seamen, students and a small group of professional men. Nationalities range from Africans and Malayans to Chinese, Indians and Pakistenis.

The students, estimated at 11,000 were in a class apart from those who had gone to seek employment. Usually they are better educated, were in Britain for a definite period and were accustomed to a higher standard of living. The largest group of students from the colonies numbered about 2,000 from West Africa.

For the most African students, accommodations presented a serious problem. There were some hostels whose owners and landladies succumbed to the fear of racialism because they feared what others would say if they admitted a colored person into their household, consequently, damaging their business.

But while there is prejudice on the hand, it is considerably exaggerated on the other.

A large percentage of students came to this country expecting to meet prejudice. They came with "chips on their shoulders." In that spirit they found prejudice where it was not intended and in many cases not there.

Another problem facing the colored student here was, and still is, that of social contact. He has not yet been able to mix freely on a social basis with the people of this country.

However, above all of this, this average colored student agreed that the most important step in solving this "problem of races" would be to give the true picture of England in the colonies.

"To often immigrants have been misled by well-meant propaganda about our welfare," a student said, "into thinking hat they are coming to a country where all their troubles will be solved for them."

Visitors From Gold Coast

Afro-American P. 5 Baltimore, Md. Sat-9-6-52

18a

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Casely-Hayford from Gold Coast Africa, arrive at a New York airport from London via BOAC Stratocruiser. He is a delegate to the British Commonwealth Parliamentary meeting in Ottawa, Canada, Sept. 8-14. Mr. Casely-Hayford is Minister of Agriculture in Dr. Kevame Nkrumah's government.

Nkrumah Now Prime Minister of Gold Coast

Call

p. 3

ACCRA. Gold Coast, British West Africa — (ANP)—One more step toward eventual independence for the Gold Coast was made here last week when Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, leader of government business, became prime minister of the African nation.

Nkrumah, American-educated West African, assumed his new title as a result of amendments to the Gold Coast constitution, announced Mar. 5 by Gov. Sir Charles Ardenclarke before a special meeting of the Gold Coast legislative assembly. Fri. 3-14-52

Officially, Nkrumah is not yet prime minister, but he is expected to be elected to this office as soon as the assembly meets on this topic. The constitutional changes abolish his present office of leader of government business and replace it with that of prime minister.

Under the constitutional changes the Gold Coast legislature will operate as does the Parliament of Great Britain as far as election of the prime ministers and cabinet members are concerned.

The prime minister shall be second in power in the Gold Coast to the governor or official in charge of the government. The governor must consult with the prime minister before making appointments to the cabinet and before making changes.

The prime minister also will have the power to call a cabinet meeting by making a request in writing to the governor.

If a prime minister should vacate his office, all other members of his cabinet must resign, and a new prime minister and a new cabinet must be selected.

Before the governor appoints or dismisses a ministerial secretary, he must consult with the prime minister. Six ministers may in writing request a meeting of the cabinet. Kansas City, Mo.

A final constitutional change calls for the setting up a local Gold Coast Public Service.

A total of 26 changes in the present Gold Coast constitution were announced.

Actually, the establishment of the office of prime minister is only in the Gold Coast government all expected to lead toward eventual self-government for the natives.

Another great change here is the establishment of a system of local governments through the establishment of district, urban, and local councils through the office of minister of local government.

Beginning at a grass roots level, citizens will elect local councils which will consist of representative and traditional members. There will be twice as may representative and traditional members.

Registered voters must be over 21 years old, have property or residence qualifications, and pay rates. Voters also will elect urban councils. Traditional members shall be appointed by traditional authorities.

Members of the urban and local councils will elect members to the district council which also will include representative and traditional members. Each council will have a non-voting president, and a chairman and vice chairman elected annually from among its members.

Membes of district councils must be proficient in English.

African Experiment

So much news nowadays is on the pessimistic side that it is encouraging to come across a report of progress and cooperation from a British possession on the West Coast of Africa. According to a correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, within the next 10 years a new nation may appear there on the maps of the world—the nation of Ghana.

Advertiser Mon. 11-17-52

The region, now called the Gold Coast, has a population of 5 million Africans and is more than three times as big as Alabama. The British are training the natives in how to run their own affairs, working toward full self-government at the earliest possible date. Just what will be the status of the nation now in the making has not been decided; it may become the self-governing black dominion of the British Commonwealth.

18a Montgomery, Ala. p. 4

The very fact that this region is being prepared and is now deemed nearly ready for such a role is proof that in spite of wars and barbarities, the first half of the present century has also been featured by progress.

The projected new nation includes what was formerly the native kingdom of Ashanti. In that country, human sacrifices on a big scale were practiced until the closing years of the 19th Century. British troops who fought their way to the country's capital found ghastly evidence of this practice.

According to one source, the system of human sacrifices "was founded on a sentiment of piety towards parents and other connexions—the chiefs believing that the rank of their dead relatives in the future world would be measured by the number of attendants sent after them."

In a land where such practices were in vogue down to little more than 50 years ago, such progress has been made in the ways of civilization that the time is now considered close at hand when the natives can be released from British control and be able to go it on their own.

The colony has actually been largely independent for 18 months. The laws have all been made by a legislature that is virtually all African; administrative decisions have come from a cabinet two-thirds African.

It is true that freedom is bringing problems, as it has elsewhere. Many of the natives got the idea that when they gained control of the government they would all be rich and could knock off from work. This notion that freedom would abolish all troubles and griefs had backfired in some other areas.

But the British are proceeding deliberately to the goal of giving up their own power and setting up a new state. One thing that favors this change is the fact that West Africa is unsuited for white colonization, and consequently Europeans have come there only as administrators, traders and in similar roles, looking to eventual retirement to their homeland. The region thus lacks the grave problems existing in South Africa and Kenya, where European colonists have established homes and taken over the best land.

New Constitution Grants Sudan Self-Government In November

LONDON, Sept. 8.— Political events in the British Colonial Empire are moving at breath-taking speed.

Already left-wing Labour Party Members of Parliament are saying that the Coussey Constitution which was granted to the Gold Coast in 1950 and at that time considered the most advanced colonial constitution is already as "out-moded" as its predecessor the Burns Constitution of 1946.

According to these observers, unless the Gold Coast obtains complete Dominion status soon, the Tories may be faced with a constitutional crisis, especially as the British Foreign Office has endorsed the new self-governing constitution for Sudan which comes into operation in November this year.

BRITISH GUIANA

Only a few months ago, Jamaica's Constitution was reformed to give the majority party in the House of Representatives a majority of eight members in the Executive Council where they formerly had only five.

Since then, the House of Representatives, which unlike the Gold Coast Legislative Assembly is entirely elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage, adopted a resolution on a motion of Mr Norman Manley, Q.C., leader of the left-wing People's National Party, to draft a new Constitution demanding immediate and complete self-government.

Now, British Guiana which had one of the most backward Crown Colony constitutions is to get a new one which will place that colony along side that of the Gold Coast and Jamaica.

NEW FEATURES

The main features of the new British Guiana Constitution which was announced in London in the form of an exchange of official despatches between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor, Sir Charles Woolley, are:

(1) The introduction of universal adult suffrage at the age of 21.

(2) The establishment of a bi-cameral legislature.

(3) The adoption of the ministerial system under a Leader of Government Business.

The lower chamber will be called the House of Assembly and will consist of 24 members entirely elected by the inhabitants.

It is estimated that there will be approximately 60,000 illiterates, mostly East Indians working on the sugar plantations of the colony.

STATE COUNCIL

The upper chamber will be known as the State Council and will have nine members.

The Governor has unfettered discretion to nominate six of the nine members of the State Council, providing that they are over 35 years of age.

The other three will be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Leader of the Majority Party in the House of Assembly and the other on the recommendation of the Leader of the Opposition.

The Executive Council, which will be the instrument of government responsible for policy and administration, will consist of three ex-officio members and six to be elected by the House of Assembly.

These men will be appointed as Ministers and will be assisted by under-secretaries or junior ministers.

SALARIES FOR MINISTERS

The Speaker of the House of Assembly will receive a salary of £1,200 a year.

The Ministers will receive £1,500 and those without portfolios £1,200 while ordinary members of both chambers will be paid £400 per annum.

In the event of conflict on major issues between the Assembly and State Council, the Governor will have authority to direct a joint session of both chambers, but only on matters which he regards as "a measure of major concern for the well-being of the State."

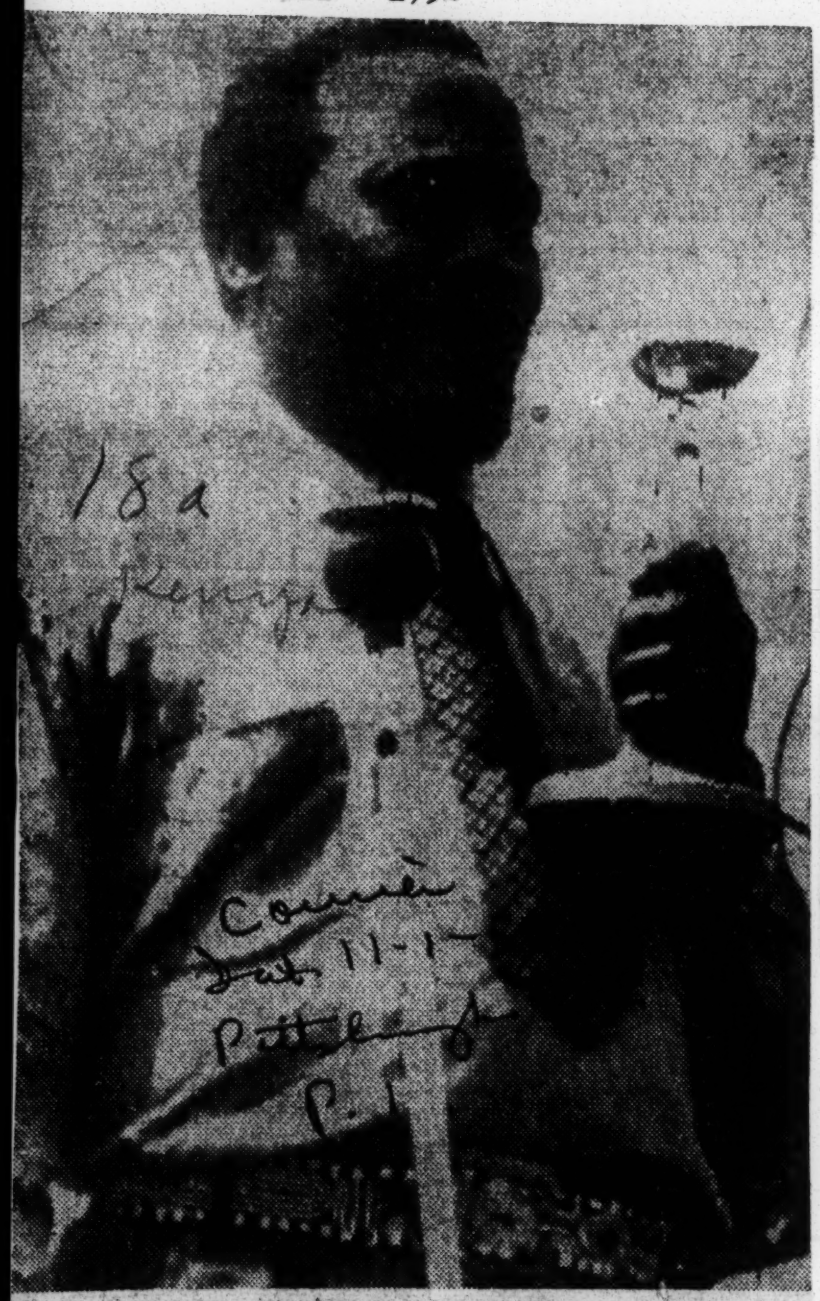
The life of the new constitution will be four years, and not three as had been recommended by the constitutional committee appointed in October 1950, by the late Labour Government, under the chairmanship of Sir John Waddington, a former Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

ELECTIONS NEXT YEAR

Elections will take place early in 1953, so as to enable the new Assembly to reconsider the question of joining up with the other West Indian colonies into a federation on a basis of full Dominion status.

The present Legislative Council, composed of partly elected and partly nominated members, is dominated by conservatives and representatives of big business — agents of the sugar industry and Chamber of Commerce.

They, unlike the progressive parties, have been opposed to joining the West Indian Federation out of fear of losing their political power in a Federal Parliament of entirely elected members.



The Hidden One?—Jomo Kenyatta, leader of the 100,000-member Kenya African Union, was arrested by British troops in the round-up of suspected Mau Mau members and officials in Nafrobi, Kenya, last week. Kenyatta was arrested in bed during a series of pre-dawn raids held early Tuesday morning.—Keystone Photo.

British Rush Troops, Arms to 'Hot' Area

(Special to the Courier)

MOMBASA, Kenya—This trembling outpost of British colonialism continued to retch with fear as her 5,000,000 strong black population seethed in unrest in the wake of a series of blitz roundups of suspected members of the dreaded anti-white Mau Mau Society.

For the past year, white colonists had been afraid to venture into the streets of Nairobi, the capital, after dark.

In the wake of a series of violent outbreaks which say the Mau Mau (the hidden ones) becoming more bold in their sabotage and slayings, the British Government flew in white reinforcements from the Suez Canal last week to buttress their harried KAR (King's African Rifles) who have thus far remained, for the most part, loyal to the Crown.

MAFEKING, South Africa — (ANP)—The town jail of this confused city is overcrowded. And as a result, the magistrate last week refused to punish twenty Africans, arrested in their passive resistance campaign. The defendants left the court giving the "Africa" salute with raised fists.

THE MAU MAU showed its disrespect for the new British reinforcements Friday in Nairobi by hacking to death an African policeman and a tribal chief." The police and troops are now carrying out an intensive search for the killers in the Kikuyu Forest reserves.

The killings brought the toll to forty-five in the Mau Mau's anti-white drive.

The Colonial Office announced Saturday that a freight plane, loaded down with light machine guns, revolvers, rifles and thousands of rounds of ammunition had arrived in Nairobi from London to help the white population defend itself against attacks on its homes and farms.

The arrival of Britain's colonial "troubleshooter," Sir Oliver Lyttelton, from London became the signal for a series of raids directed mainly at the 100,000-strong Kenya African Union and its leaders.

NO FEWER than one hundred prominent Negro leaders were scooped up in the network of arrests which centered mainly in Nairobi.

Jomo Kenyata, leader of the KAU, which has been accused of being a Mau Mau "front," was tossed into jail along with several women leaders of the organization.

In the meantime, the 8,000-ton Kenya, British Navy cruiser, arrived here in a show of strength with heavily armed Naval contingents.

When the Lancashire Fusiliers arrived in Nairobi in a dozen military aircraft, armed with rifles and automatic weapons, they were greeted by a great outpouring of white residents. Approximately two thousand whites had volunever, two of these battalions are in combat in Malaya and other forces have been scattered throughout British and East Africa in Tanganyika, Ugana and Nyasaland.

The Colonial Office has reported that the units in Uganda and Tanganyika are being rushed back to Kenya.

The wave of terror in this colony reached its climax Monday night, Oct. 20, when the Mau Mau burned down the Nyeri Polo Club in a significant move, where Queen Elizabeth watched a polo match in which her husband had participated last spring.

* * *

WHITES, WHO number 29,000 in this colony, have expressed the fear that Kenya's "social structure" may be "wiped out" if the Mau Mau continues to grow.

The Kikuyu people, 1,000,000 in number, have been suspected of contributing the most members to Mau Mau, although the Masai and Kipsigi, other large ethnic groups here, have gained a world-wide reputation for their warlike temperament.

The unrest in Kenya has been mounting toward a fever-pitch since neighboring Eritrea received her independence from British protection through the United Nations and became federated with Ethiopia which borders this colony in the north at Lake Rudolph.

Filipino Queries Land Policies

Kenya Disorders Show Africans Mistrust Whites

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Philippines' delegate to the Fourth Committee of the United Nations stated last week that recent events in Kenya showed the deep mistrust which certain Africans felt towards European settlers.

This mistrust, the delegate stated, has been created by the alienation of land.

In speaking before the committee, Dr. Jose D. Ingles, pointed out that the distribution and land tenure were burning questions in East, Central and South Africa.

The presence of white settlers was undoubtedly one reason for the shortage of land for the indigenous inhabitants in many parts of Africa. In Kenya, for example, the delegate stated, 18 per cent of the arable land was reserved for Europeans who were only one-half of one per cent of the population. In that matter the administering powers (United Kingdom) would do well to follow the recommendations of the first United Nations visiting mission to East Africa which suggested certain land reforms.

IN ADDITION to the land question, the delegate pointed out that the racial policy which allocated funds for education in a discriminatory manner was another sore point. The disparity between the sums appropriated for the education of Europeans, Asians and Africans respectively tended to perpetuate racial inequality and mistrust.

Finally, Dr. Ingles hoped that in restoring order in Kenya, the United Kingdom would act with humanity and that the great majority of the Africans, who had taken no part in the acts of violence, would not find themselves confronted with a fait accompli; namely, the concentration of all political power in the hands of the European settlers.

Measures prohibiting them from setting up businesses or establishing their residence other than in specified districts or areas, differential wage-rates based on race and discrimination in the distribution of land discouraged the indigenous inhabitants who were already handicapped by their lack of education and by their low physical resistance as a result of epidemic, disease and malnutrition.
HORACE R. CAYTON.

He hoped that the United Kingdom's Minister of State for the Colonies, who was honoring the Fourth Committee with his presence, would take that opportunity of assuring Africans and the European settlers that the future of African civilization would be based on equality of opportunity for all.

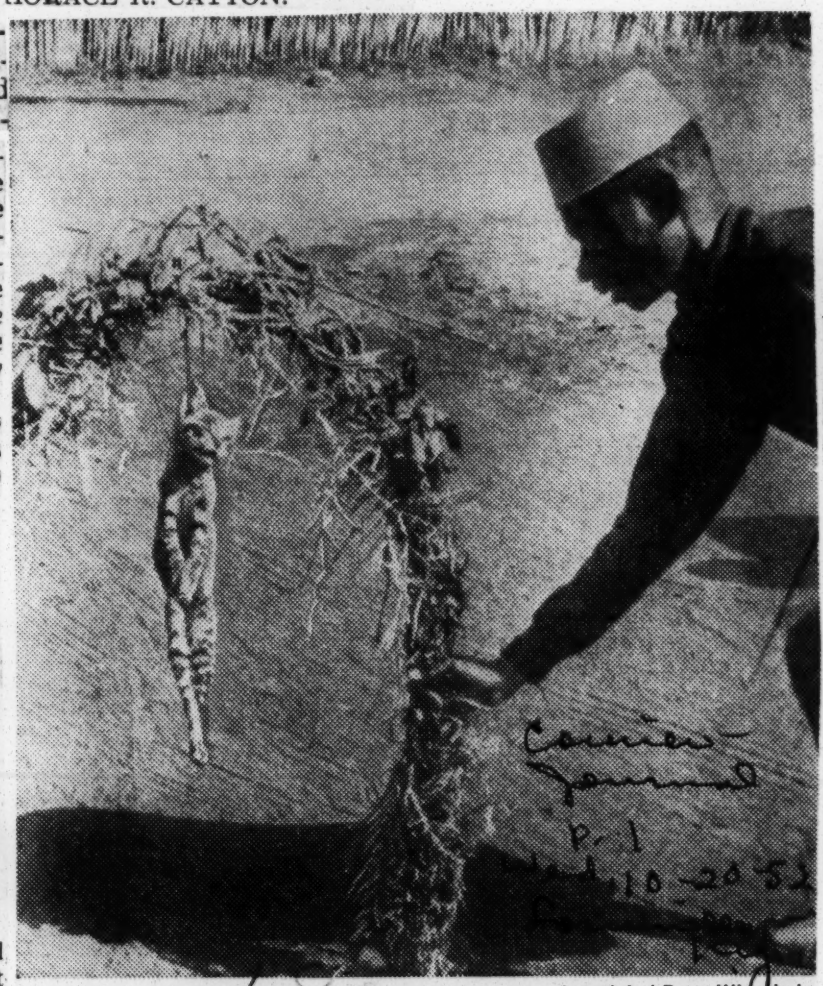
DR. INGLES was followed by Max Dorsinville, delegates from Haiti, who made a special plea against race prejudice.

Pointing out the relationship between the colonial system and prejudices based on race or color, Mr. Dorsinville stated that although it would not be absolutely correct to say that without the colonial system prejudices based on race or color would not have existed, it could not be denied that there was a close correlation between the colonial system and race prejudice. It was impossible not to regard them as cause and effect at least in the colonial territories.

It was, the delegates believed the duty of the Fourth Committee to seek a solution of the problem of racial discrimination in those territories.

Mr. Dorsinville felt that in French West Africa the situation with regard to race relations had developed satisfactorily, from the point of view of principles and legislation and with regard to the recruitment of officials.

THE SITUATION was, however, very different in some parts of East and Central Africa, where the indigenous inhabitants were still subject to discriminatory practices which had serious repercussion on their economic position.



Associated Press Wirephoto

DEATH WARNING . . . A native policeman in Nairobi, Kenya, examines an arch and a strangled cat, death symbol of the Mau Mau secret society blamed for an outbreak of violence there. With the cat was a note stating that "any person who continues to work for the whites will be destroyed." British troops arrested 72 more suspected members of the society yesterday. Three more persons, including a white settler, were killed by terrorists.

Kenya Whites Seek African Student at Lincoln U.; Form Protective Group

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Penn. — (ANP) — The "white settlers" whom Africans in Kenya fear so much have stretched their long arms to America to reach for Mugo Gatheru, 26, a Kenya African enrolled at Lincoln (Penn.) university.

On Nov. 6, Gatheru was ordered to return to Kenya by the United States state department and no reasons were given for this action.

As a result, Dr. St. Clair Drake, a professor at Roosevelt college in Chicago, announced Nov. 7, the formation of a committee to protect Kenya students in the United States.

Gatheru, who has been in the United States two and one-half years to attend Lincoln university recently was questioned by the USA state department about his political beliefs, native leaders in Kenya, how he got to America, and articles he wrote some years ago in African Voice, the official newspaper of the Kenya Africa union.

The head of the Kenya Africa union, Jomo Kenyatta, recently was arrested by whites in Kenya, ostensibly as a measure against the dreaded, terroristic Mau Mau secret society, dedicated to the elimination of whites from Africa.

In protesting the action by the state department, Gatheru said:

"I cannot believe that the American government will turn me over to the white settlers of Kenya. I am in this country legally. My visa ends in June. Besides, I want to finish my educatioin, then return home and teach my people."

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln, said:

"We have been given no technical reason for cancelling Gatheru's visa. We are sure the real reason is political. The alma mater (Lincoln) of Kwame Nkrumah, first native prime minister of the Gold Coast, will not betray the trust Africans have placed in her."

From Chicago, Drake said:

"Only seven Africans have been permitted to come to this country from Kenya since 1927. With all the older leaders in jail, we insist that leaders of tomorrow like Gatheru not be snatched out of school at the behest of settlers in Kenya."

In referring to arrested African leaders, Prof. Drake referred to such men as Kenyatta, Chief Koinage, 81, and Eliud Mathu, recently appointed first Negro member of the governor's executive council in Kenya.

Dr. Drake noted that the only Kenya leader still free is Peter Mbiyu Koinange, son of arrested Chief Koinange, now in London to represent his people. He spent 10 years in the United States and was educated at Hampton institute and Columbia university.

None of the arrested African leaders have been connected with the Mau Mau, and all of them are considered moderate leaders. They have been quoted as denouncing the Mau Mau, too.

THE STORY Of MUGO

How A Student Here Became The Target Of The British Fight To Suppress Africans In Kenya

Why would the long arm of the British colonial office in London stretch over the Atlantic ocean and snatch a student from his classes at Lincoln university in Pennsylvania and order him sent to Kenya in East Africa?

The answer is wrapped up in the bloody revolt against white tyranny now taking place in Africa, for the student is Mugo Gatheru, a young militant who outwitted the British four years ago in order to come to the United States to study.

Mugo's thrilling true-to-life story and his fight for education, freedom and recognition exemplifies the struggles of his people on the dark continent that is seething with unrest and a determination to end the white man's exploitation.

The fear of the British lion at bay and its desperate efforts to retain its African holdings is the primary reason for the agitation in the Gatheru case. Mugo is believed by the British at least to hold one of the keys to the current rebellion in Kenya highlighted by the terrorism campaign of the Mau Maus.

Hence, the terse order from immigration authorities giving him 30 days to quit the country despite the fact that Mugo's student visa does not expire until June, 1953. Actually, the colonial office is nursing a grudge against the African because he outwitted them in a perfectly legal manner in getting to the states.

Mugo, several years ago, was a rising young journalist and a leader in the Kenya African Union, an independent National political organization which has never yet been proved subversive or communistic.

MUGO INTRIGUED

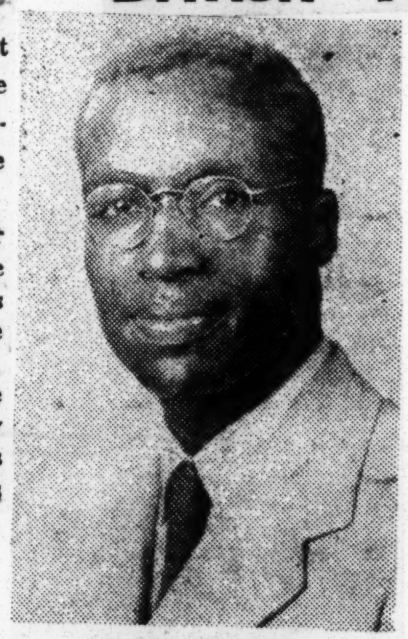
He worked in the offices of the African Voice, a native owned and operated newspaper. While there he was greatly intrigued by the stories of America told by Peter Koinange who up until 1940 was the only native Kenyan permitted to come to the United States to study on a scholarship.

Koinange took his high school work at Hampton, got an A.B. from Ohio Wesleyan, studied for his master's degree at Columbia, and went on to do two years graduate work in anthropology in England.

Returning to Kenya, he founded the Kenya Teachers' college and 500 elementary schools throughout the colony. It services 200 schools in the bushes and is supported entirely by Africans.

During the war, the Kenya Teachers' college entertained American Negro troops of the 812th engineers who were stationed in the area at a lavish feast, on Christmas day, 1944. It was the most elaborate affair of its kind ever held and is still talked about as an outstanding event.

Mugo saw a copy of the Chicago Defender containing an article by George McCray. He began corresponding with McCray, who showed some of Mugo's letters to St. Clair Drake, instructor in anthropolgy at Roosevelt college.



MUGO GATHERU

As a result, Mugo and Anthony Adu, who was a Defender Bud Billiken, were offered scholarships to Roosevelt. His guarantor was Dr. Lorenzo Turner, a member of Roosevelt's faculty.

Adu was cleared for immediate entrance to the states, but for some reason, Mugo could not obtain a visa to leave the country for America. Drake, who was in England in 1948, had pledged himself as the financial guarantor for Mugo upon his return to the states.

REFUSED CERTIFICATE

In December 1948, after inquiries had been made, Drake received a cable stating that Mugo had been refused a good conduct certificate by the Kenya government. This document is a necessity because without it the American consul would not issue a visa to enter the states. It is a device used by British colonial authorities to restrict those natives whom they consider too outspoken or agressive from leaving the country.

The government charged among other things that Mugo had written leatters to English papers inquiring about the right of Africans to vote. In January, 1949, the Kenya East African Standard, the leading daily paper of the British population in Kenya, carried a letter to the editor from Lillian Njeri, a dynamic native woman leader asking why some people in Kenya were refused permission to participate in scholarships offered them by Americans to study in the U.

The editor of the paper, which is comparable in prestige to the New York Times in the United States used a full column to answer the question. In it he said this:

"There is plenty of evidence to show that African undergraduates have fallen victims to influences which operate neither for their benefit as individuals nor for the ultimate advantage of the countries from which they come—the British government and the government of the East African territories have a clear and indivisible responsibility not only to protect the individual African—but what is more important, to protect the public of all races from the consequences which inevitably flow from the exploitation of this human material.

It matters much less whether a few Africans have to be deprived for some time of the opportunity these scholarships seem to them to present, than that some should be turned into the agents of forces abroad today with the express purpose of destroying democracy in general and the British Commonwealth and empire in particular, and then return to spread evil doctrines and unrest among ignorant elements in the population."

The editor went on to say that if any students were allowed to leave they should be "hand picked." He also advised sending old men for short courses rather than young men for extended training abroad. The editorial arounsed the whole of Kenya and caused widespread resentment.

Outwits British

Meanwhile, Mugo taking advantage of the provision that a British subject can travel anywhere in the British Empire without a good conduct certificate, scraped together passage to India. (He had a passport) There he attended a Cathloic school for a year.

Nehru has welcomed African students to India to study and to travel throughout the country as a gesture of good will. In 1948, when a visa was denied Koinange to visit the States, Nehru invited him to Indian as the government's guest for six months and gave him a warm welcome.

Mugo's mother, an illiterate woman, who had a burning ambition for her son to be well educated and to be a leader among his people, sold all of the family cattle and sent the money to him in India in order that he might go to England to study further.

In Kenya, as in other parts of Africa, a man's wealth is measured by his cattle and they are a precious commodity. Mrs. Gatheru is now in, Tanganyika working in order to support herself since all of the family source of wealth is gone.

Mugo arrived in London and after a time, he went to the American embassy and showed them the letter from Roosevelt college offering him the scholarship and also Drake's pledge as his financial guarantor.

The American consul then issued him a visitor's visa which permitted him to go anywhere in the states. This particular type of visa is the hardest one to obtain because it allows free movement in the country. It is not necessary to have a good conduct certificate to obtain a visa outside of Kenya. Besides the American authorities had taken the necessary precautions of contacting the Kenyan government and getting a clearance from them on Mugo's good character and the fact that he had never been in trouble.

18a 1952

KENYA

RACE ANTAGONISMS PLAGUE KENYA POLL

Legislature Now Being Elected Faces Boycott by Indians on Religious Representation

By MICHAEL CLARK

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 24—No observer of the current electoral campaign here can fail to conclude that Kenya, for all her material prosperity, is and will probably continue to be vexed by politics and sorely afflicted with racial antagonism.

The general elections, held on different days in different constituencies, will be over on June 10. The new Legislative Council will convene two days later, but its four non-Moslem Indian members will almost certainly absent themselves in protest. It has happened before. This time the East African Indian National Congress (modeled after the Congress party in India) is angered by the institution of a separate roll for Moslem Indians, who will now have two seats of their own.

The Moslem community appears to be satisfied with the change, and now it would seem that the Sikhs, too, are thinking in terms of separate representation.

Challenge to British

Underneath the hue and cry about "political representation on a religious basis" is a deliberate challenge to British leadership and, indeed, to a future British-African partnership in this British-African colony.

With one exception, the European candidates for the Legislative Council have gone on record as believing that the colony must severely restrict or preferably ban further immigration from India. The European members outnumber their non-European colleagues in the Legislative Council by more than two to one.

Indian merchants have been established for many generations at Zanzibar and there are a few old families at Mombasa, but the massive influx of Indians into Kenya began in the 1890's with the construction of the railway, which employed large numbers of Asians. Gradually, Indians moved into the cities of the interior, where they now dominate petty commerce and trades. Since World War II Indian immigration has been running at a rate of about 4,000 a year.

The position of the European candidates is that if the flow of Asians into the country is not checked the Africans, who are constantly acquiring new skills aptitudes, will find the road to economic advancement blocked in every field.

The African population now stands at well over 5,000,000, compared with about 100,000 Asians and 42,000 Europeans. More and more natives are coming off the land, leaving their traditional tribal society behind. The Government is striving to create conditions that will give the African as much security in the cities as he had on the land.

This task is complicated by the presence of a large, dissatisfied racial group dominated by the politics of a foreign country and having little in common with either the Africans or the Europeans.

The East African Indan National Congress has succeeded in forming an anti-European alliance of convenience with the Kenya African Union, an organization claiming to speak for the total body of African opinion. Actually the Union, headed by Moscow-trained Jomo Kenyatta, represents a small, vocal minority in the Kikuyu tribe, which itself accounts for only 19.5 per cent of the population of Kenya.

To cement its entente with the Kenya African Union the East African Indian National Congress has suggested and supported "African aspirations," such as demands for the opening of areas in the "White Highlands" to occupation by Africans, for direct election of African members of the Legislative Council and for the general abolition of segregation. Both groups are campaigning for a common electoral roll for all races.

Recognition Barred

In spite of the recent introduction of popular initiative in the nomination of the six African members (whom the Governor now appoints from lists voted upon by local government councils), the Union has stated that it will not recognize members thus selected as representatives of the African population.

The Union maintains that Africans were dispossessed of some of the best and healthiest uplands in Kenya—9,811 square miles north and north-west of Nairobi, known as the "White Highlands," now taken up by European ranchers and farmers — and demands redress.

The area was for the most part grazing lands abandoned forty years ago by the Masai tribe, which has long since established itself in a 15,250 square mile reserve along the Tanganyika boundary. Much compelling evidence is offered in support of the contention that the most of the lands in question were abandoned when the first European settlers started to develop them. In cases where reasonable doubt exists compensation has been offered.

.... 'African Nationalism' ....

This type of agitation, supported by the East African Indian National Congress, makes emergence of "African nationalism" more likely.

The European electorate is intensely interested in efforts to federate Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. There is tremendous support for the proposal and Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika should also join in a great British East and Central African federation running all the way from the Limpopo River to the Nile.

The Electors' Union, the principal European organization, asserted recently that the "development of the whole six territories as an entity is vital to Great Britain in her present difficulties if Great Britain is to maintain her position among the nations." It is widely contended Britain must have room in Africa for economic expansion.

The Indians are, of course, bitterly opposed to federation and are doing their utmost to arouse the Africans against it, too.

Tells Of Secret Marriage With Mau Mau Chief

LONDON—(ANP)— Jomo Kenyatta, 47 years old, recently arrested leader of the Kenya African Union in the Kenya crisis, is secretly married to an English school mistress and father of a nine-year-old son.

Jomo said goodbye to his wife in England six years ago to become a keyman in Kenya's political flareup—this is the story of Mrs. Jomo Kenyatta.

Bearded, beringed Kenyatta came to England 23 years ago. He married Miss Edna Grace Clarke, daughter of a Marine engineer in 1942. He was then working as a farm laborer and she was assistant head mistress at a boarding school.

Today, she says: "He made it plain that if it came to a choice between politics and private life he would always choose political life."

In 1942 he came from Storrington, Sussex to Africa, leaving her and their three-year old son, Peter. He wrote once.

Why Jomo sailed away, Mrs. Kenyatta, 43, grey and matronly, said: "I don't know. But I was very much in love with him. He has a noble face and a commanding personality."

The marriage was kept secret because "it was Jomo's wish and my relatives were against it," she said. "They are reconciled now."

"He treated me with kindness," she said, "but he left me in no doubt about his attitude toward women. Their place, he said, was in the home, and they should leave the important things of life —business and politics—to men.

"I bear him no malice—now. Once I was bitter. But today the only emotion left is sentimental. I don't think the colonial office knows of my existence as Jomo's wife.

Mrs. Kennyatta said that if Jomo would come back or send money, she would take the money for Peter's education. "He is brilliant, like his father."

Kenya People Burn Houses Of Men Helping British Officers

LONDON, Sept. 14.— Terrorism in Kenya started after the Government rejected a demand from the Kenya African Union, which is the recognised nationalist Party, asking for equal representation in the Legislative Council with other races.

Under the present constitutional set-up, the 5,000,000 Africans have six members in the Council appointed by the Governor; the 30,000 Europeans have 14 members elected by Europeans only; the 90,000 Indians have six — four Hindus and two Muslims, and the Arabs have one.

It was only after they failed to get their demands by constitutional action, that secret societies started a campaign of terrorism.

Apart from the "Mau-Mau," which is the largest group, there is another society called the "Dini-ya-Msambwa."

BOUND BY OATH

Membership is supposed to be controlled by oath at the point of the Semi or Kikuyu sword.

And once a member, always a member.

For, anyone who reveals secrets is killed by loyal members.

Because of fear, the Police are finding it very difficult to get information.

According to reports published in London, cases have occurred in which "Mau-Mau" agitators have set fire to the mud huts covered with grass roofs of people suspected to have given information to the British District Officers.

EUROPEANS HIT

European farms have been attacked at nights.

Curfew has been imposed in three districts in the white highlands — Fort Hall, Nyeri and Nanyuki — to protect loyal Kikuyu Africans and assist the Police in controlling movement of arson gangs at night.

All able-bodied Europeans have been enrolled as special constables.

Police vans equipped with radio telephone keep contact with air observation planes flying over the troubled areas.

Many people are deserting their farms and seeking protection in Police patrolled areas and Nairobi [illegible].

MISSIONARIES WANT HELP

To add to the general confusion, the missionaries who use to call the Kikuyu nationalists "extremists" and "Communists," are now seeking their protection against the "Mau-Mau" terrorists.

"In two large meetings held at Kiambu, near Nairobi, thousands of Kikuyu declared themselves against Mau Mau", says the *Manchester Guardian*.

"The first meeting was called by the Christian churches, Protestants and Catholics for once acting together against a common enemy.

"The second was addressed by, among others, Jomo Kenyatta, Tresident of the Kenya African Union, and Eliud Mathu, leader of the African members in the Legislative Council."

CONFIDENCE OF AFRICANS

"The *Manchester Guardian* in an editorial says that: "The Government should do all it can to retain the confidence of the responsible Kikuyu leaders and to work with them in this problem.

"The Mau-Mau is a far worse threat to the peace of Kenya than the Dini-ya-Msambwa Movement, whose members killed some British officers two years ago.....

"The Kikuyu are the largest tribe in Kenya — there are more than a million of them — and in many ways the ables and the most progressive.

"They have also the sharpest grievances against European settlers.

"If a movement like the Mau-Mau became firmly established among them it would set back progress in Kenya for a generation."

Trouble in Kenya

New terroristic acts attributed to the Mau Mau secret society, the background of which is explained by George W. Shepherd, Jr., in an article on page 407, have led to the proclamation of a state of emergency in the British East African colony of Kenya. In addition, white settlers are being encouraged to arm themselves and detachments of regular troops have been flown to the scene.

There is no doubt that the Mau Mau movement, even if its size and influence have been exaggerated, does represent a challenge to the colonial authorities. It appears to have been responsible for some forty murders in recent months and for numerous beatings, acts of arson, cattle maimings, and other crimes. But police measures alone will provide no solution. As the Colonial Secretary, Oliver Lyttelton, acknowledged during a debate in the House of Commons, the causes of the outbreak include land famine and social problems. The Kikuyu tribe, to which most of the terrorists belong, has grown in the last fifty years from 50,000 to 1,000,000 and during this period all the best land in Kenya has been taken for the benefit of white settlers.

Mr. Shepherd refers to the fear that, instead of instituting needed reforms, the government will use the Mau Mau emergency as an excuse to crack down on all native "agitators." On October 21, nearly a hundred Africans were arrested under an emergency order permitting detention without trial. They include Joma Kenyatta, president of the Kenya African Union, who has frequently denounced the Mau Mau, and numerous other native leaders, trade-union officials, journalists, and teachers, together with, as the London *Times* correspondent puts it, "common ruffians." Such dragnet methods strengthen the suspicion that the authorities aim at wholesale suppression of all organizations dedicated to advance African interests and may well serve to convert Mau Mau into a mass movement.

Kenyatta Trial Halted

Lawyer in Clash With Magistrate

Judge Critizes Defense Attorney In Mau Mau Case

DAPANGURIA, Kenya. — (NNPA) — The trial of Jomo (Burning Spear) Kenyatta and five other Africans on charges of managing and assisting in managing the Mau Mau, an organization of natives pledged to drive the white man out of the British colony, was abruptly halted here Monday, Dec. 15, after a clash between the chief defense counsel and presiding magistrate.

The clash occurred when Magistrate R. S. Thacker upbraided D. N. Pritt, a British lawyer, for publicly criticizing the conduct of the trial and appealing to members of the British parliament in London.

Thacker interpreted a cable Pritt sent to four members of parliament as implying that the magistrate was a party to a denial of justice. Pritt denied that he had criticized the magistrate but said his criticism was directed against the Kenya government.

Reproaches Lawyer

The trial was beginning its third week. When the court convened in a school house in this isolated settlement, the magistrate immediately launched into his reproach of the British lawyer, who stood and listened attentively to the censure.

Thacker said there had been brought to his attention a newspaper article containing the contents of a cable said to have been sent by Pritt to certain members of parliament.

If the newspaper correctly quoted the cable, Thacker said, Pritt had charged that "a denial of justice is taking place."

Thacker declared that no such charge had ever been made against him in the whole of his judicial career of 21 years, and he took the greatest exception to it. "I have endeavored to exercise patience and give you every facility within my power and to see throughout that justice is being done," Thacker said, adding:

"I had thought, though I may be old fashioned in my view, that when a matter is sub judice (before the court) it is improper for anyone to comment on or to criticize the judicial procedure."

Thacker said the conduct of the trial was a matter for court appeal, not for a statement to the press, if there were any complaints.

Pritt had applied to the Supreme court to transfer the trial to Nairobi and for a change of magistrate. He based his motion on the ground that the ends of justice, as well as the convenience of counsel and witnesses, would not be best served if the trial were held in Kapenguria, an inaccessible, closed district nearly 300 miles from Nairobi.

He also said Magistrate Thacker, especially picked by the government, had two years ago in acquitting one of the defendants in this case on another charge, described him as "unworthy of belief on any material point."

The Supreme court refused to change the place of trial and also ruled that there was no substance to the motion for change of the magistrate.

Pointing out that Pritt had not succeeded in having the trial transferred to another place, Thacker charged that the lawyer was still complaining, not to the court, but to the world through the press and to members of parliament.

"I deprecate this trial being made subject to adverse comment by counsel for the defense through an announcement to the press. It seems to me now quite clear that this trial is being made to assume a political aspect in England.

"It is not a matter of politics. It is simply a matter—however responsible or difficult to decide, and it is both—whether there have been offenses against the criminal law of Kenya."

Thacker interpreted the term "denial of justice" to mean to him that as a magistrate he was a party to that denial. "I must ask that this suggestion of contempt be unreservedly withdrawn," he said.

"If it is not, then I shall have no option but to adjourn the trial and refer the matter to another quarter".

Pritt replied that nothing in the cable could be construed as criticism of the magistrate. "The cable is criticism of the government," he said.

The lawyer stated that it would have been better for the magistrate to have acquainted himself, not merely with the contents of the cable, but of the one to which it was an answer. He then read the cable to him from four members of parliament.

Pritt maintained that the fact that the Supreme court had not granted his motion for a change of venue did not mean that inconveniences had ceased to exist, nor that inconveniences were not the fault of the government.

Replying to the charge that the trial was assuming political aspects in England, Pritt said: "I am not responsible for what people in Britain do. With regard to it being made to have a political aspect in Kapenguria, I still maintain that I have been pretty careful to make no general political observation, although there have been considerable grounds for doing so."

Pritt refused to withdraw anything. He said it was not "possible for me to withdraw anything because there is nothing for me to withdraw.

Thacker refused to proceed with the case until either the withdrawal took place or the question of contempt is decided by another court.

Pritt told him he was quite content to face a charge of contempt of court. "I have faced them before," he said. "No doubt I shall face them again. I have never lost one yet."

Thacker said he would adjourn court, read what Pritt had said, and then determine whether "I can with honor proceed with this trial."

Previously, a Kikuyu tribesman, who has known Kenyatta since 1929, testified that Kenyatta came to his house in 1949 and asked whether he would go "into his association." Kenyatta, the witness declared, said the association was Mau Mau.

Ian Henderson, a Kenya-born assistant superintendent of police, testified concerning remarks Kanyatta made at a meeting of 25,000 Kikuyu at Nyeri last July 26. It was, he said, a meeting of the Kenya African union.

When asked what he was going to do in the way of stopping Mau Mau in the district, Henderson testified, Kenyatta said: "I don't know what this Mau Mau is, and Kikuyu leaders don't know it. If a person it hit with a stick he will come back, but if he is hit with justice he will never come back."

Kanyatta had criticized people who went about accusing the Kikuyu generally of being Mau Mau, Henderson testified, and also criticized "very bitterly" people accusing every person who had committed some small offense of being Mau Mau.

Translations of alleged Mau Mau "hymans" and songs were given by Dr. Louis Leakey, an archaeologist and lecturer in Kikuyu at the London School of Oriental Studies. Pritt repeatedly objected to these songs being received in evidence, but the booklets were accepted for identification.

One song book was bought by a police inspector from a taxi in which one of the defendants, Bildad Gaggia, was a passenger. This book contained a song praising Dedan Mugo, former treasurer of the Kenya African union, who was jailed in 1950 on a charge of administering a Mau Mau oath.

Pointing out that Mau Mau was a legal body until August, 1950, Pritt told the court: "You get the hopeless argument that because you had a song praising Dedan Mugo, who was convicted in March, 1950, of taking a lawful oath, therefore, anybody who praises him after must be a member of Mau Mau."

Earlier in the proceedings, the trial was held up because the prosecution ran out of witnesses through lack of a qualified interpreter of Swahili. A Kamba tribesman said he could only testify in that tongue, and the interpreter F. R. Wilson, a district commissioner, could not be found.

A Kikuyu police reservist told the court how he was forced to take a Mau Mau oath. He said he had blood smeared on his forehead, in the form of a cross, and on his hips. Kunga Karumba, one of the defendants, helped administer the oath, the police reservist testified.

Geoffrey Pedraza, district officer at Kangundo in the Kamba country, told how Ngei Ngei, a defendant and a member of the Kamba tribe, neighbors of the Kikuyu, was arrested late at night on Oct. 7. He escaped and was rearrested at his house later the same night.

Pedraza said he warned Ngei that, having escaped from custody, he would be handcuffed. As an African policeman approached, Pedraza testified, Ngei began to hit out.

Pedraza said Ngei told him in English: "I hate you. You English, we hate you all. You, Pedraza, had better get out quickly before the Europeans are all killed. Very soon the English will be driven out of the country.

Later, Ngei told him, Pedraza said, "to hell with the British empire. Mau Mau is going to drive you out of this country the same as you were driven out of India and the Gold Coast."

Pritt objected to the admission of this alleged conversation as evidence. The magistrate said it was a most important and vital point which must be argued at length.

Hottest Spot In The World

Kenya, Africa, In Turmoil; But UN, Set Up To Cool Off Such Spots, Unable To Act

By JAMES L. HICKS

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The British Crown Colony of Kenya is the hottest spot in the world today, but ironically enough, the United Nations, which was organized and set up specifically to cool off the hot spots of the world, has no machinery at present which will permit it to step in and pour water on the flaming fires of Kenya which could lead the world into World War III.

The fires which burn the grasslands of Kenya are the fires of racial hatred. The knives which are being brandished nightly in the African moonlight are the knives of black people bent on slitting the throats of whites. The rifle fire which crackles across the grazing lands is the bullet of the white man aimed at the heart of the African native who dares to challenge the theory of white supremacy.

In short, while world statesmen have been battling for years to avoid an open clash of the white against the black in the more civilized areas of the world, the clash has suddenly come in an area where it was least expected—an uncivilized area of darkest Africa.

Have Sidestepped Issue

World statesmen have for years realized that some day the nations of the world would come face to face with the color question and have to deal with it. But for an equal number of years they have sidestepped the issue, clouded it in diplomatic protocol, and managed to keep it in a diplomatic deep freeze which remained just cold enough to keep the issue from getting hot.

Most of their efforts have been directed towards the places in the world where the darker peoples are most civilized. Very little, if anything, has been done in the more backward areas to appease the dark peoples.

And then suddenly there was Kenya.

In the language of the sports world, it would be said that Kenya was a pitch "that came out of left field."

Somebody Must Swing

It is so much of a "blooper ball" that at the present time there is no agency in the United Nations competent to take a swing at the pitch. Yet it is a bonafide pitch and UN statesmen know that someone must eventually take a swing at it or the ball game of the nations will be broken up.

What is this Kenya and who are those black people whose slashing knives on the plains and mountains of Africa are causing so much concern in the plush, lush conference halls of the United Nations here on 42nd st. in far away New York?

Kenya is a crown colony of the British Empire on the South Eastern coast of Africa, extending from the Indian Ocean northeast to the explosive country of Somaliland, north to Ethiopia, west to Uganda, and south to Tanganyika, another powder keg in Africa today.

224,960 Square Miles

It is 224,960 square miles in area and has a population of six million people of mainly native Africans. The dominant tribe is the Kikuyu tribe.

The northern part of the country is virtually a desert and therefore non-productive. The most fertile part of the country lies in the south on a low costal area known as the highlands.

Now despite the fact that there are only a few thousand white people in Kenya, compared with millions of native Africans, the white man, under British control, has set aside five million acres, 7,812 square miles of the best land in this costal area for himself.

Africans Want More Land

And therein lies the rub. The darker races of Kenya want more of their own land. And what is more they want more of their best land. The Kikuyu tribe apparently has taken the matter upon itself to get that land.

The key to the struggle is the "Mau Mau." Mau Mau is a secret society drawn up among the natives of the Kikuyu tribe. Its biggest secret is well known to the white man around the world. For the Mau Mau "secret" aim is to wipe the hated white man from the face of Kenya either by fair or foul means.

In attempting to do this the Mau Mau has begun to deal with the white man in the same way that the white man started to deal with him—through the use of force. It was through the use of force that Britain first got a toehold in Kenya.

One-Sided War

Naturally the whites have fought back and the result today is a one-sided war with all the odds of arms in favor of the white man. But it's still a war, and the big danger is that the war of the blacks against the whites will spread to other places in Africa already smoldering with race hatred.

Here then, is the hot spot of the world. What is the United Nations doing about it? The answer is—exactly nothing.

Must Wait For England

Why? The reason is simple enough. Kenya is a "non self-governing" territory, according to the language used in the United Nations. And when the great powers set up the UN they were careful to organize it so that "non self-governing" territories could have no voice in the UN.

In other words, unless England itself comes into the UN and says "I'm having trouble over here in Kenya and I'd like the UN to step in and help me straighten it out," no other country can officially say a word about it in the halls of the UN. In short, what happens in a non self-governing territory is "the domestic affair" of the colonial power delegated to govern the non self - governing area.

England needs help badly in handling the problem, because day after day press reports indicate how far the situation in Kenya is getting out of control. But England knows that to invite the UN into the Kenya situation is to invite an investigation of what is causing the problem. And the problem is racial discrimination and England does not want to talk about that in the UN.

So what are the English doing about this ball of fire which is flaming on the world horizon today?

Hate To Discuss It

Actually the English not only do not wish to talk about the Kenya question in the UN they don't even wish to discuss it in the British Parliament. But on November 25 a Mr. Brockway rose in the British House of Commons and insisted over the objections of Prime Minister Churchill that the Kenya question be discussed.

Mr. Brockton, a member of the socialist party who recently returned from Kenya, interrupted the House of Common's all important debate on Britain's iron and steel bill to discuss Kenya.

Terming the discussion of Kenya a "definite matter of urgent public importance," he said he raised the Kenya question because of "the failure of the government to prevent acts of violence by Africans against Europeans and the shooting of 20 Africans and the wounding of 27 others in a clash with the police on Nov. 23."

Churchill "Resisted"

Mr. Churchill, symbol of England's colonialism, "resisted" a discussion of the Kenya question according to the London "Daily Telegraph," on the grounds that "an immediate debate might weaken the confidence of a handful of Europeans in the discharge of their duty, on which the prevention of, perhaps the massacre of, a large number of white people depended."

The gravity of the Kenya situation was further highlighted in the words of Mr. Lyttleton, colonial secretary for Great Britain, who took part in the debate.

Mr. Lyttelton said one of the "disturbing things" about the Kenya situation was that recent clashes with the Mau Mau had shown them to have arms and ammunition. He predicted that trouble, if it came in the future, will "be more serious" than it has in the past.

"Dangerous Situation"

Britain's distress in the whole situation was summed up by Mr. Lyttelton in the debate that followed. Said he, "In this dangerous situation it is true that we run the risk of alienating those who are sympathetic to us now. That is inherent in all these situations, and that is the danger that so far as humanly possible we must guard against."

"The "situations" which Mr. Lyttelton referred to obviously are the uprisings all around the globe by black people under the British flag.

When the Mau Mau began its uprising the British decided to ban all public meetings in an effort to curb the secret society. But according to the London press the British decided to "reconsider" the issue a few days later, as one member of the house put it, "Otherwise what happened last Sunday may have as its successors in days to come which will do untold damage to our prestige and to the hopes that we have for Africa."

15 Africans Killed

It was on the "last Sunday" referred to by the speaker that the 15 Africans had been shot dead by British police.

One more quotation from the British debate on the subject will show how important the English consider the Kenya question. The London "Daily Telegraph" states that when a Mr. Griffith rose in the House to start the debate "he said that members had a responsibility to measure their words for fear of repercussions not only in Kenya and Africa but all over the world."

The British, in an attempt to arrest growing Mau Mau terror, have established a terror policy of "retribution" in which they hold an entire village of natives responsible for anything that happens to a white man within a village.

2,000 Rounded Up

Thus, when a British retired Naval Commodore was killed by the Mau Maus, British officials rounded up 2,000 natives of the village where he was murdered, canceled their land contracts, took their land, confiscated their livestock and herded them off to a concentration camp.

In the one single operation for the death of a white man the

British seized 20 farms, 400 laborers representing 75 per cent of the labor force in the community and 500 sheep and goats.

But even the Britons themselves admitted that this was no solution. In the first place the seizure of 75 per cent of the labor force in the community made it impossible for the 20 white farmers to harvest their crops which are now ready for harvest.

System Not Working

That the terror system is not working against the Mau Mau's was pointed out by the British Solicitor General, Mr. Griffith Jones, on Nov. 26 when he said from Nairobi, Kenya, that the government's new policy of inflicting punishment on whole villages for the acts of a few natives was like "putting a lid on a pot that continues to boil."

The problem of what to do with the natives moved from one village also put British officials in a dither. British civilians complained that it was only making things hotter for them when the government moved a group of "Bad" Mau Maus from a village against which retribution had been taken into or near their own village where they had had no trouble.

A Mr. Wigg rose in the House of Commons on Nov. 26 and told the British flatly that their policy in Kenya had failed. Declaring that the policy of Briton's colonial secretary had been based on "ruthless force" instead of "political reconciliation," Mr. Wigg called for the resignation of foreign Secretary Lylleton, saying, "He has got himself into a mess and doesn't know how to get out of it."

Wanted More Resistance

Mr. Wigg accused Mr. Lylleton of saying on his return from Kenya that the task of the British police force in Kenya would have been easier if more tribesmen "had resisted them." It was felt that Mr. Lylleton meant that in such a case police would have had opportunity to kill more of the tribesmen and solve the problem that way.

The biggest single problem facing England today in the Kenya situation is what to do with Jomo Kenyatta, Kikuyu tribal cheif, who the British have arrested as leader of the Mau Mau society and acknowledged head of the strong Kenya Africa union.

The British know the power of Kenyatta and how solidly knit his people are behind him. Some sources fear that if they harm him it will be the signal for an all-out outbreak among the Kikuyus.

Challenge The Crown

On the other hand the Kikuyus under Kenyatta have challenged the all-important "white supremacy" of the British Crown and the crown must act or see its authority challenged elsewhere

As of last week, Kenyatta was stocily waiting trial in far away Nairobi and the United Nations headquarters and the rest of the world were waitng on 42nd st. to see what would happen.

Meanwhile, Kenya remains the hottest spot in the world.

HALTS MAU MAU HEARING; SEEKS CONTEMPT RULE

KAPENGURIA, Kenya, Dec. 16 [Reuters]—Judge Ransley Thacker today adjourned until Dec. 30 the trial of six alleged Mau Mau leaders to obtain a ruling from another court on whether defense counsel D. N. Pritt is guilty of contempt.

The judge objects to a cable which Pritt, prominent British left wing lawyer, sent to four British Labor members of parliament asserting authorities were not coöperating with him and that conditions amounted to a denial of justice.

Pritt today again assured the judge, a retired supreme court judge, that his remarks were aimed at the Kenya government and he unreservedly withdrew any suggestion that Thacker himself was a party to a denial of justice.

The former independent socialist member of parliament is defending Jomo [burning spear] Kenyatta and five other African leaders against charges they managed or assisted the management of the Mau Mau terror cult.

Some Colored Assistants

Pritt's complaints are mainly against restrictions imposed by the government on his staff of assistants—some are colored—and on the fact that the trial is being held in an upcountry village difficult to reach from Nairobi, the capital.

Kikuyu tribesmen armed with short swords today attacked police who surprised them in a dawn raid in the Thompson's Falls area, north of Nairobi. One Kikuyu was shot in the leg and four others were arrested.

In a raid 30 miles north of Nakuru police pounced on a Mau Mau oath-taking ceremony, arresting 76 Africans.

At Fort Hall three Kikuyu were sentenced to 10 years hard labor and 24 cuts with the cane for assault and compelling the taking of the Mau Mau oath. Seven others were sentenced to seven years hard labor for compelling Mau Mau oath-taking.

Calls It a Conspiracy

LONDON, Dec. 16 [Reuters]—Evelyn Baring, Britain's governor in Kenya, said today progress had been made in his talks here with Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton on Mau Mau unrest in Kenya. Baring said the Mau Mau cult was "a widespread and pretty well-organized conspiracy" with a political objective—the forcible expulsion of both Europeans and Asians from the country.

To achieve this objective, Baring said, the leaders of the "revolutionary movement" had seized at whatever was at hand to stir up the people—the desire for more land, for better housing and higer wages.

Baring, who returns to Kenya tomorrow, stressed that Mau Mau had affected only one tribe, the Kikuyu, which has about 1,250,000 members. "Quite three-quarters of the people of Kenya have not directly been affected," he said.

300 More Kikuyus Arrested

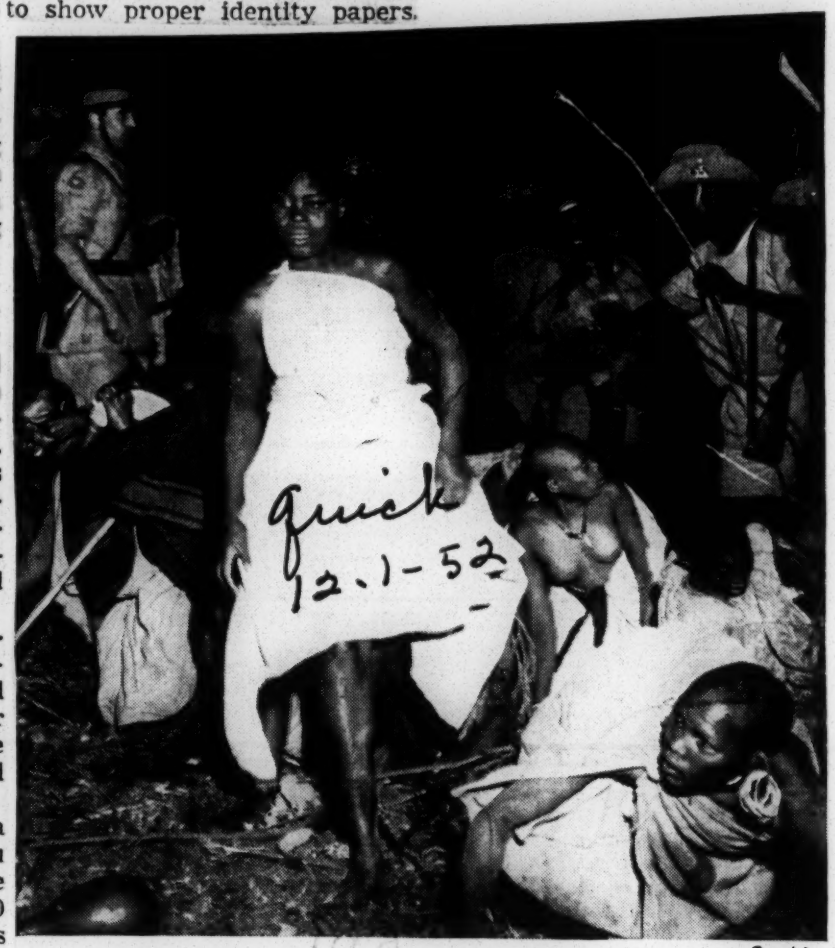
NAIROBI, Kenya — (ANP) — Nearly 300 natives were arrested last week in this British African colony by police seeking terrorist members of the anti-white Mau Mau cult pledged to drive the white man from the soil of East Africa.

Police and troops rounded up sixty-five Kikuyu tribesmen near Fort Hall after a native shot a poison arrow at a policeman. The arrow hit its mark but did not pierce the skin, thus saving the policeman from almost certain death.

The native bowman and four others were held as suspected terrorists.

Another sixty were released after screening.

Another 200 Kikuyus were arrested on a train in the Nyeri district when they were unable to show proper identity papers.



Combine

Journey's End: Kenya police, wielding tree branches, drive back 1,000 women members of the Kikuyu tribe, who had advanced on a jail with sticks. Some had babies on their backs. They were thought to be planning to free 500 Kikuyu men, held on suspicion of being Mau Mau terrorists.

AMEZ Clerics Assigned Posts

73rd Session Held In Laurinburg

LAURINBURG, N.C. — The 73rd session, Central North Carolina Conference, AME Zion Church closed Sunday with the reading of appointments by the presiding prelate, Bishop Raymond Luther Jones. More than 100 pastoral charges were supplied for the next conference year.

Few changes were made by the Bishop. The conference opened Wednesday with more than 500 ministers and delegates in attendance. Theme was? "To Serve the Present Age.

Conduct Schools

Doctors C. A. Edgards and I. Albert Moore, Indianapolis, Ind. conducted schools of the prophets during the meeting. Dr. V. J. Tulane, Howard University chemistry head, and executive secretary Laymen's Association, addressed the conference.

Bishop W. A. Stewart, Washington, assisted in the administration of the affairs of the conference.

The women played an important tant role in the conference and reported having done a tremendous job of missionary work during the year. Mrs. Carrie L. Jones is District supervisor. Their work was climaxed by a candlelight parade Friday.

Dr. J. W. Eichelberger, Christian Education Department head, outlined an extensive educational program for this quadrennium. The conference will meet at Trinity Chapel AME Zion Church, Dunn, N.C., in Nov. 1953.

The appointments were as follows:

Sanford District
J. W. MARSH, Presiding Elder
Sanford — D. W. McInnis.
Bethel Station — G. F. Dowdy
Jonesboro Circuit — G. D. Glover
Southern Pines — T. L. Parsons
Carthage Circuit — C. V. Flack
Aberdeen Circuit — W. H. McRae
Cameron Circuit — C. T. Stanback
New Hope Circuit — L. L. McLaughlin
Bowerson Chapel Circuit — G. M Hooker
Pinehurst — W. H. McRae
Johnsonville Circuit — David Sawyer
Greenville Mission — J. C. McNair
Gordon Chapel — O. W. Wicker
Fair Promise Mission — E. A. Armstrong
Manly Circuit — To be Supplied

Laurinburg District
T. J. YOUNG, presiding elder
Laurinburg — J. W. Hatch
Red Springs — B. W. Moncure
Tocedom and Mt. Grove — J. W. Mason
St. Matthews — C. T. Tharrington Jr.
Parsten and Sandy Grove—L. T. Taylor
Mt. Zion — C. Covington
McLaughlin Chapel — A. D. Massey
Hunter's Chapel and Zion Hill — H. T. Fairley
Mt. Hebrew and Snow Hill — C. T. Tharrington Sr.
St. Paul and Matthews Cahpel — E. F. Jones
Prospect Station — H. J. Moore
Williams Chapel — J. T. Briley
Little Marsh and Union Oak — F. B. Bennett
Bridgen Grove — E. B. Bethea
St. Peters Mission — U. S. Moore
Wagram Mission — R. L. Byan
Union Grove — H. T. McNair

Durham District
[illegible] elder

Troops Arrest 100 Tribesmen In Raid In Kenya

NAIROBI, Kenya (NNPA) — A company of the Lancashire Fusiliers carried out one of the biggest raids yet staged in tribal territory on Nov. 21. They were part of a force consisting of four companies, composed also of the King's African Rifles, the Kenya serve.

Led by tracker dogs and in contact with spotter plans by radio the troops entered Masai tribal territory, southwest of Lake Naivash, to mop up Kikuyu tribe settlements. The area had been photographically surveyed from planes previously.

Escape Cut Off

To throw off Kikuyu sentries watching the approaches to the area, which lies 9,000 feet up, the troops were accompanied by European settlers carrying polo sticks to lead the natives to believe that a polo tournament was being held at a European farm nearby.

"Loyal" Masai spearmen guarded the only possible escape route. The operation, officially called "Polo Tournament," resulted in the arrest of 100 Kikuyu, who will be screened to determine whether any of them belong to the Mau Mau, who want the Europeans to get out of Kenya.

Kenya Europeans Exile Natives; Take Livestock

NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY — (NS)— Officials started the compulsory removal Tuesday of 2,000 men, women and children of the Kikuyu Tribe from the West Thompson [illegible] area and seized their sheep in the first collective punishment measure under new emergency powers.

The action was in reprisal for the Saturday night attack by armed tribesmen on Jan H. Meiklejohn, 56, retired commander in the British Navy, and his physician wife. Meiklejohn died of his wounds on Monday and his wife, who drove seven miles for help despite her wounds, was in serious condition.

The Legislative Council meanwhile, approved a bill drastically increasing penalties for 22 criminal offenses most of which are of the type that have been committed by anti-white terrorists. Only the Governor's signature is needed for it to become law.

The communal punishment was ordered under the new emergency regulation which went into effect in Britain's Kenya Colony recently in the drive to stamp out the terrorist Mau Mau, a secret society which is trying to force the white man out of the Colony.

The Kikuyu Tribe has been filling the ranks of the Mau Mau organization.

Four hundred Kikuyu laborers, their wives and children weretaken from farms of white and placed aboard trucks today and returned to their tribal reserves.

Their stock of 2,000 sheep and goats was seized by the government.

A government spokesman said Kikuyu labor in the area will be replaced by a new native labor force to be recruited from distant tribal areas.

Kenya's Legislative Council met to consider the arrest of Kikuyu leaders and some members demanded the death sentence and "quick justice" for their followers.

A police headquarters announced that 350 Kiyuyu tribesmen arrested in a clash with police Sunday at Kirawara will be tried on charges of rioting.

Police killed 17 natives and wounded 29 when they opened fire on a mob in the Fort Hall Tribal Reserve.

Tribal Leader Jomo "burning spear" Kenyatta and some of his lieutenants were arrested on last month in around up of Mau Mau suspects. They pleaded not guilty at Kapenguria yesterday to charges that they managed or helped manage the anti-white organization and were ordered held for another court apearance next week

British Admit 13,000 Seized

Figures Revealed On Kenya Riots

LONDON (NNPA) — During debate in the House of Commons Wednesday, on the racial disturbances in East Africa, Mr. Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies revealed that 1300 Africans had been held in custoday after initial screening.

Of that number, Mr. Lyttelton informed Hector Hughes, Labor member, 2,000 were released because of lack of evidence against them. He said criminal charges had been brought or were pending against the remainder, of whom over 5,000 had been tried and convicted or acquitted.

Every facility was afforded persons in police custody, he said, to consult counsel or get in touch with witnesses.

In addition to those detained after initial screening, 183 Africans were detained under emergency regulations, of whom 41 were turned over to Kenya authorities by the Tanganyika Government, Mr. Lyttelton said. Of that number, six had so far been charged with criminal offenses and were now on trial.

Kenyatta's Trial Begins In Kapenguria

NAIROBI, Kenya (NNPA)— Judges of the Supreme Court here Monday, Dec. 1, rejected a defense application for the removal of the trial of Jomo (Burning Spear) Kenyatta, president of the powerful Kenya Africa Union, and his 5 co-defendants from Kapenguria, in the Northern Frontier Province, to some more accessible place.

A plea for a change of magistrate was also turned down.

The trial of Kenyatta and his African co-defendants was begun in Kapenguria on Tuesday. Kenyatta is accused of managing the

JOMO KENYATTA

Mau Mau, a native society, the members of which are pledged to drive the white man out of East Africa. The other defendants are accused of assisting him in managing the society.

Seven Lawyers

No fewer than seven lawyers from various parts of the world are participating in the defense. Chief counsel is D. N. Pritt, who presented the motions for change of the magistrate.

Mr. Pritt said the case involved the whole question of the existence of the Mau Mau, the illegality of which had been artificially created by government regulations. The court, he said, would have to inquire into the whole nature of Mau Mau so as to determine what gravity must be attached to the charge.

Kenya Warned Against Collective Punishment

NAIRBOI, Kanya (NNPA) — The Kenya Legislature was warned on Nov. 26, not to expect too much from the Government's policy of inflicting harsh collective punishments on the Kikuyu tribe to deter the natives who want Europeans to get out of the British colony.

Griffith Jones, Kenya solicitor general, told the Legislative Council that collective punishment as "ordinarily the last resort." He said it achieved nothing and could be a double-edged weapon. The total of Kikuyu detained on Nov. 16 in the Thomson's Falls operation, when Africans were removed from the area, was 2,950.

About 340 were to be charged with rioting. Eighteen Kikuyu, including seven women and a 17-year old girl, were found guilty of membership in the Mau Mau, a native society, an anti-European organization. All were said to have the scars of ritual cuts.

Sentenced To Hard Labor

The 10 men were each sentenced to 15 months at hard labor. Two women were jailed for six months, and the girl was committed to a delinquency home. Collective punishment was at its worst, when imposed on people already subjected to intimidation, Griffith-Jones said.

Terror did not pay even against terror, he aruged. He said it was like putting a lid on a pot that continued to boil. Maconochie-Welwood said people would become more bitterly critical if the Government persisted in waiting for every new incident to be paid for in the blood of innocent Africans.

E. W. Mathu, a Kikuyu, repeated on behalf of his five African colleagues in the council their offer to help the government. He pointed out, however, that there was nothing they could do so long as they were prevented from holding public meetings. He was applauded when he suggested that the people of all races should be searched for illegal weapons.

Sue To Prevent Ouster Of Mugo

BY ETHEL L. PAYNE

Attorneys handling the case of Reuel Mugo Gatheru, native student from Kenya, East Africa, at Lincoln university, (Pa.) last Monday filed suit for an injunction restraining the immigration department from deporting Mugo on the grounds that there is no legal basis for the move.

It was learned recently from reliable sources that the subversive alien branch of the Justice department is directly handling the case. The discovery apparently corroborates a suspicion that the department is trying to accuse the young student of subversive ties in order to have grounds for deporting him. Even the immigration department admits his record is clear.

Since the Mugo case became so widely publicized, the immigration bureau has told Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln, that they are willing to let him remain in this country until the end of this semester. Friends of Mugo who are fighting the order want the deportation proceedings removed. The deportation date has been set for Dec. 5.

The law firm of MacDougall and Mays of New York, former Lincolnites, is handling the case. They are being assisted by Attorney Wasserman of Washington, D. C., a recognized expert on immigration laws. Joining in the fight to end the deportation order was Elmer Henderson, executive secretary of the American Council on Human Relations.

It was learned also that the State department has expressed considerable concern over the Mugo case in view of the wide publicity it has been given. State feels that the Justice department is embarrassing us in our relations with Colonial peoples by its handling of the Mugo case.

How Mugo Arrived

Mugo has been in this country since June, 1950, when he arrived from London on a visa issued by the American consul in London. He had come to London by way of India after the British had refused him permission to come to America to accept a scholarship offered him by Roosevelt college.

Although the device which he used in finally getting to the states was perfectly legal, the British authorities in Kenya have been greatly miffed because he succeeded in outwitting them. They now want him back in Kenya for questioning on Mau Mau activities; although there is no shred of evidence to show that he has any connection with terrorist or subversive methods.

Committee Formed

At Lincoln, a committee has been formed to aid him. It is called the Committee to Defend Mugo Gatheru and to Insure Education for an African Student. Dr. Tom Jones, head of the history department, is chairman, and Dr. R. Farrell, administration assistant to Dr. Bond is the treasurer.

All funds left over from the defense of Mugo will be applied towards the education of African students. Contributions to the Mugo Defense Fund should be sent to the Business Manager at Lincoln university at Oxford, Penn.

Witch Doctors Use Curse On Mau Maus

NAIROBI, KENYA, EAST AFRICA — A British news release last week claimed that a group of witch doctors are aiding in the fight on the Mau Maus by using the dreaded Thenge stone to ferret out members of the secret society.

The stone is the 200 year old vetebrae of an elephant. The witch doctors have the official sanction of the British government in seeking to stamp out the terrorist movement.

The stone can only be carried by the descendant of the son of the son of the man who was originally [illegible] its power to inflict sickness and evil upon those who disobey.

Despite the hypnotic power of the Thenge Stone, Europeans and Africans who have betrayed the Mau Mau live in fear of it striking secretly by night.

Meanwhile, Sir Philip Mitchell, the British expert on Equatorial Africa advocated a six-point reform program to end the unrest in Kenya.

It includes resettlement to ease land congestion; through the British claim that the Africans hold two thirds of the land; improvement in tribal farming methods; expansion of industries and development of raw materials; provision of more technical training for Africans; improvement of health and social services, Sir Philip claims that much of the unrest is due to fear or insecurity in old age; and lastly, the raising of wages.

Native Kenyans now work for miserably low wages which are not enough to meet even minimum subsistence standards.

The Truth About Kenya

Jomo Kenyatta, suspected as manager of the anti-European Mau Mau society and five other Africans are on trial for their lives at Kapenguria, Kenya.

They are charged with "inciting disaffection against the Kenya government."

The truth is Kenyatta didn't have to raise a finger to make Africans hate the Kenya government.

British colonial officials through the years have done an excellent job of performing that task.

If the authorities really want to know why Kenya's natives are in bitter revolt, they need look no further than the harsh "collective punishment" policy now in practice.

Under it more than 4,000 Africans, a majority of them innocent of any wrongdoing, have been thrown in jail in a page straight out of Hitler's book.

A total of 6,000 sheep and goats has been seized without due process of law.

Savage dogs have been used to track down and attack helpless native women.

Kenya tribes have been systematically robbed of their best land and pushed back to malaria-infested deserts.

Of the 53 members of the Kenya Legislative Council, none represents directly the interests of the five million Africans.

These natives are not stupid. They needed no Kenyatta to tell them they were being oppressed and exploited.

And taking Kenyatta's life will not still the bloody unrest that grips the Kenya Crown Colony.

Peace will not come until after the British decide either to return home or wisely grant these African people an equal voice in determining their own economic and political destiny.

350 Seized in Kenya as Leader's Trial Begins

By The Associated Press

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 24.—Officials announced today the arrest of 350 persons at Kirawara in the Fort Hall tribal reserve in central Kenya, where police opened fire on a mob of 2,000 Kikuyu tribesmen and killed seventeen of them yesterday.

Authorities in this British East African colony brought to trial Jomo (Burning Spear) Kenyatta, bearded leader of the Kenya African Union, and five others on charges of aiding the anti-white Mau Mau society in its terrorist activity. Strict security precautions prevailed as the trial got under way at Kapenguria, near Nairobi. Special permits were needed to cross a police barrier seven miles from Kapenguria.

Kenyatta and his associates pleaded not guilty to charges that they aided in the management of Mau Mau. They had been arrested Oct. 21 in a round-up of Mau Mau suspects. Kenyatta, who has a white wife in England, has been a long-time advocate of land reform in this colony. He was educated in Britain.

After a hearing, the magistrate adjourned the case for ten days. There was no application for bail.

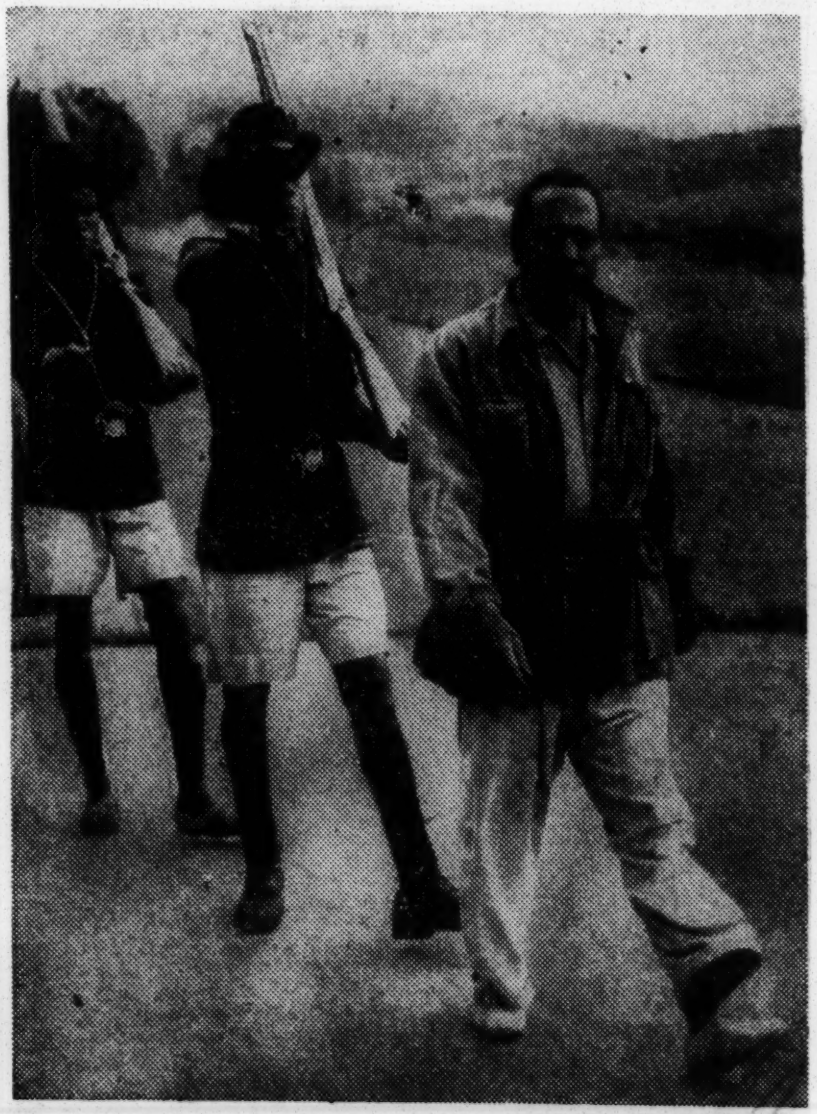
The police action at Kirawara yesterday and other violence gave Kenya its bloodiest week-end since the start of the drive to stamp out the Mau Mau terrorist campaign The death toll was at least twenty killed, including a retired commander in the British Navy.

Punitive restrictions were imposed on the Thompson Falls area 100 miles north of Nairobi, where five Africans armed with Pangas (long knives) burst into the farm home of Cmdr. Ian H. MeikleJohn, fifty-six, and his fifty-year-old physician wife Saturday night.

Mrs. Meiklejohn was slashed as she reached for a gun. Her husband was knifed as he tried to grab a pistol. He collapsed while crawling upstairs for a shotgun Despite her wounds, Mrs. Meiklejohn ran to her car and drove seven miles for help.

Cmdr. Meiklejohn died in a hospital today. His wife's condition remained serious.

An official account of the trouble at Kirawara said the trouble occurred yesterday morning when two police parties—one of eight men and later another of twenty-five—were attacked by a crowd of 2,000 Kikuyus. In the two fights the police killed nineteen Kikuyus and wounded twenty-nine. The Mau Mau recruits most of its members from the Kikuyus.



Herald Tribune—United Press

Jomo Kenyatta, Kenya's dissident "Burning Spear," under arrest

New Mau Mau Riot Is Fatal to Briton And 20 Africans

By the Associated Press

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 24.—The bloodiest week end yet in this terror-stricken British East African colony's Mau Mau war ended today with a toll of 21 dead, including a retired commander in the British Navy.

Police, searching for Mau Mau terrorists, fired on a menacing mob of Kiquyu tribesmen yesterday at Kirawa in the Fort Hall reserve. Fifteen Negroes were killed on the spot and 27 wounded. Five died later.

Comdr. Ian H. Meiklejohn, 56, and his 50-year-old physician wife were attacked at their remote farmhouse at Thompson Falls, 100 miles north of Nairobi late yesterday. He died at a hospital at Nakuru this morning and her condition still was critical. Four of the couple's Negro servants have been arrested.

Burst Into Living Room.

Five Africans with pangas (long knives) burst into the Meiklejohns' drawing room after dinner. The wife reached for a gun, but one of the attackers hacked her arm before she could get it. Her husband also was slashed as he grabbed his pistol. He tried to crawl upstairs for a shotgun in his bedroom, but collapsed. Mrs Meiklejohn ran to their car and managed to drive 7 miles for help, although her arms and wrists were badly cut.

The outbreak at Kirawa took place when 20 police rushed there from Thika, 14 miles away, after an informer told them a large crowd was gathering in violation of emergency security regulations.

Fire Into Mob.

When the police arrived the mob began to chant and march toward them. The police fired warning shots into the ground, but as the menacing mob continued their approach the police opened fire on the Negroes. The gathering broke up in disorder and many arrests were made.

British authorities have warned they will use severe measures to stamp out the secret Mau Mau society, made up mostly of Kikuyu tribesmen. The terrorists are sworn to drive all white settlers from the colony.

Kenya Police Fired on Tribal Parley, Kill 15

27 Are Wounded in Worst Incident in Colony's War on Mau Mau Terrorists

By The United Press

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 23.—Police fired on Kikuyu tribesmen today, killing fifteen and wounding twenty-seven in the worst incident in the undeclared war between Mau Mau terrorists and whites in this British colony on the east coast of central Africa.

Police reported five "loyal" Kikuyu tribesmen were murdered Saturday night at the farm of J. Clark, near Nyeri. Two of the natives were beheaded.

The Kikuyu tribe is the main group from which the Mau Mau secret society gets recruits for its terrorist campaign to drive the white man out of Kenya.

A crowd gathered at Kirawara, fourteen miles from Thika, in the Fort Hall tribal reserve in Central Kenya, in defiance of government orders. Police rushed to the scene when an informer told them about the meeting.

According to a first-hand account, the mob became threatening and the police fired warning shots. Then, when the crowd refused to disperse, they fired into it. After the crowd had quieted down, police took casualties to the hospital and made many arrests.

It was the most serious incident since the Mau Mau began its terrorist campaign, which has resulted in the deaths of an estimated fifty Europeans in the last few months.

The incident came on the eve of the scheduled trial tomorrow of Jomo (Burning Spear) Kenyatta, Kikuyu leader charged with directing the Mau Mau activities. Kenyatta heads the 10,000-man Kenya African Union.

Earlier this week end, Mau Mau terrorists continued their campaign of violence by attacking the homes of two European settlers.

An elderly woman doctor and her husband were attacked in their farmhouse last night and badly slashed by knife-wielding natives, seven miles from Thompson's Falls.

Another band of terrorists, some armed with guns, attacked another farm near Nanyki yesterday but were driven off by rifle fire. One Indian employee was badly slashed and three rifles, ammunition, goods and cash were stolen.

Kenya In Belated Move To Aid Natives

BY CHATWOOD HALL

NAIROBI, Kenya — While everybody here — Europeans, Africans and Asians — are now anxiously awaiting the early arrival of a fact-finding Royal Commission from London, some positive action already has been taken to ameliorate one of the main causes of the unrest and disturbances which have been sweeping this British East African colony.

The Nairobi City Council this week announced that 2,000,000 pounds (about $6,000,000) have been earmarked for alleviating the deplorable African housing situation in the city. Five hundred thousand pounds (about $1,500,000) is to be spent yearly for this purpose.

This looks like an attempt to forestall a sharp fact-finding criticism that the Royal Commission most certainly would make. The City Council admitted that the African housing situation is "grave." This was a belated piece of hindsight, for wretched African housing conditions have been there for a long time for all to see.

Plan Wage Increases

This is only a first step in a long-range program to advance the welfare of Africans. Other steps of the Kenya government include future plans to alleviate land hunger, provision of better educational facilities and increased wages.

It must be admitted that education has not been wholly neglected in Kenya. During the past seven years, expenditures on African education have risen from $500,000 to $3,600,000. But there seems to be in this the smell of too little too late.

Meanwhile, followers of the Mau Mau secret society movement continue their terroristic activities. They do not live in Nairobi. They live out in the bush and forests of the Kikuyu reserve, and to them housing has little meaning. What they seem to want is not more housing, but more good land.

Young Men Disappear

What is proving most disturbing to the Kenya authorities at the moment is the disappearance in large numbers of young men from the Kikuyu tribe (main Mau Mau stronghold.)

Nobody seems to know where these young Kikuyu braves have gone. It is believed they have withdrawn into the dense forests north of their reserve. Anyway, the authorities are searching for them with planes, armored cars and skilled patrols of hunters.

Kenya's colonial neighbor to the south, Taganyika, this week reported the infiltration of other Kikuyus across the border into her territory. The border has now been cordoned off and any Kikuyus found will be deported back to Kenya.

'Collective Retribution' is New 'Policy'

England Uses Terror in Kenya As Revolt Gains in Momentum

Jomo Kenyatta Goes on Trial, Pleads Innocent; Toll of Dead Still Mounts

(Special to the Courier)

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanganyika—Great Britain has begun using unrestricted terror in her desperate effort to stave off the nationalistic "Africa for Africans" threat in neighboring Kenya Colony.

Colonial officials, split among themselves as to what is the best way to approach a fast-deteriorating situation, took firm measures to prevent any mass demonstrations as the famed Jomo Kenyatta (the Burning Spear) went on trial in Nairobi again this week.

KENYATTA HAS been accused of leading the Mau-Mau organization, an alleged group of terrorists which has been accused of fomenting rebellion and committing acts of violence against the Crown Colony's administration.

Kenyatta, who has plead not guilty to the charges, is being defended by an English lawyer, D. N. Pritt.

The already tense situation has become more tense with the Colonial government's announcement last week that all villages suspected of harboring a Mau Mau member would be punished regardless of whether or not the inhabitants were innocent.

The new policy has been labelled "pure nazism" by its critics. Called "collective retribution," it consists of the confining of persons of all ages in suspected areas behind barbed wire in prison camps along with the outright confication of all their cattle and personal effects.

The forces of Adolph Hitler's Germany used the same tactics during their World War II campaigns in France, Poland and Russia.

* * *

THE NEW approach to meeting the increasing anti-white violence in Kenya was justified in London by Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttleton who, though admitting that even more people may become enemies of the white rulers, said it was . . . "putting down as ruthlessly as is necessary, but no more ruthlessly crimes against law and order."

JOMO KENYATTA
. . . the Spear pleaded innocent

In the wake of continued disturbances, the toll of dead continued to mount. At least fifty people have met their deaths in "incidents" throughout the colony in the past two weeks.

Police said that seven Mau Mau "cultists" were slain in one room in the Thompson's Falls district by their bullets after they were "attacked." The authorities also arrested some 3,000 Africans in the same area and put them, young and old, men, women and children, behind barbed wire. A fine of $7,000 was also slapped upon inhabitants of the Nyeri district in addition to the confiscation of all their live stock.

TWO AFRICANS practically put their feet in the grave by issuing anti-Mau Mau statements last week. One witness in the Kenyatta trial, who begged to remain anonymous, swore that the "suspect" has issued the Mau Mau oath to fellow Kikuyus in 1950. Another, Aliud Mathu, termed Mau Mau actions "deeds of evil" and called upon Christians to "ask the Government to try and find some extra living space for our people peacefully."

The critical state of Kenya affairs has been put into focus by bitter debates in London's House of Parliament, where the Laborites have assailed the government's "get-tough" policy.

News from another "critical" section of this continent came out of South Africa last week, where Dr. J. S. Moroka, president of the African National Congress, asserted that he was absolutely opposed to communism, stating that his aim was to bring about better relationships between whites and blacks. He declared further that the ANC campaign of defiance was aimed at oppressive racial laws.

Dr. Moroka issued the statement after he and Dr. Yusuf Dadoo, president of the South African Indian Congress, were freed along with eighteen other persons after they received suspended sentences for having "furthered communism."

* * *

LABOR M. P. George Wigg, assailing Mr. Lyttelton for "ignorance and incompetence," had a word for the African crisis. "We shall turn Africa, from the Cape to the Mediterrean, against us as surely as China and the major part of Asia have turne
backs on our influence ar
tutions, and for the sam
son," he warned.

Mau Mau Funeral—The shooting of members of the African secret society, the Mau Mau, by British police during a recent disturbance in Kenya, Africa, resulted in a series of anti-British mass demonstrations. Photo shows a scene from the funeral of Mau Mau members. —European Photo.

White Supremacy at Stake Abroad

Africa Teeters Near Brink of Revolution; Violence Continuing

'Color Bar' Blamed for Kenya Trouble, British Call Secret Orders a 'Disease'; UN Rocks From Debates Over Jim Crow

(By Staff Correspondent)

CAIRO, Egypt — Africa continues to teeter on the brink of all-out revolution this week as acts of violence, punctuated by attempts of colonial officials to explain the crisis and the tense situation in South Africa, continue to rock the continent.

In Nairobi, Kenya, Archibald Fenner Brockway, a member of the Labor Parliament, laid the blame for the Mau Mau uprising to frustration and "the humiliation of the color bar."

He assailed the appalling housing conditions, the fantastic rise of food prices, and offered a four-point plan for the amelioration of the Kenya problem which included: Progressive elimination of the color bar, cooperative farming in reserve areas, a subsidy on posho, (corn flour) the staple food, higher wages and better homes.

BRITISH COLONIAL Secretary Oliver Lyttelton told the House of Commons in London a different tale.

He asserted: "Let everyone know that in Kenya, we are not to be turned aside by a band of terrorists." He pledged that the Government would "restore the Queen's peace," but admitted that months of unrest lay ahead. He said: "Whether they are many months or few depends on the way that the law-abiding Africans in particular support the Government whole-heartedly."

The British Government issued a statement labeling secret societies such as the Mau Mau, an "endemic disease of African life . . . mostly founded by renegade Christians or frustrated political agitators."

IN SOUTH AFRICA, on the Buffalo River across from East London, rioters burned down a Roman Catholic Church as violence continued in the wake of the recent Kimberly gold mine disturbances.

A priest from the Nunyuki Mission in Kenya asserted in the London Daily Mail, "If the present rate of desertions continues, we may have only a handful of followers left by Christmas."

The Mau Mau regards, it is reported, Christianity, and the Catholic Church in particular, as essentially European. And for that reason has included the missionaries and their programs on their last list of enemies.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN Government of Daniel Malan was prevented by the South African Supreme Court from passing a law which would have prevented the jurists from throwing out apartheid bills.

However, the Premier is expected to call a general election next year to gain the mandate of the majority to further his segregation policies.

In Accra, Ghana (Gold Coast) African students fresh from London schools complained of discrimination and welfare and political obstacles placed in their path.

In the United Nations, meeting in the United States, the General Assembly approached the touchy African issues as the chief Indian delegate warned that the world faces a new conflict over the continent's race questions. Stating that she was speaking for over six hundred million people, she asserted that the situation in Africa was "already imperiling race relations throughout the vast continent of Africa and beyond."

The South African delegate replied that race problems are no concern of the UN, claimed that they are strictly internal affairs.

* * *

FRANCE'S FOREIGN Minister, Robert Schuman, defended France's role in North Africa and charged that irresponsible groups are threatening to wreck the world organization by using the UN for propaganda purposes. His remarks were aimed, obviously, at the Arab, African, Asian bloc.

The NAACP urged the U. S. delegation to speak for native Africans by doing its "utmost to obtain an opportunity" for the people "to give oral evidence on apartheid legislation."

In New York, a member of the African National Congress, Prof. Zachariah K. Matthews, charged that the American press was giving a one-sided description of the African issues and was creating the impression that the trouble was caused by Negroes.

He blamed the East London riots on police interference with an open-air religious meeting. He said that the Africans in question had obtained permission for the meeting which police broke up by shooting indiscriminately into the crowd which, in turn, retaliated with stones."

Associated Press

AFRICAN TERRORISTS HELD: A group of Kikuyu tribesmen of Kenya, weeded out as suspected members of the anti-white Mau Mau Society after the compulsory evacuation of Kikuyu squatters from European-owned farms, are confined in a barbed-wire compound. In background is one of the portable gallows brought from Nairobi for execution of convicted killers.

SOUTH AFRICA MAPS FURTHER RESTRICTION

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Nov. 28—The Nationalist Government announced today it would seek drastic powers, similar to those in Kenya Colony, to combat disturbances and the non-White defiance of the segregation law in South Africa.

New regulations making it an offense for anyone to permit or to address any meeting of more than ten Africans without written authority were issued during the day.

The projected powers, providing the removal and detention of the leaders of lawlessness, will be incorporated in a bill to be introduced in the next session of Parliament in January.

C. H. Swart, Minister of Justice, said at the Nationalist party congress that certain Indian leaders in South Africa were mainly responsible for the incitement of the Negroes. He said the Negroes did not have the mentality for passive resistance and normally resorted to direct action.

Mr. Swart added that the present conditions in South Africa could not be tolerated for one moment more.

Simultaneously leaders of the passive resistance movement announced they had gained as a recruit, Patrick Duncon, son of the late Sir Patrick Duncan, former Governor General of the Union of South Africa.

18a 1952

KENYA
British East Africa

We'll Stay In Africa, British Tell Mau As Natives Press For Equility

LONDON—"Mau Mau is the unholy union of dark and ancient superstition with the apparatus of modern gangsterism."

This description of the violently anti-white terror gang which has stalked the East African Kenya sector in recent weeks was made by British Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton last week after a flying visit to the trouble spot.

Lyttelton labeled charges that Africans are being exploited by Europeans and Asians as "entirely false."

He said, instead, that Mau Mau is a "racket." Denying that Mau Mau had its roots in poverty and exploitation, Lyttelton said:

"The only point at which Mau Mau impinges on economics is that its promoters make money out of it. A substantial fee is charged for each oath that is administered."

In reporting to Parliament, Lyttelton said Britain has "great ambitions for Africa. We are not to be turned aside by a band of terrorists. We are in the country to develop it and not to exploit it. Above all, we are in the country to stay."

Meanwhile, Kenya is relatively quiet as the Kenya African union and other nationalist groups map strategy to win several demands they have laid before Lyttelton and Fenner Brockway of the British Labor Party.

These demands are:

(1) The abolition by law of racial discrimination;

(2) An end to European and Indian immigration;

(3) Compulsory universal primary education;

(4) Common-roll election for all three races, based on literacy and property qualifications;

(5) Election of African members to the Kenya Legislative council,

(6) Parity for Africans and non-Africans on the unofficial benches in the Kenya Legislative council.

Mau Mau terrorists hack oldest Kikuyu chief to death

NAIROBI, Kenya, Oct. 23—(AP)—The oldest chief of the Kikuyu tribe was hacked to death by Mau Mau terrorists last night in a widespread renewal of violence in this British East African colony.

An African policeman also was butchered and two others are missing.

Police and troops fanned out in a search for the murderers and arrested 21 persons believed to be connected with the secret anti-white Mau Mau society. British forces were reinforced, meanwhile, by arrival of the cruiser Kenya, with Marine detachments, at Mombasa port, 280 miles southeast of Nairobi.

The chief—named Nderi—was killed at Nyeri, 45 miles north of the capital. Late yesterday he heard there was to be a gathering of about 500 Mau Mau of his tribe and sent a message to police headquarters. A European officer and 20 African police were sent to the spot.

MEANWHILE, HOWEVER, the old chief and an escort of one African and two tribal policemen went to the meeting. They shot into the air and broke up the gathering. The chief then, police here said, "very bravely but foolishly" mingled with the Kikuyu. He was immediately set up and sliced with pangas (long knives).

Troops and police poured into the area. Most of the Africans they picked up were old men and women who were said to have been at the Mau Mau meeting.

Kenya colony had been quiet and crime had considerably lessened in the past several days following this week's crackdown on the Society of Kikuyu Tribesmen, which has struck mainly at native leaders who have refused to cooperate in a campaign of terror against white settlers.

In another incident yesterday, a European farmer at Ol Kalau, a few miles from Gilgil, was attacked by a knife-wielding tribesman who defied an order to surrender his arms. The farmer shot the tribesman, who was taken to a hospital.

KENYA PLACES GUARDS IN TOWNS AND ROADS

NAIROBI, Kenya, Oct. 22 (UP)—Towns and jungle roads were placed under tight military control today as the Government pressed its emergency drive against the secret Mau Mau terror society.

Arrests throughout the colony rose to at least 110.

Air patrols cruised over suspected tribal danger areas. British troops, some of them flown from the Suez Canal zone, marched again in a show of force through African and Asian quarters here.

Aided by dogs, the police set up roadblocks and searched villages of the Kikuyu tribe, believed to be the core of the Mau Mau killers who have vowed war to the death against white men.

The police commissioner's office reported that lawlessness had decreased considerably since Monday when Gov. Sir Evelyn Baring opened an intensive drive against the Mau Mau after declaring a state of emergency.

Authorities, acting under emergency regulations, ordered that all Africans owning or driving vehicles in trouble areas must obtain special permits. Another order forbade the carrying of arms, ammunition or explosives by any Africans other than members of the police force.

Yesterday, the Nairobi police detained between 700 and 800 Kikuyu tribesmen for interrogation. All but twenty-five with criminal records were released later.

Combine

Troops patroling a native location at Dundori near Nairobi came across a meeting of about 100 Africans. They jeered at the patrols and then fled into the jungle.

IN THE Kiambu area a European agricultural officer found the remains of a Mau Mau witchcraft ceremony—a suspended dead cat and a notice saying all Kikuyus working for Europeans from today on would be killed.

Kikuyu tribeswomen are driven off with sticks by Kenya policemen

AFRICA:

New Violence in Kenya

This week the British rushed a score of African police to Kirawara, Kenya, to calm 2,000 raging Kikuyu tribesmen. The mob, egged on by its womenfolk, marched menacingly toward them. The police fired warning shots and then opened up. Nineteen tribesmen were killed, 29 wounded, and 350 arrested. Kenya's bloodiest outbreak yet came as Jomo (Burning Spear) Kenyatta, who was educated in Britain and has a British wife, was brought to trial for encouraging the anti-white Mau Mau terror.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Mau Mau Terrorists Run to Earth in Kenya

Suspected members of Kenya Colony's Mau Mau terrorist society cringe before the upraised clubs of police and pointed rifles of the Fifth King's African Rifles after being cornered recently near Mahiga in one of the largest raids against the society.

ALLEGED LEADER OF TERROR SOCIETY — Jomo Kenyatta (Burning Spear), on trial in Kenya, is accused of being the leader and manager of the Mau Mau terror society which threatened white residents of Kenya with an all-out attack. British and native troops have arrested thousands of Africans in recent weeks in an effort to suppress the secret native society whose aim is to drive white settlers and European residents from the territory.

RUSH WHITE TROOPS TO FIGHT MAU MAUS

Officials Blame Revolt on 'Sex,' Missionaries

Murder of Europeans Continue Despite Army's Wholesale Roundup of Suspects; British May Place Over 1,500 People on Trial in Kenya

(Special to the Courier)

NAIROBI, Kenya—Worried British officials pointed the finger of blame at sex and the Church here this week as they spurred their intensive roundup of all suspected members of the Mau Mau, secret African organization which is dedicated to the purpose of driving whites out of Kenya.

The roundup was headed by Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton and Gov. Sir Evelyn Baring.

Mr. Lyttelton, currently touring the Thika and Fort Hall Districts of Kihuyuland, claimed that sex problems had much to do with the current situation and blasted Christian missionaries for having interfered with East African customs.

HE CHARGED, "If the African is denied certain sex emotional outlets, he will find them in other ways, including membership in secret societies . . . This is an important part of the social problem, and it must be included in any survey of the causes of unrest."

Churchmen were quick to voice their anger at Mr. Lyttelton's assertions.

In the meantime, an estimated 4,000 Negroes have been rounded up and sent into a concentration camp which has been set up in the Kenyan desert region, far to the northwest. In addition, 1,599 of the persons arrested in the drive are facing court action.

Whether or not this action has helped to impede the rise of Mau Mau terrorism is open to question as three more persons were killed at North Kinaugok last week. One of the victims included an European farmer, E. N. J. Bowyer, slain while taking a bath.

IN ANSWER to the threat, two more rifle companies of the Lancashire Fusiliers joined fellow soldiers in combing the lush Kikuyu forest reserve. Orders have reportedly gone out for the troops to crack down on the activities of all secret organizations in the colony. Thirty-six Kikuyus were arrested in a raid some miles north of Nyeri at a small village.

The Socialist party has sent two of its parliamentary leaders, Fenner Brockway and Leslie Hale, to help bring about peace between the colony's white and black populations.

In London, Sir James Hanley Coussey, Gold Coast African leader, received the endorsement of the "London Observer" as a member of the proposed Royal Commission which would investigate the Kenya disorders.

Officials have also suggested that an Indian be named to such a commission. Kenya has a sizeable Indian population.

* * *

MR. LYTTELTON, Britain's "ace troubleshooter" came into world-wide prominence for his part in the infamous handling of the Seretse Khama case in Bechuanaland.

One of his appearances in Serowe, Bechuanaland capital, was occasioned by an outbreak on the part of Basuto adherents of Sereste and Tshekedi Khama.

The outbreaks there were put down with the help of British-trained African troops.

WITCH DOCTOR AIDS DRIVE ON MAU MAU

Kenya 'Wizard of Oz' Conducts Ceremonies to Cleanse Farm Hands of Terrorist Oath

Dispatch of The Times, London.

NAIVASHA, Rift Valley, Kenya, Nov. 13—An eminent witch doctor known locally as the "Wizard of Oz," arrived today from the Kikuyu reservations to conduct cleansing ceremonies among Kikuyu workers on farms here owned by Europeans. It is expected that many who have unwillingly taken the oath of the terrorist Mau Mau society will require his services.

The witch doctor was accompanied by a young Kikuyu chief clad in a red blanket and raglan coat. His function is to see that the "wizard" keeps within his terms of reference and does not stray into sidelines, such as placing curses on cattle.

The "wizard" himself is eager to preserve anonymity. Accordingly, he had no statement to make. However, the chief accompanying him said he was a witch doctor with power to administer or undo the most powerful oaths known to the Kikuyu.

The procedure is that penitents come forward and a sheep is killed. The penitents confess to having taken the Mau Mau oath and, having eaten a sheep's eye, renounce and denounce the oath.

No Kikuyu dare undergo these rites with his tongue in his cheek. There have been cases of young men having made a renunciation with their fingers in their ears in the hope that if the ear does not hear what the mouth says the words are invalid. But these man have all taken fright later and come back to be cleansed properly.

Any attempt to deride these proceedings was corrected speedily by a gruesome find on the Kinangop plateau this morning. A chicken was discovered impaled on a stake with a disemboweled cat at the foot. Pinned to the stake was a sheet of blue notepaper on which, in crude writing, was a threat of death to opponents of the Mau Mau.

This is the first time anything of the kind has been found in the area and there is little doubt it was intended as a Mau Mau deterrent to any who contemplate availing themselves of the services of the "wizard."

The Rift Valley, after the Central Provinces, is the area most affected by Mau Mau because of the number of Kikuyu workers on the farms. There is a distinct impression that Mau Mau supporters, after having been disorganized temporarily by the arrest of their leaders, are regaining the initiative in the area.

Oath takings continue, there have been two cases of shooting at Europeans in the Thomsons Falls area, subversive literature is being found, and information that was flowing in more freely last week seems to be drying up again in some areas.

Girl Puts Intruders To Flight in Kenya

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 15—(AP)—Troops arrested more than 220 suspected Mau Mau's Saturday after a young English girl surprised three natives in the bedroom of a home she was visiting and put them to flight in a gunfight although wounded in the shoulder.

The English girl was shot in the shoulder when she caught three natives creeping out of a bedroom of a home she was visiting in Nyeri, it was reported here.

Miss Barbara Barclay, 21, immediately rushed into her bedroom, picked up a pistol and fired at the intruders, who fled. Members of the family in the house also seized firearms and opened fire.

African Terrorist Leader Arrested

Herald Tribune—United Press

Jomo Kenyata, leader of the 100,000-member Kenya African Union, who has been arrested along with ninety-seven others in British and loyal African police raids on the Mau Mau ("The Hidden Ones") terrorist group sworn to drive out the white man

Kenya Bears Down On Terror Society

110 Held; Towns, Jungle Roads Under Military Rule

NAIROBI, Kenya, Oct. 22 (UP).—Towns and jungle roads were placed under tight military control today as the Kenya government pressed its emergency drive against the secret Mau Mau ("The Hidden Ones") terror society. Arrests throughout the colony rose to at least 110.

Air patrols cruised over suspected tribal danger areas. Aided by dogs, police set up roadblocks and searched villages of the Kikuyu tribe, believed to be the hard core of the Mau Mau killers who have vowed to oust the white men from Kenya.

The police commissioner's office reported that lawlessness had decreased considerably since Monday when Gov. Sir Evelyn Baring opened an all-out drive against the Mau Mau after declaring a state of emergency.

Authorities ordered that all Africans owning or driving vehicles in trouble areas must obtain special permits. Another order forbade the carrying of arms, ammunition or explosives by any Africans other than the police.

Police continued their search for E. W. Mathu, chief African member of the Legislative Council who has been missing since yesterday. It was not known whether he had met foul play at the hands of the Mau Mau or had decided to go into hiding.

FLY TROOPS INTO KENYA; IMPOSE EMERGENCY LAW

British Order Roundup of Mau Mau Sect

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

LONDON, Oct. 20—A state of emergency was declared tonight thruout the British colony of Kenya, Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton announced. Police began rounding up "terrorists' and 150 troops of the Lancashire Fusiliers flew into Nairobi from the Suez canal zone, 2,500 miles away, to help "maintain law and order." Another 800 Fusiliers are due to arrive later.

The troops are expected to be held in reserve.

The British plan to move in 1,400 troops from Uganda and Tanganyika, and have ordered the 8,000 ton cruiser Kenya, veteran of the Korean war, to quit Colombo, Ceylon, immediately for Mombasa. The cruiser is expected to arrive "within the next day or two."

Expect 150 Arrests

These moves followed appeals from Evelyn Baring, new British governor of Kenya, for aid in suppressing the native Mau Mau secret society of the Kikuyu tribe which reportedly has been responsible for 43 murders and 12 attempted murders this year.

The state of emergency does not mean martial law, but it clears the way for detention of suspects without trial. About 150 ringleaders among the terrorists were reported due for arrest tonight.

Before proclaiming the state of emergency, the Kenya government sought and obtained Lyttelton's approval. He is scheduled to make a full statement in the British parliament tomorrow.

Crimes Increase

He said tonight the state of emergency was declared "to enable police to detain the persons believed to have been mainly responsible for organizing disorder and lawlessness in the colony during recent months."

"Whereas previously Mau Mau perpetrated their crimes at night and by stealth, the situation became progressively worse during September and early October," he continued. "The assassination of one of the most revered African chiefs, Senior Chief Waruhiu, on the high road in broad daylight, shows the length to which the Mau Mau are prepared to go to carry out their campaign of terrorism."

Waruhiu, known as the "Churchill of Africa" and a bitter opponent of the Mau Mau organization, was shot in his car earlier this month by killers who poked guns thru the window.

Launch Mass Arrests

NAIROBI, Kenya, Oct. 20 [Reuters]—Hundreds of European and African police backed by two African army battalions moved into tribal reserves here today in a large scale crackdown on the anti-white Mau Mau society.

The colony's entire police and volunteer police reserves were out, systematically rounding up hundreds of members of the Kikuyu tribe in their forest lands.

All road exits from the reserves were blocked as men and dogs picked their way thru the villages and deep into the forests where Mau Mau ringleaders were believed hidden.

All main roads were patroled by mobile police. The cities of Nairobi and Mombasa were sealed off to intercept any Mau Mau men there who might try to take to the country.

Burn Swanky Club

Members of the Mau Mau society last night burned down the swanky Nyeri Polo club and set fire to 300 acres of grazing land belonging to two white farmers. Ten members of the Kikuya tribe were arrested.

The club was visited last February by the duke of Edinburgh at the beginning of his ill-fated trip to Australia with Queen [then princess] Elizabeth. The trip was broken off by the death of her father.

Last night police arrested 41 Africans, including some women who were taking part in a Mau Mau ceremony. Police seized a number of symbols used in the Mau Mau oath taking ceremony.

They also arrested 30 natives in connection with the murder of an African policeman last month. His mutilated body was found yesterday in the Kaikipia area of north Kenya.

Trouble in Kenya

The specter that haunts the outlying farms and the lonely starlit roads of Kenya during the current outbreak of violence is the possibility of a general anti-European flare-up in Africa. The existence of a terrorist society called the Mau Mau ("The Hidden Ones"), given to burning buildings, mutilating livestock and launching murderous attacks on Africans and Europeans, is bad enough in itself. Volunteer block wardens are patrolling the vicinity of their own houses at night, Home Guard units have been formed, Mau Mau ringleaders have been arrested, troop enforcements have been sent from the Suez Canal Zone and the cruiser Kenya is on its way from Ceylon. But the present "state of emergency" is nothing in comparison to what might develop if the conflagration were to spread.

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya from 1944 to June, 1952, made the point in "The London Times" a month ago that the people of East Africa have undergone, without any preparation, as violent a change in the last sixty years as Europe underwent in the industrial revolution. As a result, their old remedies for social and economic ills are obsolete, and Sir Philip suggested that they would need sympathetic treatment and access to opportunities for a better life—needs that require intelligent study.

The Mau Mau, however, seem unwilling to wait for a better life. It is becoming painfully clear that they want to oust Europeans from East Africa and take possession of European land they regard as rightfully theirs, even though they cared nothing for cultivating it before the European settlers came and threw their economy into confusion. The strength and bitterness of their feeling come out in some of the phrases of their oath: "If I am asked to bring the head of a European and I refuse, this oath will kill me. . . . If I see any one stealing European property I will not tell about it, instead I will assist him to hide it; if I refuse this oath will kill me."

In this treacherous state of affairs the new Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, shoulders a staggering responsibility. He may well profit from the advice of Mr. Puri, president of the East African Indian National Congress, who observed that measures adopted with the support of African leaders are far more likely to succeed in stamping out crime than any undertaken without them. At the present juncture, when Africans are showing reluctance to bear witness against other Africans, this advice seems to go straight to the heart of the matter.

Organized Kenya's African Union

Kenyatta, 'The Burning Spear,' Is a Convert of Marcus Garvey

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Courier London Correspondent)

LONDON — Exiled leader, Jomo Kenyatta, president of the African Union of Kenya, a 56-year-old man, was educated at the London School of Economics and is author of a standard book on Kikuyu life entitled, "Facing Mount Kenya," published in 1938.

He first came to Britain in the '30's as a member of a delegation of the Kenya Central Association to discuss the land situation in that colony.

He returned to Africa to organize the workers and landless peasants and became president of the African Union last year. The organization has a membership of 100,000 who pay five shillings dues annually.

WHILE IN England, Kenyatta, a bearded fellow whom British officials call "Burning Spear," married the daughter of a Marine engineer, Edna Grace Clarke. He was then working as a farm laborer near Storrington, in Sussex, for four pounds, ten shillings a week.

His wife is the assistant headmistress of a boarding school in the Home Counties which Kenyatta's nine-year-old son attends.

"I am not anti-white or anti-British," Kenyatta declares, "but I am pro-African." So he told the British officials when they came to arrest him at Ichawari, thirty miles from Nairobi, Kenya's capital.

Kenyatta, a thick-set, broad shouldered fellow, is one of the best-known Negro political personalities in British left-wing circles. His father's lands were confiscated by the British in the early days of their highland settlement in Kenya.

KENYATTA IS a romanticist who has always been fond of gay living and impresses one as more of a Bohemian than a serious leader. He is fond of flamboyant clothing which gives him an outlandish appearance.

In London, he always carried a walking stick with an over-size silver head and sported a massive gold ring like a cardinal or archbishop. However, he is one of the ablest and shrewdest African politicians.

I have known him since 1930. He has been in political agitation since 1919 for the emancipation of his people from the blight of colonialism and has been at odds with the Kenya government, off and on, ever since.

He once visited Russia at the behest of the British Communists, but refused to remain there, returning to England. He was later converted to Garvey's philosophy of "Africa for the Africans."

NEW DEAL PROMISED AFRICAN NATIVES AS BRITISH REINFORCE TROOPS TO PROTECT WHITES

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 4—(Reuters) — Heavily armed British troops now guard the perimeters of all Kikuyu tribal reserves to protect white settlers and "loyal Africans" from anti-white Mau Mau activities, a government announcement said today.

The reinforcements began last night after Gov. Sir Evelyn Baring promised an economic and social new deal for the natives once the "atmosphere of unrest and anxiety" has ended.

Oliver Lyttelton, colonial secretary in the British cabinet, was to arrive today to advise on the planned reforms and to review the devastation caused by Mau Mau supporters in the last two months.

The spokesman said the "wide dispersal of troops" concentrated on the Kiambu reserve, about 10 miles north of here, where Jomo (Burning Spear) Kenyatta, leader of the 100,000-strong African Union, lived before his arrest last week.

The greatest danger to white settlers is considered to be in the isolated districts like North Kinangor, where farmer E. J. N. Bowyer and two native servants were hacked to death Monday night. So far three men and youths have been detained for questioning in connection with the murders.

White farmhouses in the northern areas now resemble miniature fortresses and many families post a round-the-clock guard on their property, using machine guns in some cases.

Mr. Lyttleton, whose official task here is to study plans for Kenya's political development, must also consider the demands for a greater measure of racial equality put by the African Union.

These demands include abolition by law of all discrimination; grants of land reserves to Africans; equal educational facilities, and immediate introduction for elected representation of the Africans in the Kenya Legislative council, instead of representation by government-appointed members.

Though several leaders of the union have been arrested for anti-white activities, three new leaders have sprung up to press the demands on the British officials.

They deny that the organization has any connection with the Mau Mau, whose avowed aim is to clear Kenya of the White man by terror methods.

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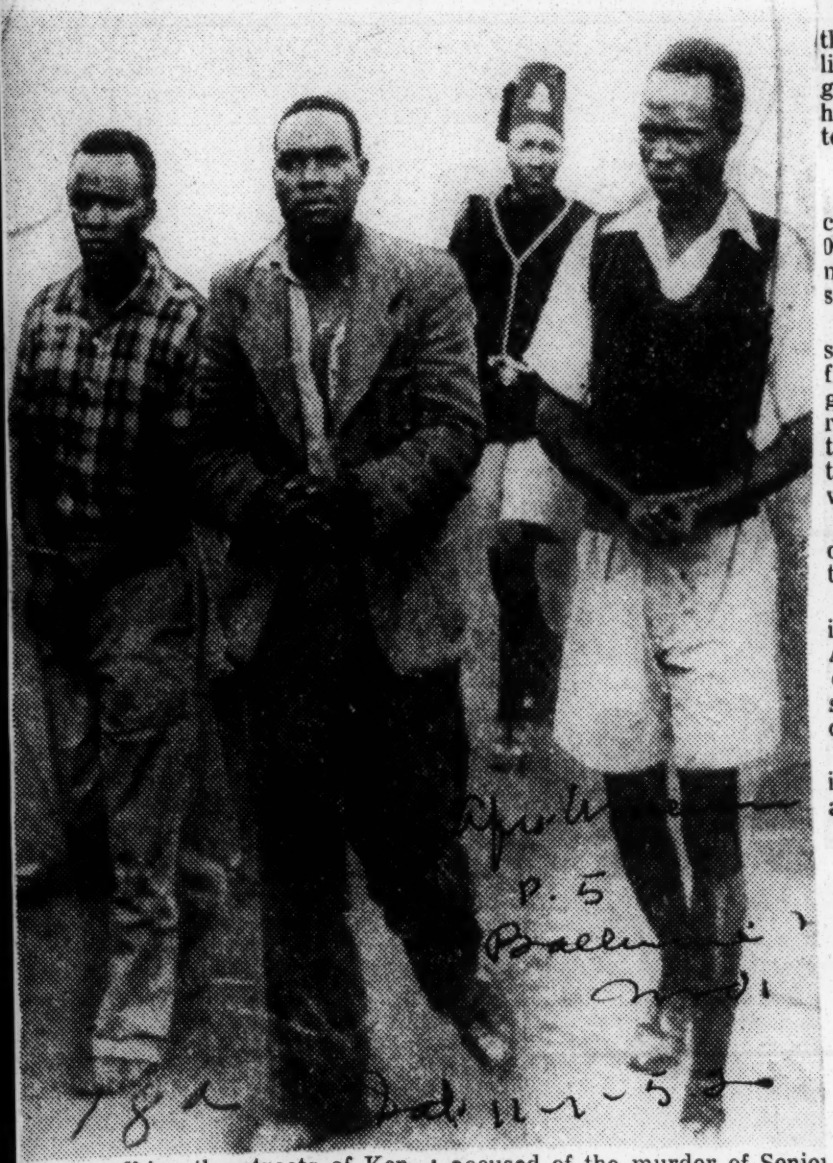
Africa in Handcuffs—Bayonets and handcuffs are the order of the day in British East Africa's Kenya colony as white troops, aided by African auxiliaries, begin rounding up all persons suspected of having some connection with the anti-white Mau Mau society. Left to right: Members of the King's African Rifles, a Kenya regiment, round up a few suspects. In the second photo from the left, Bernard Gatu, and others suspected of the murder of Senior Chief Waraihiu, are taken to jail by African police who are still loyal to the British. In the next photo, Gathugu, son of Migwe, stands between Supt. Victor Aubrey of the Kenya CID, and an armed policeman following his arrest in Warahiu's murder. At the right, three Mau Mau suspects are taken into police custody by police. In the checked shirt is Gatu, alleged accessory, and at the right, Wawen, who is also facing a murder charge. Nairobi's streets are being patrolled by troops with fixed bayonets under a proclamation of martial law announced last Tuesday. —Keystone Photos.

Terror In Streets Of Kenya



Men walking the streets of Kenya, Africa, in chains are common sights since the Mau Mau disturbances. In photo, Bernard Gatu (front center) and others accused of the murder of Senior Chief Warahiu are taken to jail by African police, still loyal to the British.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland, continued a campaign of rioting here last week.

England, in an effort to curb the outburst which has destroyed life and property to a greater degree than at any time in recent history, jailed 101 natives suspected of directing the violence.

37,000 On Strike

In Northern Rhodesia's vital copper mines, 37,000 out of 39,000 workers downed tools for more money and the right to do more skilled work.

In Kenya, on the East African seaboard, British troops were flown in and a state of emergency was declared by the Nairobi government to help root out the Mau Mau secret society of tribesmen pledged to drive the whites into the sea.

The situations which have produced turmoil in the three countries are not the same.

As far as is known, the people in Southern, Central and Eastern Africa are in no way linked with each other. Hundreds of miles separate them and they have no organized political movement.

The one common denominator is an ever-rising resentment against white rule.

The outburst in Port Elizabeth, South Africa, in which four whites and seven non-whites were killed and many more hurt seemed spontaneous.

Tensions On Rise

Racial tensions in South Africa have been rising steadily since the war.

Production of copper urgently needed for western rearmament has been halted by the North Rhodesian strike in four main mines. A similar stoppage before World War II led to big scale clashes and South Africa sent men and guns to crush the miners' resistance.

Some government officials here think the new stoppage in part expresses opposition to Britain's project for a new Central African state that would weld Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland into a new dominion.

The Mau Mau of Kenya is a movement whose exact strength is unknown.

Close Kenya Schools, Jail 2,000 More

NAIROBI, Kenya — The government's crackdown on the secret Mau Mau native society continued last week with the closing of Kenya's tribal schools and a roundup of 2,000 more Kikuyu tribesmen.

Gov. Evelyn Baring Friday outlawed the powerful Kikuyu Independent Schools association (KISA) on the ground that it served as a spawning ground for anti-white Mau Mau cultists.

Though the government refuses to recognize it as such, the disturbances here are actually a violent revolution on the part of unprivileged native Africans against the tyranny and white supremacism of a small white minority that dominates the country.

The fate of the 30,000 whites who live in this land of 5,000,000 Negroes is made the more precarious because 100,000 Asians, mostly Indians, who formerly sided with the whites have grown sympathetic to the yearning for freedom that spur the Africans to strike out against their oppressors.

Police backed by armored cars and planes rounded-up 100 more Kikuyu tribesmen Sunday following an outbreak in a crime-ridden area northwest of Thomson's Falls in northern Kenya.

Thirty-four of the KISA's 184 schools with a total enrollment of 270,000 children were ordered to shut down at once. The other 150 schools throughout the British colony must close at the end of this term unless their teachers are cleared of suspected Mau Mau membership.

Many teachers and members of school committees have been rounded-up in the last few days on charge of membership in the secret cult.

Yomo Kenyatta, KISA president, who also heads the Kenya African Union, has been arrested during the present emergency.

Approximately 11,000 Africans have been "screened" in the upper rift valley since the emergency began, and approximately 2,230 persons still are held, most of them charged with Mau Mau offenses and other crimes.

Two Left Wing Labor Members of Parliament who returned from Kenya Thursday expressed disagreement with the British government's views on the cause of Mau Mau terrorism in the British East African colony.

In a joint statement, Fenner Brockway and Leslie Hale said that in their opinion Oliver Lyttelton, Colonial secretary, was wrong when he said the Mau Mau terrorist group did not result from the social and economic conditions in Kenya.

They suggested banning of the Kenya African Union would be a "disastrous mistake," for the Africans would thus lose the right to representation.

Mau Mau Blamed For African Riots

Minister Hints Link With Society 3,000 Miles To East

CAPE TOWN — Although some 3,000 miles away, the Mau Mau anti-white society in Kenya, East Africa, is being blamed this week by Cape Town officials for recent riot outbreaks in South Africa.

The society has been accused of about 50 deaths in recent months around Kenya, while 45 persons, natives and whites, have been killed and 140 injured in three weeks in South African cities.

Meetings Banned

As a result of the violence, C. R. Swart, Justice Minister, has banned all meeting except those of religious nature.

The African National Congress continues to insist that the trouble stems from the segregation policy set up by the government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan.

Thousands Fired

Thousands of natives have been dismissed from their jobs for taking part in protest meetings against segregation.

The rioting in Kenya is not as quite wide-spread as in this area, although British troops have been flown here as precautionary measures.

Natives Unafraid

Natives here continue their resistance despite the fact that rifle commandos have been brought in to assist local police.

Meanwhile, the Malan Cabinet met early this week to discuss the riots which have caused church property damages of more than $140,000 alone.

Anti-British Riots Erupt In Africa

Natives In Open Rebellion In 3 Separate Provinces

NAIROBI, Kenya—African natives, reportedly seething under attempts of the British Commonwealth to weld a new Central State out of the combined resources of

Nabbed In Africa

MAU MAU MENACE—Jomo Kenyata, member of Mau Mau, was arrested yesterday in Kenya, East Africa, as British and loyal natives cracked down on the secret Negro organization. Mau Mau is blamed for 43 deaths. It has declared war to the death on white men. —UP Telephoto

A government spokesman said tonight the government "will continue to pursue those responsible for disorder until they are apprehended."

"We are not going to withdraw troops, special police and other forces until we have put this thing right," he declared.

Jomo "Burning Spear" Kenyatta, bearded president of the Kenya African Union, was among the tribesmen suspected of membership in the Mau Maus who were rounded up in the first hours of the drive.

Today members of the new Executive of the Union declared they will stand solidly behind Kenyatta and other arrested leaders. They said they will present their demands in a petition to Lyttelton when he arrives tomorrow.

Most of those arrested so far are members of the Kikuyu tribe, who make up about a million of Kenya's 5½ million population. One thing the Mau Maus want is more land.

They want to drive out the 3,000 Whites who monopolize almost all the fertile land in the cool "White" highlands of the colony.

Just before leaving London, Lyttelton was asked how many Africans were members of the Mau Mau.

"It is impossible to say," he replied. "Some estimates have put it as high as 100,000."

On Trail Of Black Terror—

Dread African Secret Society Is Target Of British Dragnet

NAIROBI, Kenya, Oct. 28 (AP)—Seventy-two more members of the Kikuyu tribe were arrested today by the British in a troop-backed drive to stamp out the dread Mau Mau secret society.

Thirty-eight were taken in a dragnet spread by two companies of the King's African Rifles in the Thika area, some 30 miles outside Nairobi.

Twenty-eight others were rounded up after two Mau Mau oath-taking ceremonies were held on the slopes of Mt. Kenya, 50 miles north of Nairobi.

Six were caught trying to break into an African's house.

3 More Killings Charged

Overnight the Mau Maus, who swore by blood to wipe out the White man in the British colony, were charged with three more killings, ringing the toll of recent months to 43.

British Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton flew from London for a first-hand survey of the troubled area.

The British launched a crackdown last week by flying in a battalion of Lancashire Fusiliers and sailing in a cruiser to reinforce police making mass arrests under a state of emergency.

Historic Parallel

Recent dispatches have told of violence in the British East African colony of Kenya, centering around the activities of a native secret society known as the Mau Mau, whose goal is ousting the whites. There is something in the situation reminiscent of our own American colonial days. In accounts of those days, stealing the Indians' land was played down, and instead the emphasis was on valiant and worthy colonists defending themselves from the attacks of bloodthirsty savages. In the course of time they defended themselves right across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

It is now generally recognized that the Indians were victims of gross injustice. As a barometer of public sentiment, in American movie houses applause has been known to greet the redskins in their contests with the white intruders. This pro-Indian sentiment developed only after they had been dispossessed—as long as there was land to be stolen from them they were still depicted as treacherous and generally undesirable characters.

According to a writer in *The Milwaukee Journal*, the tragedy of the American Indian is being repeated in Kenya. The natives, or at any rate the numerous Kikuyu tribe which is the focus of unrest, are penned up on reservations, just as the Indians were.

The Kikuyu cannot support themselves because of the wholesale appropriation of their land—5,000,000 acres—by the whites. This huge acreage of the best land has been reserved for Europeans, although there are only about 24,000 Europeans in the Kenya Highlands.

Each male member of the Kikuyu tribe "Is forced to work at wage labor on white plantations for about 180 days of the year in order to pay taxes for the privilege of living on his own plot of ground."

Although the situation in Kenya presents parallels to the treatment of Indians in this country, there are notable differences. The Africans have strength in numbers; the native population of Kenya exceeds 5,000,000. The Indians were so few that they were outnumbered by the whites early in the period of settlement.

Finally, it is to be hoped that the world has attained a higher standard of ethics than prevailed when the Indians were being robbed. In any case, the situation in the African colony is no credit to the white man, and not calculated to hold Africa in line with the Western democracies.

A significant sidelight is the statement of *The Milwaukee Journal* correspondent, who reports that native Christian converts are turning away from Christianity in large numbers. It seems that the simple natives judge the white man by what he practices rather than what he preaches.

REVOLT IN AFRICA!

Dreaded Mau Mau Society Leads Fight of 5,000,000 to End Rule of British in Kenya

British Rush Troops, Arms to 'Hot' Area

(Special to the Courier)

MOMBASA, Kenya—This trembling outpost of British colonialism continued to retch with fear as her 5,000,000 strong black population seethed in unrest in the wake of a series of blitz roundups of suspected members of the dreaded anti-white Mau Mau Society.

For the past year, white colonists had been afraid to venture into the streets of Nairobi, the capital, after dark.

In the wake of a series of violent outbreaks which say the Mau Mau (the hidden ones) becoming more bold in their sabotage and slayings, the British Government flew in white reinforcements from the Suez Canal last week to buttress their harried KAR (King's African Rifles) who have thus far remained, for the most part, loyal to the Crown.

MAFEKING, South Africa — (ANP)—The town jail of this confused city is overcrowded. And as a result, the magistrate last week refused to punish twenty Africans, arrested in their passive resistance campaign. The defendants left the court giving the "Africa" salute with raised fists.

* * *

THE MAU MAU showed its disrespect for the new British reinforcements Friday in Nairobi by hacking to death an African policeman and a "tribal chief." The police and troops are now carrying out an intensive search for the killers in the Kiukuyu Forest reserves.

The killings brought the toll to forty-five in the Mau Mau's anti-white drive.

The Colonial Office announced Saturday that a freight plane, loaded down with light machine guns, revolvers, rifles and thousands of rounds of ammunition had arrived in Nairobi from London to help the white population defend itself against attacks on its homes and farms.

The arrival of Britain's colonial "troubleshooter," Sir Oliver Lyttelton, from London became the signal for a series of raids directed mainly at the 100,000-strong Kenya African Union and its leaders.

* * *

NO FEWER than one hundred prominent Negro leaders were scooped up in the network of arrests which centered mainly in Nairobi.

Jomo Kenyata, leader of the KAU, which has been accused of being a Mau Mau "front," was tossed into jail along with several women leaders of the organization.

In the meantime, the 8,000-ton Kenya, British Navy cruiser, arrived here in a show of strength with heavily armed Naval contingents.

When the Lancashire Fusiliers arrived in Nairobi in a dozen military aircraft, armed with rifles and automatic weapons, they were greeted by a great outpouring of white residents. Approximately two thousand whites had volunteered for special duty in helping African policemen to "maintain order."

The Courier's UN correspondent, Horace Cayton, delves into the eKnya revolt in his editorial page column.

* * *

COLONIAL OFFICIALS here and in Nairobi have told London that they are no longer able to control the Mau Mau which has fostered the slayings of colonists and white settlers in addition to the murdering of Africans who have shown an unwillingness to cooperate or have been suspected of having Kenya-brand "Uncle Tom" leanings.

The British have maintained their stranglehold on Kenya through the King's African Rifles Regiment which is composed of seven battalions. However, two of these battalions are in combat in Malaya and other forces have been scattered throughout British and East Africa in Tanganyika, Ugana and Nyasaland.

The Colonial Office has reported that the units in Uganda and Tanganyika are being rushed back to Kenya.

The wave of terror in this colony reached its climax Monday night, Oct. 20, when the Mau Mau burned down the Nyeri Polo Club, in a significant move, where Queen Elizabeth watched a polo match in which her husband had participated last spring.

WHITES, WHO number 29,000 in this colony, have expressed the fear that Kenya's "social structure" may be "wiped out" if the Mau Mau continues to grow.

The Kikuyu people, 1,000,000 in number, have been suspected of contributing the most members to Mau Mau, although the Masai and Kipsigi, other large ethnic groups here, have gained a world-wide reputation for their warlike temperament.

The unrest in Kenya has been mounting toward a fever-pitch since neighboring Eritrea received her independence from British protection through the United Nations and became federated with Ethiopia which borders this colony in the north at Lake Rudolph.

The Hidden One?—Jomo Kenyatta, leader of the 100,000-member Kenya African Union, was arrested by British troops in the round-up of suspected Mau Mau members and officials in Nairobi, Kenya, last week. Kenyatta was arrested in bed during a series of pre-dawn raids held early Tuesday morning.—Keystone Photo.

Economic Social Problems Bases Of Kenya Unrest

By a UN Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—(Special to the Atlanta Daily World)—The world has been informed since last week of the "unrest" in Kenya in British East Africa and of the arrest of Jomo Kenyatta, president of the Kenya African Union and a graduate of the famous London School of Economics, along with 97 others holding membership in the Union which has a membership of 100,000 strong.

Supposedly the arrests were made in connection with the secret society of Mau Mau whose actual existence as such continues to be doubted by both whites and Africans in Kenya. The so-called subversive activities might be logically attributed to the illegal Kikuyu Central Association.

At the latest reports, thousands of Africans are currently leaving cities like Nairobi and are taking refuge in the mountains.

With particular reference to Mr. Kenyatta, a Kenyan educator who was formerly instructor in Kikuyu at the London School of Oriental Languages, the white news services pictured him as a spear-carrying African bent on the massacre on all white Europeans. Actually the picture used to discredit him and the Kenya African Union, recognized by all responsible persons as most representative of African opinion, was the frontispiece from Mr. Kenyatta's book, "Facing Mt. Kenya," published back in 1938 in which he described the conditons in the East African territory. Through use of the picture Mr. Kenyatta's organization was called the "front" organization for Mau Mau activities.

Little attempt was made in the news stories emanating from Nairobi to give the Africans' side of the story.

Curiously enough, the true nature of the so-called "crime-wave" was given last July in the Kenya Legislative Council by a Mr. Whyatt, member for Law and Order. At that time Whyatt asserted officially that in the first six months of 1952 there had been no increase in offenses against the person and that the increase offenses against property had been 25 per cent — actually less than that of neighboring Uganda. Whyatt then cited as a probable cause in the rise of crimes against property the high cost of living which was definitely out of proportion to the rise in the real wages of Africans.

Later the core of the problems in Kenya was stated by four African unofficial members of the Kenya Legislative Council which appeared in the September 20, 1952 issue of the well-known "Manchester Guardian." The members commented:

"The allegation that there is a subversive movement known as Mau Mau may be true in so far as it is considered to be a localized organization of a few irresponsible gangs who have been embittered by past incidents such as the alienation of their land to the (white) settlers, and a perpetual disregard of their claims by the (British) Government.

"The recent move by the European-elected members and their leaders on what is termed crime and unrest in Kenya is dictated by the interests of the European settlers who, in their desire to divert attention from the social and economic problems facing the African people and to justify their attacks against civil liberties, have embarked on a campaign of misrepresentation by grossly exaggerating the extent of crime and subversive activities."

The writers of the statement then petitioned for the creation of a Royal Commission to investigate the "unrest." Within three weeks the London Colonial Office formally announced that such a commission would be created. (This fact was confirmed last week in debate in the House of Commons.)

In this connection, it is important to note that W. J. MacKenzie of Manchester University, who was commissioned to study the proposed constitutional reforms of UN Trust Territory Tanganyika, has completed his field study and is currently writing his report, parts of which concern both Kenya and Uganda. The Kikuyu Tribe also plays an important rle in African politics in Tanganyika and it is highly probable that the suppression of civil liberties in Kenya can have an adverse effect upon Africans in the Trust Territory.

Some time ago Colin Legum of the objective London Observer called attention to the "land hunger" of the Kikuyu in Kennya. Official reports indicate that 40 per cent of the Kikuyu are landless in the most prosperous district of their reserve. According to Legum, "nothing effective has been done to deal with this problem and thousands of landless Kikuyu have gone to work in the larger towns (often at low wages). There they have become part of a disgruntled proletariat. Many are homeless and live in slums. Ten thousand houses are urgently required in Nairobi alone."

Also, moderate African leaders in Kenya recently called a mass meeting of 30,000 persons "not only to denounce violence but to warn Africans against participation in secret and subversive activities and to appeal to them to discipline themselves against provocation to break the law." In return for this gesture of moderation many of the same leaders of the Kenya African Union were arrested along with Kenyatta.

Only this week publishers of African newspapers decided to change the names of their papers in order to publish their journals again. Undoubtedly the Kenyan Europeans were reluctant to grant the African publishers licenses for fear that something of the truth might come forth.

Under the guise of the existence of an "emergency" European member of the Kenya Legislative Council have proposed that: (1) severe restrictions be imposed on the freedom of speech, writing, meetings, association, and movement of Africans; (2) that there be registration of societies of more than ten members; (3) that only "licensed" newspapers be allowed to publish; and (4) that the provisional commissioners be given the express power to deport to "a restricted area any persons who they are satisfied are members of Mau Mau."

Last March Lennox-Boyd of the British Colonial Office turned down the request of two delegates of the Kenya African Union, Moiyu Koinange and Achieng Oneko, for the suspension of all racially discriminatory legislation. The official also declined to withdraw the 1938 ordinances to enable Africans to secure rights of ownership and occupation of land in any part of Kenya.

In a public interview Mr. Koinange expressed disappointment at the fact that the attempt to seek the cooperation of the Colonial Office "on matters of vital importance to our relationship" should have been entirely disregarded. A campaign was then launched in Kenya and the United Kingdom to secure support for the Africans and petitions for 1,000,000 signatures in Kenya and 100,000 in Britain were distributed.

Politically speaking, European settlers are actually afraid of the eventual political strength of the Africans, so much so that there are some advocates in Kenya of an "Africa Capricorn" which would include Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia, and Northern Rhodesia. The advocates of such a political and economic union are mindful of the political and economic strength of Africans in Nigeria and the Gold Coast.

The "Africa Capricorn" proposal the issue came up before the UN corresponds to the Central African Trusteeship Committee of the General Federation idea for Nyasaland, Assembly only last week and Northern Rhodesia, and Northern newspapers in Kenya will be allowed to print the other side of the story so that the world can get a composite picture of the fundamental problems in the British East African territory.

At this writing, it would appear that the Africans' viewpoint of the "unrest" in Kenya has been purposely suppressed, particularly at a time when a new constitution for Africans in Nigeria and the Gold Coast.

(Incidentally, such a federation

18a 1952

KENYA
BRITISH EAST AFRICA

State Department Move Brings Protests

Kenya's Whites Seeking Return Of Lincoln University Student

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. (ANP)—The "white settlers" whom Africans in Kenya fear so much have stretched their long arms to America to reach for Mugo Gatheru, 26, a Kenya African enrolled at Lincoln (Pa.) University.

On Nov. 6, Gatheru was ordered to return to Kenya by the United States State Department, and no reasons were given for this action.

As a result, Dr. St. Clair Drake, a professor at Roosevelt College in Chicago, announced Nov. 7, the formation of a committee to protect Kenya students in the United States.

* * *

GATHERU, WHO has been in the United States two and one-half years to attend Lincoln University, recently was questioned by the USA State Department about his political beliefs, native leaders in Kenya, how he got to America, and articles he wrote some years ago in African Voice, the official newspaper of the Kenya Africa Union.

The head of the Kenya Africa Union, Jomo Kenyatta, recently was arrested by whites in Kenya, ostensibly as a measure against the dreaded, terroristic Mau Mau secret society, dedicated to the elimination of whites from Africa.

In protesting the action by the State Department, Gatheru said:

"I cannot believe that the American Government will turn me over to the white settlers of Kenya. I am in this country legally. My visa ends in June. Besides, I want to finish my education, then return home and teach my people."

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln, said:

"We have been given no technical reason for cancelling Gatheru's visa. We are sure the real reason is political. The alma mater (Lincoln) of Kwame Nkrumah, first native Prime Minister of the Gold Coast, will not betray the trust Africans have placed in her."

From Chicago, Drake said:

"Only seven Africans have been permitted to come to this country from Kenya since 1927. With all the older leaders in jail, we insist that leaders of tomorrow like Gatheru not be snatched out of school at the behest of settlers in Kenya."

In referring to arrested African leaders, Professor Drake referred to such men as Kenyatta, Chief Koinage, 81, and Eliud Mathu, recently appointed first Negro member of the Governor's executive council in Kenya.

* * *

DR. DRAKE noted that the only Kenya leader still free is Peter Mbiyu Koinage, son of arrested Chief Koinage, now in London to represent his people.

He spent ten years in the United States and was educated at Hampton Institute and Columbia University.

None of the arrested African leaders have been connected with the Mau Mau, and all of them are considered moderate leaders. They have been quoted as denouncing the Mau Mau too.

Incidents in Kenya

Belief Expressed in Right of Kikuyu Tribe to Appeal to the U. N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The attitude you take in your editorial of Oct. 25 "The Mau Mau Grows" is only understandable from the point of view of a sudden, "natural," spontaneous reaction more based on certain habits of thought than on original analysis of the facts. You call the forces which are being unleashed in British East Africa, by a "society only a few generations removed from savagery," "satanic." But after a little deeper penetration of the news and a less conventional attempt to take a stand on the incidents in Kenya the forces which compel the Kikuyu tribe to kill may appear less "satanic" than the "show of force" of the British to check the "wave of terror."

It would be very silly to call any group of people "savage" simply because it does not adhere to our principles, does not believe in our materialistic culture, and would not know how to use a refrigerator if it were given any. In fact, many of the so-called "primitive" societies have a more elaborate and higher developed spiritual and moral culture than we have. That these societies have disintegrated, upon the invasion of the white man and his distribution of whisky and Christianity, is no sign of their weakness and our strength. It only shows that, as in the case of ancient King Midas, whatever we touch becomes gold but means death.

Label of Nationalism

Of course, in the line of the old-fashioned nineteenth century methods of colonization of the British and other nations any attempt to get rid of the gold imported by the white man, and thus to get rid of the causes that mean death to the natives, must be called "nationalism," and "black nationalism" at that, when exercised by the colored people of Africa.

Far from approving of killing and murder as means of liberation—means which the Kikuyu were driven to adopt—this writer is just as far from approving of the counter-means of displays of guns and troops to stop the reign of terror. Rather, he believes that the United Nations is a good organization to deal with cases like these. But there can be little doubt that the British would resist any attempt to put the Kenya incidents on the agenda of the U. N., at least as strongly as the French have in the case of Tunisia and Morocco. This fact, however, has not kept the United States representatives from voting for a discussion of the problem of these French protectorates.

The Kikuyu tribe, one feels, should have the same right to appeal to the U. N., in particular in the light of the fact that the British in the Kenya White Paper of 1923 have stated the following: "The interests of the African natives must be paramount, and that if and when those interests of the immigrant races should conflict, the former should prevail."

Civilization's Forums

Civilization, which THE TIMES calls "a thin and desperately held veneer over the dark and primitive abysses of the human soul" (whatever "primitive abysses" may be), is unfortunately nothing universal. It takes a plurality of possible forms of which the culture of the Kikuyu and our own are examples.

Some day there will be, in the center of a square of some African town in Kenya, a monument celebrating the "white heroes who fought the savage Kikuyus"—and around the square there will be the museums established by anthropologists like Ruth Benedict, celebrating or at least objectively collecting the pieces of the lost culture of the natives. Those who wish to get a foretaste of that spectacle should go, in their vacations, to the wonderful city of Santa Fe, N. M., where a monument like the above mentioned and museums like the above mentioned (honoring the culture of the Pueblo Indians whom the "white heroes" annihilated) can be found in the very heart of the town.

JOACHIM H. SEYPPEL.
Hammond, La., Oct. 29, 1952.

Kikuyu Problem

Protest Voiced Over Recent Comments on Intricate Question

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

A brief visit to New York has given me the opportunity to read the letter headed "Incidents in Kenya" in your issue of Nov. 5.

It is difficult for a stranger like myself to make up his mind whether people who write letters like this are seeking any and every opportunity to make mischief between the two great English-speaking countries, or whether they are just simple souls who honestly believe in the eighteenth-century myth of the "noble savage" and think that there is something quaint and folksy about hanging a murdered cat over the farm gate to scare away the hired help instead of putting in a conventional picket fine.

Be that as it may, I can assure you that Joachim H. Seyppel has not the least conception of the intricacies of the Kikuyu question, which is a major headache, not only for the Government and European population of Kenya, for whom Mr. Seyppel seems to have little sympathy, but also for the other African tribes in the territory whose farmlands the Wakikuyu covet.

Over thirty years' service in the Colonial Office satisfied me that there was no known way of persuading the British press not to publish letters from people about things which were no concern of theirs and which they did not understand—except of course letters about matters of purely domestic American concern, like the colored and Indian questions, which are rightly tabooed. But I had thought that this was one of the kinds of Old English nonsense that America had got rid of, like hereditary titles and a landed aristocracy. I am disappointed to find that I was wrong.

GERARD CLAUSON.
New York, Nov. 9, 1952.

'The Burning Spear'

Kenyatta Arrested In Kenya

LONDON, England — Jomo Kenyatta, known to his countrymen in Kenya as "The Burning Spear," who was arrested in a Nairobi, Kenya, roundup of Mau Mau suspects, formerly worked in this country as a laborer.

Kenyatta married Edna Grace Clark of Sotrrington, England, in 1942 while working on a farm near there. He left his wife approximately six years ago.

Kenyatta is the leader of the Kenya African Union which has been accused of being a "front" organization for the anti-white Mau Mau (The Hidden Ones) Society.

Liberia's Progress Due To Its Rubber

(Editor's Note: This is the first of a series of articles on Liberia written by Carl Murphy, AFRO president and one of the two U.S. official representatives to the second inaugural of President W. V. S. Tubman early in January.)

By CARL MURPHY
President AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers

BALTIMORE

Ex-President Barclay's rubber plantation yields an income estimated at $40,000 a month. Firestone's rubber trees produced $40,000,000 last year. Liquid rubber sap is the main source of the Republic's tremendous progress.

Liberia's tremendous economic progress in the first administration of President W. V. S. Tubman is due largely to its rubber industry.

All Liberian exports in 1943 totaled 9 million dollars.

Last year, Firestone plantations produced 76 million pounds of rubber worth some 40 million dollars.

2,400 Per Cent Increase

Looked at another way, Liberia's budget was a little over a million dollars, five years ago. For 1951, it was estimated at 12 millions; and for 1952, the guess is 24 million dollars.

Firestone Rubber Company paid the Liberian government $1,300,000 in income taxes last year and its total payments to the government reached 8 million dollars.

Besides, it provides stable employment, schools and hospitalization for 30,000 workers.

Independents Encouraged

Both Firestone and the government have encouraged the development of 200 independent Liberian rubber plantations. Last year they produced nearly 5 million pounds of rubber and put 2½ million dollars in the pockets of these 200 rubber farmers.

Clergyman Runs Farm

Probably the largest of the rubber farms is owned by former President William Barclay, which is said to yield $40,000 a month.

I drove through rubber plantations owned by Ambassador and former President C. D. B. King, the Morris family and Didwho Twe, exiled politician.

Bishop Bravid Harris of the Episcopal Church is planting 10,000 rubber trees, 1,000 cocoa trees, 10,000 oil palms and 400 acres of coffee and ginger in order to help make his school self-supporting.

Rubber trees take 6 years to produce and last 100 years.

Rubber has sold as high as 80 cents a pound; as low as 20 cents and now sells for 48 cents.

When a small West African Republic the size of Kentucky produces 1/20 of all the rubber we import, it's big business, and as President Tubmam himself says, "It is only the beginning."

How Rubber Grows

Rubber trees are planted 16 to 24 feet apart. When trees are tapped, sap flows into small containers the size of a tea cup, and is gathered by workers who carry two buckets hung from a shoulder cradle in much the same manner as our old - time country milk maids.

The sap looks like heavy cream or custard. It is treated with chemicals to harden, pressed between rollers, hung out to dry and shipped as sheet or crepe rubber. Some sap or latex is treated and shipped in tanks.

Liberia's new source of wealth means it has money to invest in U.S. Autos and trucks (there are 3,000 of them in Liberia now), typewriters, radios, oil, gasoline, clothing, soft and hard drinks, and all kinds of foodstuffs.

Last week the New York Council on African Affairs asked me if I approved of American big business in Liberia, with Firestone holding concession rights to 700,000 acres, good until the year 2025.

For a half century or more Liberia has invited Americans to invest in its resources and help develop the country. Firestone responded; and rubber is bringing Liberia real money for the first time.

Now it is important to say that Liberia can prosper only as its natural resources in rubber, iron, gold, palm oil, cocoa, pineapple, sugar cane and oranges, are developed.

Next week 'll talk about iron. I have heard there are other rare metals like uranium to be found there. All are useless unless capital and know-how are provided to produce and market them.

Liberia cannot be changed overnight from an undeveloped into a highly cultivated republic.

It took America 350 years to transform its forests into the industrial nation we have today.

Only Investors Welcomed

The Council on African Affairs, which has important backers like Paul Robeson, W. E. B. DuBois, E. M. Osborn and W. E. Hunton will be welcomed to Liberia if they have capital to invest, but hardly otherwise. Talk is no good. Advice is unwelcome.

The very capable Liberian government appears to me to know where it is going and how it wants to get there. It appreciates the stability and progress which have come from co-operation with the United States.

I like the way President Tubman put it: "Our first 100 years were years of struggle to survive. Our next 100 should be years of progress. If we fail, we can have no excuses."

Liberians Fete Prexy Tubman

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

MONROVIA, Liberia—(ANP)—Sixteen nations and the United Nations were officially represented last week when the Republic of Liberia officially inaugurated President William V. S. Tubman for his second term.

Originally elected to office in 1943 and installed in 1944, President Tubman served a term of eight years, and was re-elected to a term of four years, last year.

Also installed in office was William R. Tolbert Jr. as vice president.

OFFICIALS OF LIBERIA

Under the new regime, here are members of Liberia's official family:

William V. S. Tubman, President; William R. Tolbert Jr., Vice President; Martin N. Russell, chief justice, Supreme Court, and R. A. Henries, speaker, House of Representatives;

Associate justices, Supreme Court: Anthony Barclay, Charles B. Reeves, Eugene H. Shannon and O. Natty B. Davis;

Gabriel L. Dennis, Secretary of State; Edwin A. Morgan, president pro tempore of the Senate; William E. Dennis, Secretary of the Treasury, and C. Abayomi Cassell, Attorney General.

DIGNITARIES

Here is a partial list of dignitaries who attended the inaugural and President Tubman's dinner:

The American delegation: Edward R. Dudley and Mrs. Dudley, Maj. Gen. James S. Stowell, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Carl Murphy and Garland Farmer;

The Thai delegation: Nai Visutr Athurkty and Mom Luang Thawisan Ladawan;

The Lebanese delegation: Georges Haimari and M. J. Hage;

The Honduran delegation: Antonio Vidal;

The British delegation: Maj. Charles Francis Capper and Mrs. Capper, W. F. M. Davis and Donald J. Gibson;

The Haitian delegation: Daniel Theard;

The French delegation: Vice Admiral Adboyneau, J. J. Viala and Mrs. Viala, L. Geay and Jean Fralen;

The Viet Namese delegation: Quang Huy;

The Egyptian delegation: Salah El Din Fadey Bey;

The Pakistani delegation: Haji Abdus Sattar Saith and Brig. Gen. M. Hamid Hussian;

The Spanish delegation: Marquis Aycenena and Gabriel F. de Valderrama;

The representative of the Secretary of the United Nations: R. Roussy de Sales and Mrs. de Sales;

The assistant director of UNESCO and Mrs. Jacob Browne.

The delegation of the Holy See: The Most Rev. John Collins and the Rev. Father Michael Rooney;

The Italian delegation: Umberto Campini;

The Chinese delegation: Lia Chao;

The delegation of the Netherlands; L. Noo, D. Van Ee and Mr. Nukes;

The Belgian delegation: M. Iweins EeChoutte, and

The representative of the director general of the United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jablow.

(Newspress Service Photo)

ROYALTY AT LIBERIAN INSTITUTE—President William V. S. Tubman inspects equipment at the newly-opened Liberian Institute of the American Foundation for Tropical Medicine at Harbel, Liberia. To his right are: Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., of Firestone Rubber and Vice-President Wm. R. Tolbert of Liberia. The Institute was begun as a result of an investigation carried on by the Harvard Medical School of Public Health. Funds for the building and equipment were donated by Firestone in memory of the late Harvey S. Firestone.

LIBERIAN GOVERNMENT SEEKS GREATER RETURN FROM IRON

BY ARTHUR H. THROWER

MONROVIA, Liberia — (ANP) —The government of Liberia is opening negotiations with the Liberian Mining Co., concessionaries for a vast iron-producing are in the Bomi Hills, for a revision of their contract.

The main point in Liberia's case is that at the time the agreement was first considered it was understood that the concessionaries would provide a great deal of employment for Liberian workers.

It also was considered that the concessionaries would meet the cost of major works which were necessary before the ere could be mined, including the provision of a 900-foot bridge and the provision of services of geologists and other technicians.

The Liberian government in view of this understanding, agreed for a time that the ere might be mined for a royalty of $2 per ton. In fact, however, the bridge was built at a cost of 3,000,000 which sum charged against revenues from the Port of Monrovia. The provision of the services of geologists was obtained by the Liberian government under agreement with the United States government, and little of the preliminary cost was borne by the concessionaries.

In these circumstances the Liberian government feels that the royalty of $2 per ton of what is amongst the highest-grade ere in the world is an inequitable return for the tre which costs $3 per ton to produce and at present price yield a profit of some $7 per ton to the operating company, an estimate made on the basis of a selling price of $10 per ton.

(Newspress Service Photo)

ROYALTY AT LIBERIAN INSTITUTE—President William V. S. Tubman inspects equipment at the newly-opened Liberian Institute of the American Foundation for Tropical Medicine at Harbel, Liberia. To his right are: Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., of Firestone Rubber and Vice-President Wm. R. Tolbert of Liberia. The Institute was begun as a result of an investigation carried on by the Harvard Medical School of Public Health. Funds for the building and equipment were donated by Firestone in memory of the late Harvey S. Firestone.

DIGNIFIED—Liberian ambassador C. L. Simpson confers his country's highest honor upon Harvey S. Firestone, chairman of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., for "distinguished service . . . rendered Liberia."

In Liberia since 1926, Firestone rubber plantations produced 72,588,225 pounds of rubber in 1951, have 80,000 acres of land planted to rubber trees. (see story)

Liberia decorates Firestone Rubber Co. executive

WASHINGTON — Highest honor of the Republic of Liberia, West Africa, was conferred upon Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., Chairman of The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., in recognition of the "salutary and beneficial effect" which the Firestone development in Liberia had upon the life of the country here recently.

In presenting the Grand Band of the Order of the Star of Africa in the Liberian Embassy here, Liberian Ambassador C. L. Simpson said that the Firestone Company's activities in Liberia "actually marked the beginning of genuine American interest in the natural resources of Liberia, and it also revolutionized its internal economy for which the government and people of Liberia are most grateful."

The Firestone Rubber Co. was the first American organization to go into Liberia, beginning its development of rubber plantations in 1926.

The Liberian Ambassador also praised the establishment of The Liberian Institute of the American Foundation for Tropical Medicine, begun in 1947 with a gift of $250,000 from the company in memory of the late Harvey S. Firestone, as a research center in the fight against tropical diseases.

Firestone rubber plantations in Liberia produced 72,588,225 pounds of rubber in 1951. Today, more than 80,000 acres of land are planted with rubber trees, and new land is being cleared and planted every year. In addition, the Company encouraged more than 600 independent Liberian farmers to establish rubber plantations, giving them seeds and technical assistance. Last year these plantations produced 4,500,000 pounds of rubber.

During World War II, following Japanese seizure of Singapore and the Dutch East Indies, Liberia was the largest single source of natural rubber available to the United States and the sole producer of concentrated natural latex for the United Nations.

In operating its plantations, the Company conducts practically all of the services found in an American city of 50,000 inhabitants. It has built and equipped two hospitals and 9 dispensaries and maintains a staff of physicians and surgeons. It operates pre-natal clinics and a program of child care, as well as a training school for nurses. It has established schools for the children of native employees.

In addition to the 225 miles of roads built to link the various sections of the plantations, Firestone has contributed more than $100,000 to Liberian roads.

The Company also operates machine shops, garages, stores, a brick plant and woodworking and furniture manufacturing establishments. It has an automatic telephone system, with 100 miles of line. A subsidiary, the United States-Liberia Radio Corp. operates a short-wave radio station which maintains daily public service communication with the United States, other parts of Liberia and ships at sea. Opened in 1928, this station was of great strategic importance during World War II. Electric power is provided for the plantations by a hydroelectric plant by Firestone, with a rated capacity of 3,000 K.V.A.

DR. L. A. DAVIS

Editorial In Praise Of Dr. L. A. Davis

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 8 —Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, the newly appointed director of the Point Four Program in Liberia last week was praised as being an example of a modern "Horatio Alger."

In tracing his rise from obscurity to his present eminent position, the Arkansas Democrat, in an editorial said in part:

"Young Dr. Lawrence A. Davis is an outstanding example of what a person can accomplish when he is determined, and puts mind and hands to working and keeps them at it.

"He lifted himself by shoe laces, starting as a shine boy in a small Arkansas town. Against great odds, he got a good education and then became president of his alma mater, Arkansas A. M. & N. College for Negroes.

"Under his skillful direction the college has become one of the best in Arkansas. The college has had a big part in improving public schools for Negroes, and has made significant contributions to the advancement of Negroes throughout the state.

"The Point Four program will be getting an excellent administrator in Dr. Davis, and as the Arkansas legislature can testify, he is quite a diplomat. The appointment honors not only him but the state . . ."

LIBERIA: LAND OF PROMISE

MONROVIA, Liberia. — (ANP) On July 26, 1952, the Republic of Liberia will observe its 105th birthday.

Liberia, a land of rich mineral resources, lies halfway down the West coast of Africa, 310 miles north of the equator, and aside from being the only republic in Africa, Liberia is one of the only two Negro republics in the world. Haiti is the second.

For more than 100 years this country has been a sovereign, self-governing nation. Today, it is being led by its chief executive, William V. S. Tubman, the country's 18th president.

During World War II Liberia proved convincingly to be of great strategic importance because of its geographic position in the South Atlantic. Located on the bulge of the West African coast, it is approximately 1,800 statute miles from South America; closer to Natal, Brazil than is the famous port of Dakar; less than 18 flying hours away from Paris; and New York can be reached in 25 and one-half hours without changing planes. Today, planes of four international airlines link Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, with the chief cities of four continents.

Locked in Liberia's wilderness are treasures of economic importance. In June 1951, the first shipments of iron ore were sent from Liberia to American steel mills. And according to a United Nations report, it is the purest iron ore being mined in the world today. Geologists are now busy tracking down gold, diamonds, manganese, copper, zinc, and lead deposits and as new roads, railroads and bridges are built, these minerals will become accessible for development.

In agriculture, Liberia again holds great promise. Much of the soil here is so rich that Liberians have a saying, "If you stick your finger in the ground it will sprout." Rainfall is abundant with as much as 180 inchest annually along the coast to 70 inchest farther inland. Their forests are rich with timber.

Liberia's natural rubber, the country's chief export, made a priceless contribution to the Allies' war effort when almost all of the Far East plantations were seized by the Japanese.

Being a charter member of the United Nations, Liberian ties with the United States are especially close. The constitution is modeled somewhat after that of America's; English is the official language, and more than 28 tribal dialects are spoken in its interior.

When you look at a map of Africa, Liberia appears small in relation to the size of this great continent. Yet it covers 43,000 square miles—About the area of the state of Ohio. It seems larger in size when it is compared with some countries of Europe. It is almost as big as Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland combined. Whereas these three countries have a total population of more than 23,000,000, Liberia is estimated to have approximately 2,500,000 people. No formal census has ever been taken.

It would be well to note, however, that Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands are not large in geographical size but are three of the most densely populated countries in the world. Again, one could well compare the size of Europe, with her half billion people, to the size of the United States whose population ranges better than 154,00,000.

In 1947 Liberia observed its 100th birthday with a three-week centennial celebration where official representatives of 13 foreign nations and four West African colonies attended. It was on June 1847 that a constitutional convention was called together in Monrovia for the purpose of making Liberia a free and independent country.

With delegates from each county in the commonwealth in agreement, a Constitution and a Bill of Rights, closely patterned after those of the United States, was drawn up and on July 26, 1847 they signed their Declaration of Independence, proclaiming that their commonwealth was henceforth a "free, sovereign, and independent state, by name and style of the Republic of Liberia."

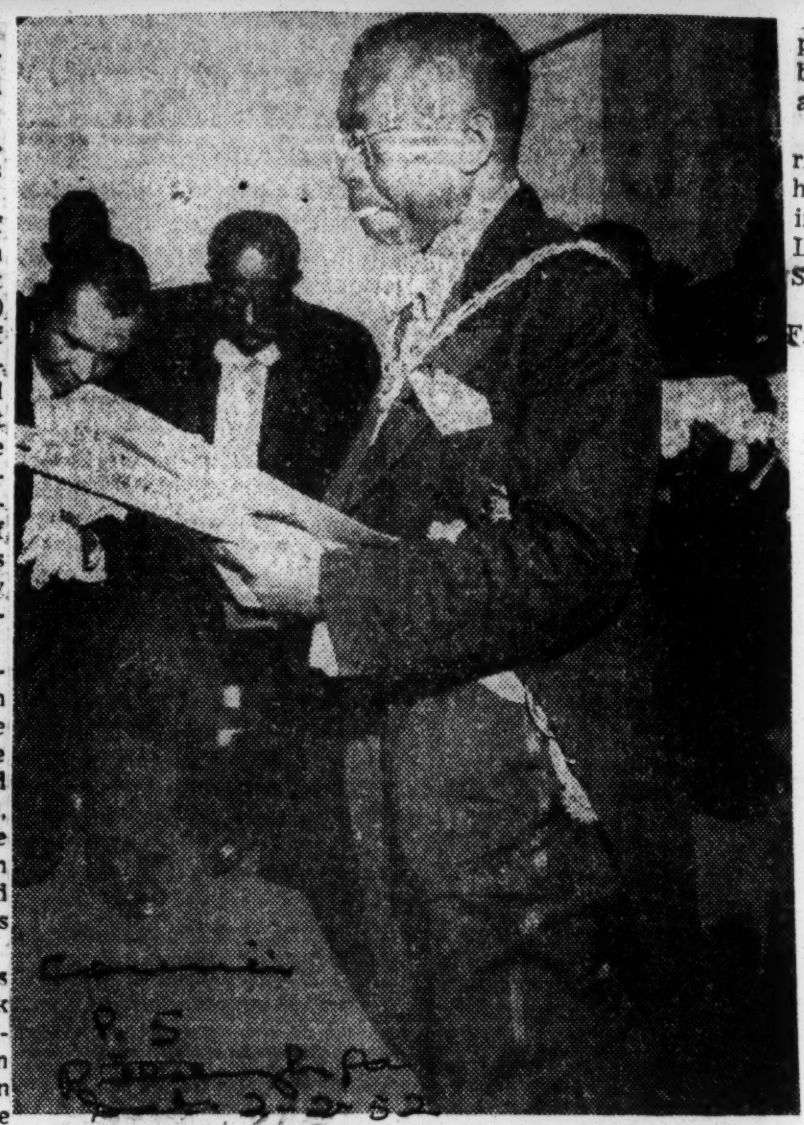
Steel Firm Gives In To Liberia

MONROVIA—(ANP) — The Republic Steel Corporation of Cleveland, O. has revised its terms of agreement on the exploitation of the famous Bomi Hills mining concession, as demanded by the Liberian Government.

The American company through its subsidiary, the Liberian Mining Co., had been operating under an agreement made several years ago. The Americans built a railroad to haul the rich iron ore from Bomi Hills to the port of Monrovia, established a line of freighters to carry the ore. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad built a special pier to receive it at Baltimore.

The Liberian government realizing that the original terms of understanding gave too much advantage to the steel company requested an adjustment. They wanted a larger excise per ton, more employment for Liberians above the scale of common labor and other adjustments.

President William V. S. Tubman invited the mining people with representatives from the U.S. on board his luxurious new yacht for a cruise down the Liberian coast line. Secretary of State Gabriel L. Dennis revealed that a change of program acceptable to Liberia was granted. President Tubman signed the new agreement.



A President Prays—President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia kneels in prayer for the future of his country as he takes over in his recent inauguration in Monrovia, his Republic's capital. He was first elected in May, 1943, serving for eight years, until re-elected last year.—INP.

C. D. B. King, Statesman Of Liberia, Weds

MONROVIA, Liberia — Former president of Liberia, C. D. B. King, was married recently to Mrs. Jeanette Louise Cooper, at the First Methodist church here it was learned this week.

King, who also served as Liberian ambassador to the United States, is in his eighties.

Mrs. Cooper was the widow of the late Charles Edward Cooper, one of Monrovia's wealthiest citizens. She was also the sister-in-law of King's former wife, Cecelia Adeline Cooper, who passed away at the Liberian Embassy in Washington two years ago.

The former ambassador's marriage was consummated earlier, he told reporters, he had been invited to sail to Spain with Liberia's president, William V. S. Tubman.

The party left Monrovia last Friday.

Liberian Leader Feted on Visit To New Orleans

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

NEW ORLEANS—This "International City" spared no efforts in planning and executing a well-rounded program of entertainment for His Excellency Gabriel L. Dennis, Secretary of State of the Republic of Liberia, who was here last week on a two-day unofficial visit. He was the special guest of French Consul General Guy de Schompre, a friend of long standing, and Dr. Joseph A. Hardin, Consul of Liberia in New Orleans.

Arriving in New Orleans Friday evening, Mr. Dennis began his activities with a press conference Saturday morning in Dr Hardin's home.

MR. DENNIS, chairman of the Liberian Delegation to the United Nations, discussed the romantic history of Liberia, and its present growing importance in world economy.

He pointed out that the original settlers of Liberia included some Negroes from Louisiana and that there is a settlement eight miles square which is named for this state. Mr. Dennis said he is a descendant of Elijah Johnson, one of the signers of the 1820 treaty under which the American Colonization Society planned the settling in Africa.

MONROVIA, THE CAPITAL, has a $20 million port built by lend-lease funds during the war to provide a friendly port in that section for the United States, the official pointed out.

Discussing the various resources of Liberia, Mr. Dennis pointed out that iron mines in his country produce the finest ore in the world, comparable to that produced in Sweden. The Firestone Company, he said, operates the largest rubber plantation in the world there.

There is no racial discrimination in Liberia and there is no communism since there are no grounds in which it may take root, he declared. The population of two million is "about 60 per cent literate," Mr. Dennis said.

Company entertained Mr. Dennis with cocktails and a dinner aboard the SS Del Mar docked at the Poydras Street wharf on Saturday evening.

Rudolph Hecht, president of the company, outstanding business leader and special goodwill ambassador for Liberia, acted as master of ceremonies.

State Senator Robert Ainsworth, representing Governor Robert E. Kennon, extended welcome to the visiting dignitary. Commissioner Walter M. Dufourc, representing Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison, who was out of the city, presented Mr. Dennis with keys to the city and a certificate of honorary citizenship. Other speakers included Luis Bravo, Consul of Argentina, and dean of the Consular Corps, and Dr. Hardin.

The many social courtesies included a luncheon in the International House, a cruise through the harbor abroad the Dock Board Boat "Good Neighbor," a breakfast at Dillard University, a luncheon and concert at Xavier University, a reception in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Leon Baisier, and a buffet supper in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Hardin.

Liberian Official in Dixie—

His Excellency Gabriel L. Dennis, Secretary of State of the Republic of Liberia, was the honored guest at many affairs during his two-day visit to New Orleans recently. He is shown during a press conference in the home of Dr. Joseph A. Hardin, Consul to Liberia. Left to right are Robert E. Wall, representing Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison; Capt. J. W. Clark, assistant to the president of the Mississippi Shipping Company; Mr. Dennis, Dr. Leon Baisier, head of the department of romantic languages, Xavier University, and Dr. Hardin.

Southerners Fete Liberian—This is a scene from the cocktail and dinner tendered Gabriel L. Dennis, Secretary of State of the Republic of Liberia, during his recent visit to New Orleans. The affair was held aboard the SS Del Mar. The president and the board of directors of the Mississippi Shipping Company were hosts at the interracial affair.—Porter Photo.

Go West, Young Man' — Liberia Is Land Of Opportunity

(Editor's Note: This is a report to the nation by Carl Murphy, president of the AFRO - AMERICAN Newspapers, on conditions he found in Liberia, while serving, with Dr. Mary McL. Bethune, as a representative of President Truman at inauguration of President William V. S. Tubman last week.)

By CARL MURPHY
(President AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers)

I went to Africa with some misgivings because of what I had read and what I had been told.

I come back to report that my authors and advisors had misinformed me.

I did not see nor learn what they predicted. To be sure, I only stayed there 10 days, during which time I was clothed with the elegance of a diplomat, treated as a special guest of the Liberian Government and housed in the United States Embassy compound or grounds.

(The compound is a place about half as big as Morgan Park, with 10 or more buildings, and a huge new steel and concrete office structure being constructed.)

I left the snow and ice of freezing Boston on Jan. 3, went to bed on an airplane and woke up in Paris 20 hours later. After spending the night there, we flew next day to Monrovia, stopping at Lisbon and Dakar en route. We had covered 6,000 miles in two and one half days.

Coming back, I spent 28 hours in Paris, an hour and a half in Ireland and one in Boston. It took me from 8 p.m. Sunday to 8 p.m. Thursday—four days — to get from the United States Embassy in Monrovia to my home in Morgan Park.

Here, winter. There, 85 to 95 degrees of tropical heat. Here, heavy suits, overcoats, steam heat and galoshes. There, summer suits, all doors and windows open and electric fans abuzz.

We need to tear up some of the literature we have read about Africa and start off afresh. Africa is a sunny country. I saw nothing there to warrant the name of **Dark Continent.**

You have heard about the deadly malaria, sleeping sickness, dysentary and dark water fever.

Harvey Firestone has hired hundreds of Americans on his 300,000 acres of rubber plantations and has not lost a single worker by death due to a tropical disease.

Naked Africa? At every function I attended appropriate clothing was a dinner jacket, tails or morning clothes. For the garden party, I didn't have the gray top hat.

Of course many people in Africa are naked. They were more comfortably garbed, and in the long run more sensibly clothed than Westerners in their heavy suits. They were able to breathe and to get around easier.

The Heathen African? People there seemed happy and didn't behave in an un-Christian manner. In fact, I believe I could trust some of them further than I would some so-called Christians.

The tactics of Christian missionaries from the United States have undergone many changes since the olden days when proselyting was their prime concern.

Indicative of the new attitude of Episcopal Bishop Brevard Harris of Norfolk, Va., who formerly headed the Theological School at St. Augustine College, Raleigh, N.C.

Bishop Harris's most significant contribution is the building of a college and hospital, which he is planning to support with profits from rubber trees and farm products which will be grown by students. He is not out "seeking heathens to convert." If anybody joins the church, he conducts, it will be because the individual wants to.

Primitive Africans? The Africans I saw were politically mature. They know what they want and where they are going. President Tubman impressed me as being a brilliant politician. He more than held his own with the diplomats of the many nations at his inaugural ceremony.

Poor Africa? Africa is rich. Fabulously rich. Rubber trees which take six years to grow live for 100 years. Minerals such as iron, gold and manganese are plentiful in Liberia's hinterland.

Pineapples and bananas grow profusely. Hardwood trees are here in abundance. Rice, sugar cane, cocoa and palm oil flourish in a land where planting can be done the year around.

I can only repeat to young colored Americans today the advice that Horace Greeley gave to young Americans many years ago. "Go West, young man."

But I would change that advice by adding two words, Go to West Africa, young man!

Join your rich relatives. Go back to the old country and be free of crippling mores, taxes and the fear of atom bombs for at least a generation.

IN BRIEF

There's plenty of everything in Africa except some American gadgets. Plenty of sunshine, jobs—if you're inclined to work in the hot sun—iron ore, gold, tropical oils and fruits free for the picking; truly a land of plenty and opportunity.

Photo taken at dinner for 100 held in Monrovia to honor Admiral Howard E. Orem, commander, Amphibious Group Force, Atlantic Fleet, and Capt. William H. Johnsen, of the 14,000 ton Attack Transport, USS Monrovia, which carried 600 Marines of the 2nd Division from Camp Lejeune, N.C., for inaugural parade honoring Presdient William V. S. Tubman last week. Pictured here at the dinner are Carl Murphy, left, and Liberian Vice President William R. Tolbert Jr. Gold dinner plateware, with the Liberian seal, silver service, and specially blown pink-tinted glass goblets were used at the dinner.

Truman sends delegation to Liberian inaugural

WASHINGTON—The President has designated a four-man delegation to represent him during the inauguration of the President of the Republic of Liberia W. V. S. Tubman, now in progress at Monrovia, Liberia, the State Dept. announced today. The inauguration began Jan. 5 and will continue through Monday.

Chief of the American delegation is the American Ambassador to Liberia, Edward R. Dudley. Others are Major General James S. Stowell, USAF, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, of Daytona Beach, Fla., and Washington, D. C., and Carl Murphy of Baltimore, Md. Murphy is a newspaperman.

General Stowell is Commanding General, Continental Division, Military Air Transport Service, with headquarters at Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas. A graduate of West Point in 1924, he served with the Air Force during World War II in Central Africa and was Commanding General of the North African Division of the Air Transport Command stationed in Casablanca.

read: "The United States enjoys particularly close relations with the West African republic of Liberia. One of the most important missions of the Technical Cooperation Administration, or Point 4, is operating in Liberia. The United States, through the Export-Import Bank, has furnished the capital necessary for the construction of badly needed roads into the Liberian interior and for the installation of a water and sewage system in the capital city of Monrovia. Liberia is one of the few nations in the world to undertake to repay the United States for the total amount of Lend-Lease aid given it during World War II, aid which went principally to the construction of a modern port at Monrovia.

"In addition to these governmental interests, there are many private American interests in Liberia. American firms are engaged in the production of rubber and the mining of high-grade iron ore in Liberia as well as in the development of a cocoa industry and other similar activities."

President Tubman is being inaugurated for his second term of six years.

Liberia Should Inspire Africans In Other Nations To Fight For Freedom

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

MONROVIA, Liberia—(ANP)—After spending two weeks in Liberia during its Inauguration holidays, a foreign visitor cannot help but be impressed by the progress made here in recent years.

One outstanding result of this Jan. 5-14 activity should be that it inspires other Africans in other nations to continue their own battles for freedom and become great nations of tomorrow.

Although, economically speaking, Liberia is not as prosperous as a number of countries now under British control, Liberia on its own has advanced in education, agriculture, and industry well enough to prove that Africans can successfully and peacefully run their own affairs.

Liberia's story as a political entity and democracy has been told and retold. Not too many people, however, know of this nation's achievement in health, education, business, and agriculture.

For example, there is the field of education.

Here, native Liberian initiative and work by foreign missions, mainly American, have raised the nation's literacy standards.

Top educational center in Liberia is the Liberia college, which has Dr. J. Max Bond of the United States as president. Dr. Bond is brother of Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln (Pa.) university in America.

In Liberia college, President Tubman, who was installed for his second term during the current inauguration festivities, envisions a world-recognized first class institution with the following schools:

Engineering named after the late T. J. R. Faulkner; Law, named after the late Chief Justice Louis Grimes; Domestic Arts, named after Mary Ann Cheeseman, and School of Commerce named after Benjamin K. Anderson.

To help Liberia college, other schools, and promising students, Liberia's government subsidizes them. For 1950, the Republic spent $140,168 to send 38 students abroad in specialized courses and to give 73 students grants-in-aid.

More government funds were spent to aid the following institutions:

Booker Washington institute, College of West Africa, Catholic Mission, Cuttington college, Ricks institute, Teachers' Training college, Government Accounting school, Domestic Arts school, Literacy Campaign and other private and missionary schools.

Liberia spent more than $125,000 two years ago to aid schools.

Although Liberia gives generous financial aid to education most of its schools are run by missionaries. The government of Liberia, however, prescribes standards and curriculum for educational institutions. This is done through the supervising teachers of the Department of Public Instruction. These teachers make periodic visits to various schools to see that they maintain the high standards prescribed by the government.

According to the Secretary of Public Instruction, in 1946, 14,331 students were enrolled in 162 government, mission, private and other types of schools. In 1946, 569 teachers were employed in these schools.

OFF TO LIBERIA—The Wentworth Miller family will depart the USA soon for Liberia where Prof. Miller has accepted a teaching post. From left are: Mrs. Miller, Mila, Wentworth Jr., and Prof. Miller Mrs. Miller, the former Miss Pauline Pinkston, is a well-knowr Memphian having attended—and later taught at—LeMoyne Col

Pomp, Dignity Marks Tubman Inauguration In Liberia

By CARL MURPHY
(President, AFRO-AMERICAN Newspaper)

MONROVIA, Liberia—(By able)—Some 175 paramount chiefs, representing all sections of the republic, were presented to newly inaugurated President Tubman Thursday, he welcomed them in English, speaking one sentence at a time, and five interpreters in turn translated his address to the chiefs.

U. S. Ambassador Dudley and Mrs. Bethune were in the receiving line with President Tubman, vice President William R. Tolbert Jr. and representatives of 16 foreign nations to greet the chiefs who were dressed in brightly colored robes of every hue and cut. The most brilliant costume was ankle-length yellow silk dress of a Kru woman who holds the rank of clan chief.

Chiefs Laud President

Twelve chiefs, speaking through interpreters over a public address system, responded to the president's greetings in speech and gesture. They congratulated him upon his re-election, thanked him for new roads which made it possible for them to come to the capital in one day, whereas eight years ago it required over a month to make the journey.

A chief from Bassa reminded Mr. Tubman that eight years ago exercises were held outdoors and interrupted by rain but this year he had built for this inauguration a beautiful, brilliantly lighted and fan cooled pavillion in 90 days, seating 2,000 persons.

A Peli chief said "it used to take me three months traveling through the bush to reach Monrovia. I made it this time in one day on the new raods. If God said it was your time to die, I would tell him President is too valuable; let me die for him."

A Kru chief reminded Mr. Tubman that many of his tribe lost their lives in ferrying freight and passengers from ocean steamers ouiside the harbor, "but today we have a new harbor that cost 20 millions and biggest ships sail safely in to dock at wharves."

Wear Native Regalia

The chiefs, eyes lighted up when the President and his aids' appeared in native robes and gold braided caps. Scores of waiters served beer, scotch and soda pop and cigars. cakes. and cheese.

The President's gold plated dinner service was brought out during a reception at the newly rebuilt executive mansion Tuesday night for nearly a hundred guests in honor of the 16 foreign delegations and Thursday night in honor of Admiral Oren and his staff officers of the USS Monrovia whose 600 Marijes staged a snappy parade through the capital's crowded streets Friday morning.

Episcopal, Methodist, AME Zion, AME, Baptist and Catholic representatives, including Father Michael Rooney, occupied platform seats at the inauguration.

Mrs. Bethune organized Wednesday from among 100 enthusiastic Liberian women a branch of the International Council of United Women.

The widow of the Late Gen. Charles Young was brought here as the nation's guest.

Witnessing the inauguration on Monday were special ambassarors and delegations from 16 foreign countries including the United States, Honduras, Haiti, Viet Nam, Egypt. Pakistan. Thailand and the Vatican.

Ten thousand persons, many in colorful tribal costumes, lined festooned streets, patrolled by 3,000 militia and frontier forces.

Col. Raymond Contee commands the U.S. military mission here.

Dignitaries Present

Occupying special seats at the in auguration were 31 members of the Yegislature, 10 Senators, 14 judges of the highest courts.

Seated first among foreign delegations were Americans, Ambassador Dudley, Gen. Stowell, Dr. Bethune and Dr. Murphy.

President Tubman, in his inaugural speech, pledged co-operation with all democratic nations, especially its century-old tested and tried friend, the United States.

He promised to contribute to UN and help undeveloped areas obtain independence. Of primary concern at home, he said, is the education of the masses, improving health, building roads and extending telephone and radio facilities.

Liberia is prosperous, he said, but is just beginning to begin.'

The audience applauded his pledge to screen immigrants more carefully and to ban criminals, degenerates and political refugees.

Missionaries Praised

He praised work of missionary groups, noted that the vote had been given women and urged them to use it.

Foreign investors were guaranteed protection on the basis of mutuality. Tubman promised compulsory military training for males, 16 to 24.

His address was interrupted first when he knelt before the packed pavilion and asked Christ's guidance in the new administration.

He paused again when the 21-gun salute was fired.

Prematurely prosperous Liberia has upped its budget from one to 10 millions under Tubman. Exports, chiefly rubber, have come up from 3 to 13 million in 8 years.

The newest development is the Liberia Mining Company at Bomi Hills, now shipping 40,000 tons monthly, which soon will be raised to 100,000 monthly. The mines, estimated to yield 25 million tons of 69 per cent ore, equal the world's richest in Sweden.

The U.S.SS Monrovia, with crew of 1,000, including 600 Marines, is to parade here Jan. 11.

Claude Barnet, Etta Moten, R. O. Laniers and General Davis are guests of the Government. Miss Moten's recital last night was brilliant.

Point 4 Workers Busy

Scores of Americans are here, including Dudley's staff of 17. A chartered plane brought 12 officials of Firestone Rubber Co., led by unassuming Harvey Firestone Jr.

Four guests were from the Liberian Mining Company, led by Lansdel Christie, president. Also Harvard's Dr. Thomas Mackey and three others representing the Liberian Institute of the American Foundation of Tropical Medicine, which will attack problems of health, sewage and water supply.

Point four technicians are here at work on improving soil, poultry and cattle. The Fairell Shipping Company, Mississippi Shipping Company, Texas and Socony Vacuum Oil Companies were represented for the first time.

Two U.S. Steamship lines have regular schedules between U.S. and Liberia. Nine floats in the parade represented areas outside Monrovia. Each float carried an exhibit and a bevy of pretty school girls.

The Montserrado County float carried a miniature church. The Lott Carey, Sinoe County float had girls in green, because it was settled by Americans from Greenville, Miss. Maryland County had a handsome float in yellow.

Marshall territory, where the Firestone rubber plantation is located, had a float, a factory and girls in red.

Tubman is popular with all elements, is an excellent host and first-rate politician.

He is efficient and forward-looking, happy and cautious about the unusual rate at which the economic condition of the country proceeds.

C. D. B. King, Ambassador to U.S., occupied place of honor behind Tubman. He announced he is not returning to the U.S.

The President is pleased by Truman's sending a special delegation to his inauguration. Many Liberians are eager to shake hands with Mrs. Bethune. One quoted Haille Sellassie as saying he knew two Americans, Booker Washington and Mary Bethune.

Delegations, after freezing weather in New York, stopped over night in Paris, spent two hours in Lisbon and found torrid 85 degree weather in Dakar and Monrovia.

Ahead is a 400-mile tour of the interior.

IN A NUTSHELL

The heavens smiled and the temperatures hovered in the 80's as President William V. S. Tubman was inaugurated for his second term as 10,000 watched. second term as 10,000 watched. Pomp, splendor and dignity marked the festive occasion.

President Tubman brings out gold-plated dinnerware for receptions to representatives of 16 nations in newly rebuilt executive mansion. Mrs. Bethune forms council of enthusiastic Liberian women.

Some 175 tribal chiefs, who received from and returned greetings to their chief executive through an interpreter, praised Mr. Tubman for the progress he has brought about in the country, especially the good roads, cutting their traveling time more than 1,000 per cent.

New Executive Mansion Dedicated In Liberia

MONROVIA, Liberia — (ANP) — A beautiful new executive mansion for the president of Liberia was dedicated here last week. President and Mrs. William V. S. Tubman welcomed guests from all ranks of life including Vice President Simpson, legislators, cabinet ministers, supreme court justices, members of the diplomatic corps, bishops and clergymen, and the common man.

A simple but impressive service was conducted in the executive parlours. The Rev. Dr. W. Davies Jones, Rector of Trinity Pro-Cathedral, read the opening sentences. Dr. T. Ebenezer Ward, pastor, methodist church, gave the invocation and the act of dedication.

Dr. J. J. Mends Cole, Moderator presbytery of West Africa, said the prayer of dedication. Dr. S. B. Stubblefield lined the hymns: "Happy the home when GOD is there," and "Bless the four corners of this house." Dr. Jones gave the benediction.

At the conclusion of the service, visitors went thru the building and the annex, the third floor of which is private quarters of the occupants.

The Presidents' private office with a well supplied library took the attention of all.

But it was the Antique Room that arrested the most attention. There one saw the Holy Bible and mirror used by President Daniel Warner; the dining table and office table of Liberia's first president, Joseph J. Roberts; the spectacles used by Arthur Barclay, as well as his decoration from the Brazilian government; the presidential chair used by Hilary Richard Wright Johnson, the fork used by James Spriggs Payne; the punch bowl of Daniel Edward Howard, and the dresser of Charles Dunbar Burgess King. Also on display in this antique room were native metal and handicraft.

Looking from the terrace one saw the beautiful fountain in the midst of the executive garden and the children's playground surrounded by carved animals native to Liberia. The elephant, the bushcow, leopard and other animals remind Liberians of their animal life.

Another added feature is the Liberian woodwork — all hewn in Liberia, carved and polished in Liberia, and by Liberians.

Liberia's Advancement Credited To Tubman

By REGINALD TOWNSEND

Liberia, the only republic in West Africa, inaugurated William V. S. Tubman for the second time as its President last week.

At these ceremonies the Liberian people were not gazing upon a strang face, for Tubman has traveled throughout the country and is well known to the mass of the population.

Nor were they groping around in uncertainties about his leadership, for within eight years they have seen Liberia go places and make improvements that have pushed her twenty-five years ahead.

Made International Friends

Neither was the foreign world skeptical about his policies, for in international affairs Liberia has grown in stature and made sincere friends.

For Tubman, Jan. 7 was not a starting point, but a springboard to greater and higher objectives.

Nevertheless, for Liberia, it marked a continuation of her sincere efforts, among other marks of progress, to raise the status of her indigenous population.

Five more tribesmen have been added to the national legislature; thereby bringing to eight the number now in the House of Representatives.

Three Chosen In 1946

In 1946 three tribesmen were elected to the law-making body, one from each of the three provinces into which the hinterland is divided.

The five new arrivals will now represent those tribal inhabitants bordering on the sea coast who have resided within the county jurisdiction from time immemorial.

For administrative reasons Liberia's 350-mile coastline is divided into five counties, two county jurisdictions and a territory of Marshall. Each county extends 40 square miles interiorwards, and is supervised by a county superintendent; as are also the territory and county districts.

Three Hinterland Provinces

The hinterland jurisdiction embraces all the region beyond the county limits. It is divided into three provinces subdivided into districts, chiefdoms and clans; and is administered by provincial and district commissioner appointed by the President, and paramount and clan chiefs elected by tribesmen.

The laws of the country are made by a national legislature composed of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives. Until recently two Senators and four house members were elected from each county with one member in the lower house from the Territory of Marshall.

Thus, for almost a century the laws of the nation were made by 21 represenatives and 10 Senators from the coastal area with no direct representation from the tribal inhabitants.

Tubman Aided Tribesmen

Declaring that taxation without representation was unjust, Tubman stuck his neck out for the tribesmen.

The constitution was amended and suffrage granted all tribal inhabitants, male and female of 21 years and upwards, who possess a hut for which they pay taxes. Because of this amendment tribesmen now participate in making the laws to govern the nation.

Suffrage was but one of the many measures fostered by the Tubman administration for the tribesmen.

Rigidly clamping down on exploitation and mal-treatment of these less-informed citizens, Tubman dismissed from office a few district commissioners with a number of military and revenue personnel, and deposed some of their own chiefs upon proofs of inhumane acts.

New Roads Help

The dreaded porterage system, for many years a burden on the tribesmen, is now nearly abandoned due to the road-building program.

Highways are linking remote parts of the interior with coastal cities, and motor vehicles, many of which are owned by tribesmen, are the principal means of transportation.

Agricultural experimental stations are now established at Pleebo, Zorzor, Lickita, Sanniquellie, Weahla and Wreputa with a central station at Suakoko; and the tribesmen are quickly learning new methods of farming and producing better crops.

Health Advantages

Public health clinics are in operation at Tchien; Voinjama, Kolahun, Salala, Webbo, Bopolu, River Cess, Sasstown, Pleebo, Grand Cess, Tewor, Barclayville and Suehn — towns in the hinterland jurisdiction.

A government hospital is snearing completion at Sanniquellie, some 250 miles from the sea coast, an in Monrovia city a three-story concrete builing, equippe with all the moern conveniences, has been built by government a guest house for all chiefs.

Schools Expanded

Government-supported tribal schools have sprung up in many sections of the hinterland and all foreign mission schools are subsidized from the public treasury.

Two-thirds of the 26,526 students enrolled in Liberian schools in 1950 and one-half of the 125 government-sponsored students in foreign countries are of the aboriginal element.

Class Distinctions Gone

In Liberia today the fogy notion of an "Americo-Liberian" element is taboo; and there are no class distinctions nor are there any cliques to keep the masses ignorant for purposes of exploitation.

Stringent efforts have been made to raise the level of the human resources of the country and to build a nation internally united regardless of political bickerings at home.

Liberians now realize more than ever that widespread ignorance and incompetence have been huge stumbling-blocks in their path to national solidarity and progress.

They know that any emphasis on tribal and clannish ideologies in a nation of 28 tribes and numerous clans simply multiplies their chances for national disintegration.

Influenced Re-election

Therefore, these far-reaching measures in behalf of the nation's indigenous inhabitants, coupled with other developments of equal importance, internally as well as ly aw well as externally, were externally, were the focal points of the 1951 elections.

Unanimously endorsing these policies, the Liberian people were moved to elect the leadership most responsible for their inauguration. Undoubtedly that leadership was found in William (Vat) Tubman and he has been called upon to serve his country again.

Progressive - minded Liberians everywhere say bon voyage to him as he enters upon his duties this time for four, instead of eight years.

16 Nations Represented At Liberian Inaugural

BY CLAUDE A. BARNETT

MONROVIA, Liberia —(ANP)— Sixteen nations and the United Nations were officially represented last week when the Republic of Liberia officially inaugurated President William V. S. Tubman for his second term.

Originally elected to office in 1943 and installed in 1944, President Tubman served a term of eight years, and was reelected to a term of four years, last year.

Also installed in office was William R. Tolbert Jr., as vice president.

The first week of the inauguration ceremonies in Liberia have been typified by an amazing display of progress in all phases of Liberian life—official, cultural, agricultural, and industrial.

Complete activities for the program are expected to parade before the hundreds of visitors from other nations great achievements made by this African nation since the end of World War II.

Inauguration day, itself, was a beautiful day with the sun shining brightly and the temperature in the 90's. Activities began at the golden sunrise with the firing of one gun from Fort Norris.

At 8 a. m., flags of many nations were displayed and raised in front of the executive mansion. Promptly at 9:30 a. m. Brig. Gen. W. J. McBorrough, marshal of the day, led Liberian military units to the house of representatives, then to the executive mansion where Liberia's new leaders were sworn in.

Edwin A. Morgan, president pro tempore of the senate delivered the oath to the president-elect. President Tubman then swore the vice president elect into office.

President Tubman, following the national salute from Fort Norris at noon, then delivered his inaugural address. He promised continued cooperation with the United Nations and Liberia's continued program seeking world peace.

He also promised continued progress in domestic affairs.

Everybody then sang the Liberian National Anthem.

President Tubman, R. A. Henries, speaker of the house; and Chief Justice Martin N. Russell of the Liberian Supreme court then paid tribute to the nation's pioneers by placing wreaths on the Pioneers' and Centennial Monuments in behalf of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of government.

18a 1952

Liberia

News Press Photo Service

MILITARY MISSION TO LIBERIA—Colonel Oscar Randall of Washington, D. C. has been ordered into active military service and assigned as Chief of the U. S. Military Mission to the Republic of Liberia. Col. Randall has had a distinctive Army career since joining the 8th Infantry of the Illinois National Guard in 1924. He was appointed Lt. Col. with the 184th Field Artillery in 1941 and served as Battalion Commander of the 366th Infantry Regiment in North Africa and Italy during World War II.

US President Sends Group To Liberian President's Inaugural

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.— Mr Harry S. Truman, the US President, has designated a four-man delegation to represent him during the inauguration ceremonies of the President of the Republic of Liberia, W.V.S. Tubman, which will be held at Monrovia, Liberia, from January 5 to January 14.

Chief of the American delegation to the ceremonies will be the American Ambassador to Liberia, Edward R. Dudley.

O her members of the delegation are to be Major General James S. Stowell, USAF, Mrs Mary McLeed Bethune of Dayton Beach, Florida, and Washington, D.C., and Mr Carl Murphy of Baltimore, Maryland.

New Liberian Ambassador Arrives In U. S.

WASHINGTON — His excellency Clarence Lorenzo Simpson, Liberia' new Ambassador to the United States, will arrive in New York Sunday, April 20, aboard the "Sulima" of the Elder Dempster Line. Meeting him from the Liberian Embassy will be Richard S. S Bright, Charge d' Affairs ad interim, and Kedrick W. Brown, Financial Attache. He will be met also by Liberian Consul General F. A Price and Consul Roland Cooper. Arriving on the "Sulima" also will be George Padmore, Assistant Secretary of State of Liberia.

The Ambassador will leave New York for Washington by train on Monday, April 21, and will be greeted at Union Station by officials of the United States Department of State.

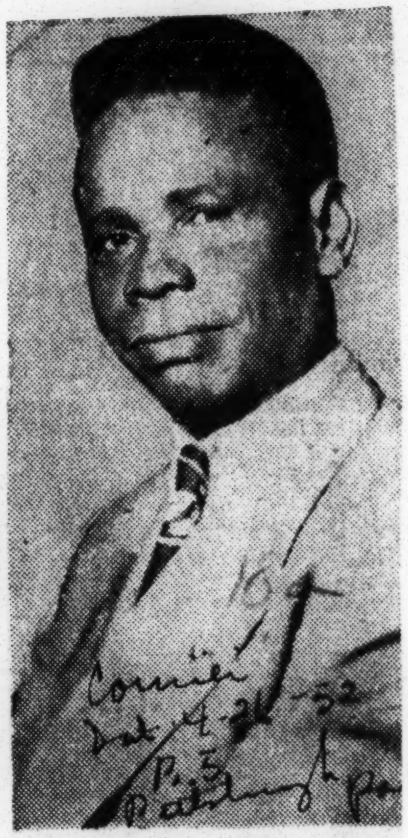
The United States is the only country with which the Republic of Liberia now exchanges Ambassadors. President William V. S. Tubman, in his inaugural address, referred to this countdy as the trusted, tried friend and mother country. The elevation of the former Liberian Legation in Washington to an Embassy occurred in May, 1949. Ambassador Simpson succeeds Charles D. B King, who retired in December. Edward R Dudley, prominent New York lawyer, is American Ambassador to Liberia.

Mr. Simpson was Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1931 to 1934, Secretary of State from 1934 to 1943, and Vice President from 1944 to 1952. He served as delegate to the League of Nations in 1934 and in 1945, headed the Liberian delegation to the United Nations Conference on International Organization held in San Francisco.

Born in Rossville, Cape Mount, Liberia, in 1896, he received his high school training at the College of West Africa and his collegiate education at Liberia College. He was President of the Board of Trustees of Liberia College when the program of the College was expanded and the University established in 1951. A former Secretary of the National Bar Association, he began his prominent legal career in 1921 upon admission to the Bar.

CLARENCE L. SIMPSON

Mr. Simpson has represented the Liberian YMCA at conferences in Switzerland and Denmark. He is an active worker in the Protestant Episcopal Church of Liberia. He is also a thirty-third degree Mason.



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New Liberian Ambassador Arrives In U. S. Today

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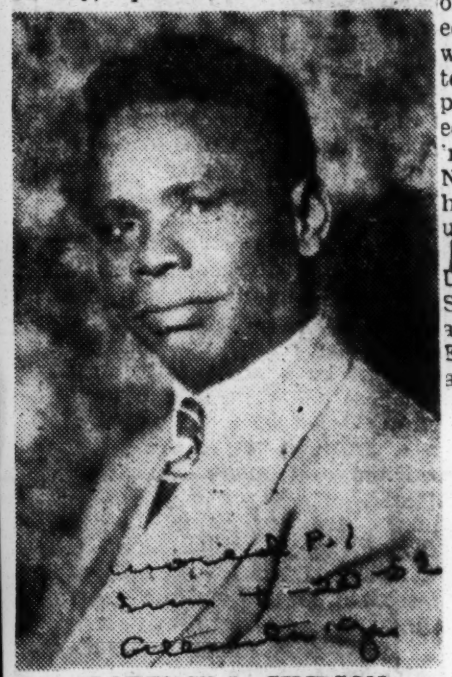

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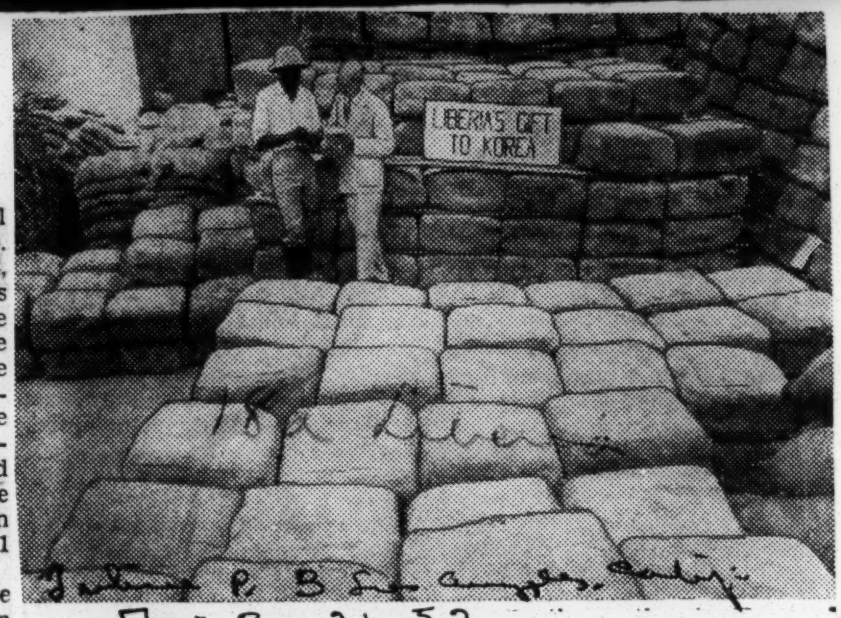


LIBERIAN RUBBER FOR KOREA—Since the United Nations began its collective action in Korea, in the Summer of 1950, a total of 46 nations have contributed or offered assistance ranging from military forces to contributions of emergency relief assistance. Above, Richard de Roussy de Sales, Director of the UN Information Center in Liberia, receives part of a shipment of rubber donated by the Government of that country.

Arriving in New Orleans from Liberia, West Africa, recently was the family of a high government official. They were greeted here by Dr. J. A. Hardin, consul of Liberia, when their boat docked at the Poydras street wharf. They are, reading left to right, Mrs. Rosemary Newton, a sister of Mrs. Stephen Tolbert, wife of the assistant secretary of agriculture of Liberia; Dr. Hardin and Dr. I. A. Carter, Bryan, Texas, and father of Mmes. Tolbert and Newton shown with their two daughters. They will remain in Texas until June when Mr. Tolbert will arrive in the States and travel throughout the country until he returns to the Republic in September. (Robinson Photo.)

DEAN OF THE DIPLOMATS

Ambassador King Retires

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS

WASHINGTON—Liberian Ambassador Charles D. B. King bade America goodbye and sailed for home last week after representing his country for nearly four years as its first diplomatic repesentative to the United States.

The Ambassador is retiring from public office after 56 years of service to his country, 12 of which he served as President of the West African republic.

King will be replaced here by Clarence L. Simpson, until recently vice-president of Liberia, and former speaker of the Liberian House of Representatives. Simpson will arrive sometime in February to head the mission here. In an interview with the Defender on the eve of his departure for home, the Ambassador said that following his retirement he will devote most of his time to his 1,000 acre rubber plantation now under cultivation by the Firestone Rubber Corporation.

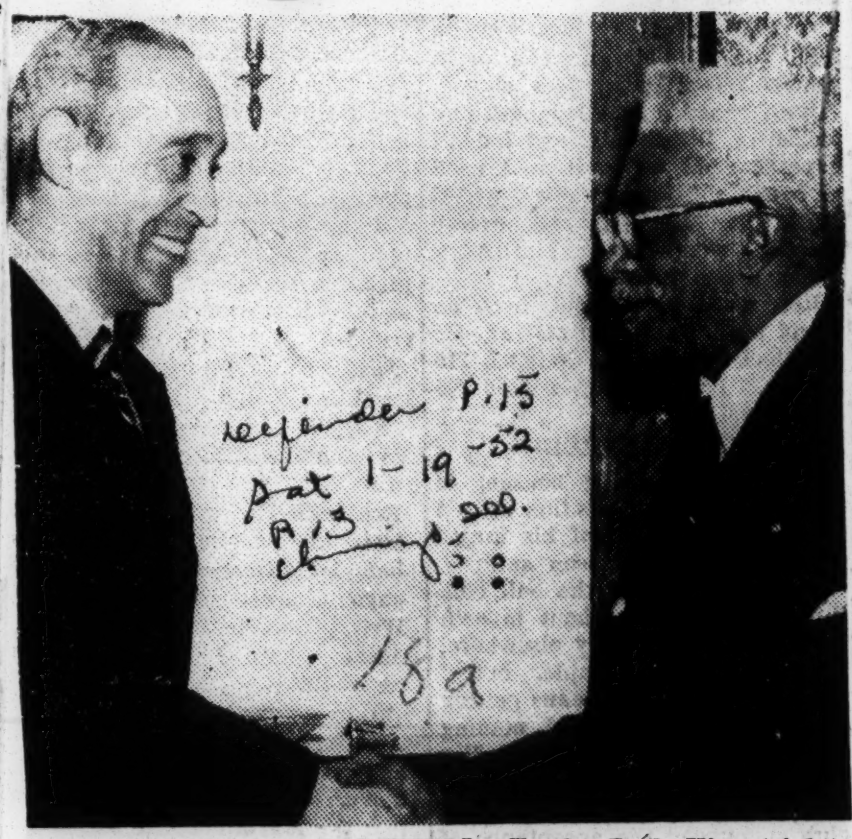
He hinted, however, that he would be available to serve his country in any advisory capacity he may be needed, probably as elder statesman.

IN U. S. SINCE 1948

Ambassador King came to America early in 1948 to head Liberia's foreign mission which at that time had legation status. The mission was elevated to an Embassy in May, 1949.

During the years he served here, King made many significant friendships for his country. Perhaps the most far-reaching advance negotiated during his tour of duty in this country was the large scale technical assistance program approved for the republic last Spring under the Point IV program.

Under terms of the cooperative program, the United States is furnishing 64 technicians to Liberia who will assist in developing projects of public housing, health, road construction, sanitation, communications and agricultural reforms, among others.



AMBASSADORS SAY FAREWELL—Charles D. B. King (right) Liberian ambassador, says farewell to Haitian Ambassador Gustava Laraque during one of King's last public appearances before sailing for home, for retirement from public life after 56 years' service. He arrived in Monrovia in time for the inauguration of President Tubman.

In exchange, Liberia will furnish the United States rubber, iron ore and grant her rights for establishing certain military installations.

HISTORY OF LIBERIA

Reminiscing on the history of his own country, Ambassador King told how former American slaves were dumped on the West Coast of Africa by the American Colonization Society and left in a hostile country to carve a destiny.

He recalled that it was under his administration as President of the Republic that the Firestone Company made its advent into Liberia on a wave of biting criticism both within and outside of the country. King said that time has since proved the wisdom of this decision.

"It was only the advent of American capital interest in Liberia which stopped England and France from slicing away our borders," King declared. "I was concerned only with the security of our territory," he said.

Commenting on the new cooperative relationship now growing between the United States and Liberia, the Ambassador said it is only the fulfillment of the destiny which Africa will play in world development.

He recalled that President Franklin D. Roosevelt once remarked that the frontiers of America extend to the shores of Africa. The President's subsequent visit to Liberia was an indication, King said, that he actually meant the frontiers of America extend to the shores of Liberia.

SYMPATHETIC WITH RACE

During his four years in America, Ambassador King was prohibited by diplomatic regulations from direct interference in America's race problem. But at all times he manifested a sympathetic understanding of the hardships and injustices suffered by Negro Americans. He allied himself with all cultural programs sponsored by Negroes in Washington, and in turn fully integrated them in all activities at the Embassy.

King praised the progress made by colored Americans toward achieving their full citizenship status. He observed that "despite oppressions, there is no other place in the world which affords Negroes such great opportunities as the United States.

"It is only a matter of time before they will be granted full recognition," he said. "The South is growing more responsive to national public opinion."

Asked what affect the granting of full and equal opportunity to Negroes in America would have on the rest of the colored world, Ambassador King readily replied. 'America would be much stronger as far as international affairs are concerned."

He said sweeping race reforms in the United States "would go a great way in getting better understanding for all the darker races of the world."

Ambassador King entered the Liberian State Department in 1895 as a transcribing clerk. He was promoted to chief clerk and later was named country prosecuting attorney. He was appointed Attorney General for the Republic, then Secretary of State and finally elected President.

It was while attending the Peace Conference at Versailles, France, that President Wilson invited him to the United States. He was then Secretary of State for Liberia. He later returned on an invitation from President Wilson when he was President of the Republic.

Ambassador King's diplomatic career here was blighted by the death of his wife in December, 1950. She was his secretary during his office as Secretary of State. After their marriage, she served him as close confidante and adviser.

Reports To Truman On Liberia

Dr. Carl J. Murphy, president of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, leaves White House, Tuesday, following his report to the President on conditions in Liberia. Dr. Murphy and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, members of the delegation of four that represented Mr. Truman at the recent Liberian inauguration of President William V. S. Tubman, prepared the report, after conferring in Liberia with Chief Delegate Edward Dudley, Ambassador to Liberia. Following the 20-minute closed door meeting, Mr. Truman said the report was "very good." Mrs. Bethune, signed the report in Freedmen's Hospital, where she has been confined since becoming ill, last Friday.

Liberian Inauguration An Impressive Ceremony

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

MONROVIA, Liberia. —(ANP) — In very impressive ceremonies which began at 4 a.m. with the firing of a gun from Fort Norris and ended past midnight with the Inaugural Ball, the Republic of Liberia, Jan. 7, installed the re-elected William V. S. Tubman as the nation's president and William R. Tolbert Jr. as vice president.

The orderly elections and governmental activity and planning leading to this ceremony was in contrast to the early days of Liberia more than a century ago when it was struggling to establish itself as a free nation.

In those early days, the Negroes from the United States who settled the country were in constant warfare with the natives. The nation's leaders experimented with several forms of government before arriving at a constitution similar to the famed American document.

Today, the African natives and the Americo-Liberians work harmoniously and peacefully together for the progress of their country.

When Joseph J. Roberts was installed in 1948 as Liberia's first president, the ceremony was hardly noticed by the rest of the world.

President Tubman, now beginning his second term, is the nation's 19th executive leader.

Attending his inauguration were diplomats representing government heads from every corner of the globe. Included were four persons, three of them Negroes from the United States representing President Harry S. Truman.

This delegation is headed by Edward R. Dudley, American ambassador to Liberia. It included Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, considered the United States' top Negro woman leader; Carl Murphy, publisher of the Afro-American newspapers with offices in Baltimore, Md., and Maj. Gen. James S Stowell of the Air Forces.

Liberia's Constitution

Liberia operates on a constitution of 1847, first published officially in March, 1948. It opens with a Declaration of Rights which incorporates the basic principles of America's famed Bill of Rights as well as other basic rights of the American consitution and those announced in the American Declaration of Independence.

The Liberian legislature consists of senators, two from each country, elected for six year terms, and a house of representatives, elected according to population for four year terms. These bodies have similar duties to those in America.

The constitution also provides for a president and a Supreme court. President Tubman in 1944 was elected for an eight-year term.

One special provision of the constitution declares that only persons of Negro heritage may become citizens of Liberia.

Otherwise Liberian laws, both judicially and constitutionally follows American law in practice.

Liberian Presidents

American Negroes first emigrated to Liberia in 1820 under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, formed specifically for aiding in the resettlement of free American Negroes in Africa.

In those early days, the nation, considered a colony, formed several kinds of governments before finally accepting the constitution of 1947 which officially established Liberia as a republic.

In 1822, Frederick James became the first Negro governor of Liberia in its pre-republic days. Progress in Liberia is said to have rapidly advanced under his administration. Born in 1791, he was said to have had a good education. He died Feb. 11, 1835. Gov. James is considered one of the "fathers" of Liberia.

The first elected president of the republic was Joseph J. Roberts who served 1848-1856. He was succeeded by the following men:

Stephen A. Benson, 1856-1864; Daniel B. Warner, 1864-1868; James Spriggs Payne, 1868-1870, and 1876-1878; Edward James Roye, 1870-1871 (He was "deposed" from his office); James S. Smith, who was vice president, 1871-1872; Joseph J. Roberts, 1872-1876;

Anothony William Gardner, 1878-1883 (died in office); Alfred F. Russell, 1883-1884; Hilary Richard W. Johnson, 1884-1892; Joseph James Cheeseman, 1892-1896 (died in office); William David Coleman, 1896-1900 (died in office);

Garretson Wilmot Gibson, was secretary of state, 1900-1904; Arthur Barclay, 1904-1912; Daniel Edward Howard, 1912-1920; Charles Dunbar Burgess King, 1920-1930 (resigned);

Edwin Barclay, was secretary of state when he replaced President King, 1930-1944 (includes a four year term and an eight year term and end of King's term in office); and President Tubman, 1944-present.

Public health nurse to Liberia

WASHINGTON — Thirty technicians and administrative personnel have completed a special four-weeks course at the Foreign Service Institute as final preparation for various overseas assignments under the Point 4 Program. Three of the 30 will serve in Africa.

Among them, Miss Lillian M. Bischoff, of Walhalla, South Carolina, and Atlanta, a public health nursing authority will join a Point 4 Mission of the U. S. Public Health Service, FSA, in Liberia for work in nursing education and general public health nursing development. She has B. S. and M. S. degrees from the University of Washington and Catholic University of America. Her career includes wartime service with the Women's Army Corps training center in Honolulu. She also served as chief nurse of a World Health Organization mission to Ethiopia and associate director of public health nursisg for the Georgia State Health Department.

Liberia's Iron Mines Valued At 880 Million Dollars

By CARL MURPHY

Member of President Truman's delegation to the inauguration of Liberia's 18th president W. U. S. Tubman.

Eight million tons of the world's richest ore lie in one spot above the ground—Royalty paid Liberia is 5 cents a ton, but other benefits in employment and development of know-how in operating machinery and building of roads are termed priceless.

What makes the dedication of Liberia's Bomi Hill Iron Mines last month important is the following:

1. Here in West Africa are at least 80 million tons of iron ore in one spot.

Original estimates were 30 million.

Other iron deposits have been discovered 4500 feet up in the Kpandemai Mountains, 180 miles from Monrovia.

2. Geologists say it has been there for at least 500 million years. Eight million tons of it lie so close to the surface it can be taken out with a steam shovel.

World's Richest Iron

3. The quality of the iron is unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

It is so rich (67.8 per cent pure iron) that it can by-pass blast furnaces. (U.S. iron deposits average only 51 per cent.) The deposit has been drilled to 600 feet without touching bottom.

Know How Is Priceless

What Liberia gets most through foreign investors is priceless know-how.

On the way to the Bomi Hills dedication, I sat in a seat next to Liberia's venerable Chief Justice Mr. M. Nimle Russell.

Our discussion was not of the law or of the courts, but of what sort of canning equipment the Chief Justice might purchase in order to can and preserve the pineapples he is growing on his plantation.

Every new business Liberia develops raises the sights of alert Liberians to new ways to develop the country's resources.

It's difficult to even keep Army officers on the job the entire week. When Saturday comes, they insist on going home to look after their farms.

Value $880,000,000

4. If 51 per cent iron ore is worth $8.50 a ton at current prices, 61 per cent iron ore should be worth $11 per ton.

Liberia's known iron deposits, therefore, I estimate, represent a current value of $880,000,000.

5. The Liberia mining company is an American concern.

The majority stockholder is Republic Steel of Cleveland.

It has a concession to lease 25,000 acres (approximately 40 squre miles) for 80 years.

For this it agrees to pay Liberia 5c a ton, plus 5 per cent of any increase in the standard price of pig iron.

Last year pig iron sold for $57.77 a ton. Today its price is $57.97, an increase of 20 cents.

1 Million Tons A Year

(Under Liberian law, government land is valued at 50 cents an acre. It can be purchased only by citizens who are of African descent).

6. Republic Steel will get 1 million tons of iron ore this year, an estimated one per cent of U.S. iron ore requirements.

Cost 10 Million

7. It cost 10 million dollars to open Bomi Hills.

Four million came from a U.S. Export-Import Bank loan, one million from Republic Steel.

The remainder came from Lansdale Christie, a six foot dynamic and likeable New York business man, who sank his personal fortune into an African junble and sees it bloxxon., after six years, into a big business.

Dutch Failed in 1937

Liberia has long known it has millions of dollars of the world's richest iron lying on top of the earth awaiting use.

In 1937 a Dutch company obtained a concession to open a mine, paying a royalty of 4 cents on each ton, plus 1 cent per ton extra for each 12 cents increase over the selling price of $3.00

Since iron ore now sells for $8.70, Liberia would now be getting royalties 54 cents a ton.

However, the Dutch company failed (The Nazis were backing it.) So have other individuals, corporations and companies which tackled the job.

It has been a heartbreaking job for Liberia to get foreign capital.

Not Sick Now

Raymond Leslie Buell in 1947 described Liberia as the sickest country in Africa and its plans to develop its iron mines as "ambitious." He ought to see it now. There never was anything wrong in Liberia that a little prosperity could not cure.

Christie Succeeds

Christie succeeded after many failures, and President William V. S. Tubman paid him high tribute at the dedication ceremonies.

Bomi Hills are only 45 miles from Monrovia, but to get there engineers hacked through thick jungle brush, spanned three rivers with steel bridges, crossed swamped areas with 18 reinforced concrete bridges and gave Liberia its first railroad.

2 Hour Trip

Today passengers and freight are shipped from the mines to the port in two hours. The trip formerly required three days on foot and in the rainy season there was no traffic at all.

The railroad's ties come from 7,000 black gum and redwood trees, all hard woods, because termites (bug-a-bug) eat through ordinary woods in a few days.

Benefits Cited

It's no wonder Liberia celebrated joyfully the opening of its first iron mines. The royalties on iron mines are not large — $50,000 to $60,000 a year.

But several hundred men will be given employment.

There is new business for its 20 million dollar seaport.

New Homes and Schools

New homes, schools and hospital are built for Bomi Hills workers.

New imports and exports increase its trade.

Liberians are taught new lessons in operating mining equipment, sawmills, trucks, steam shovels, railroads, electric plants and in building houses, bridges and roads.

Chief Quick Learner

One Liberian up country chief watched the Bomi mines road builders construct the auto roadway from Monrovia through his village.

He assembled his men and built a similar 12 mile stretch of road from his town to the sea, so his fishermen could bring in their catches in a hurry.

Then he bought a station wagon so he could use the new roads himself.

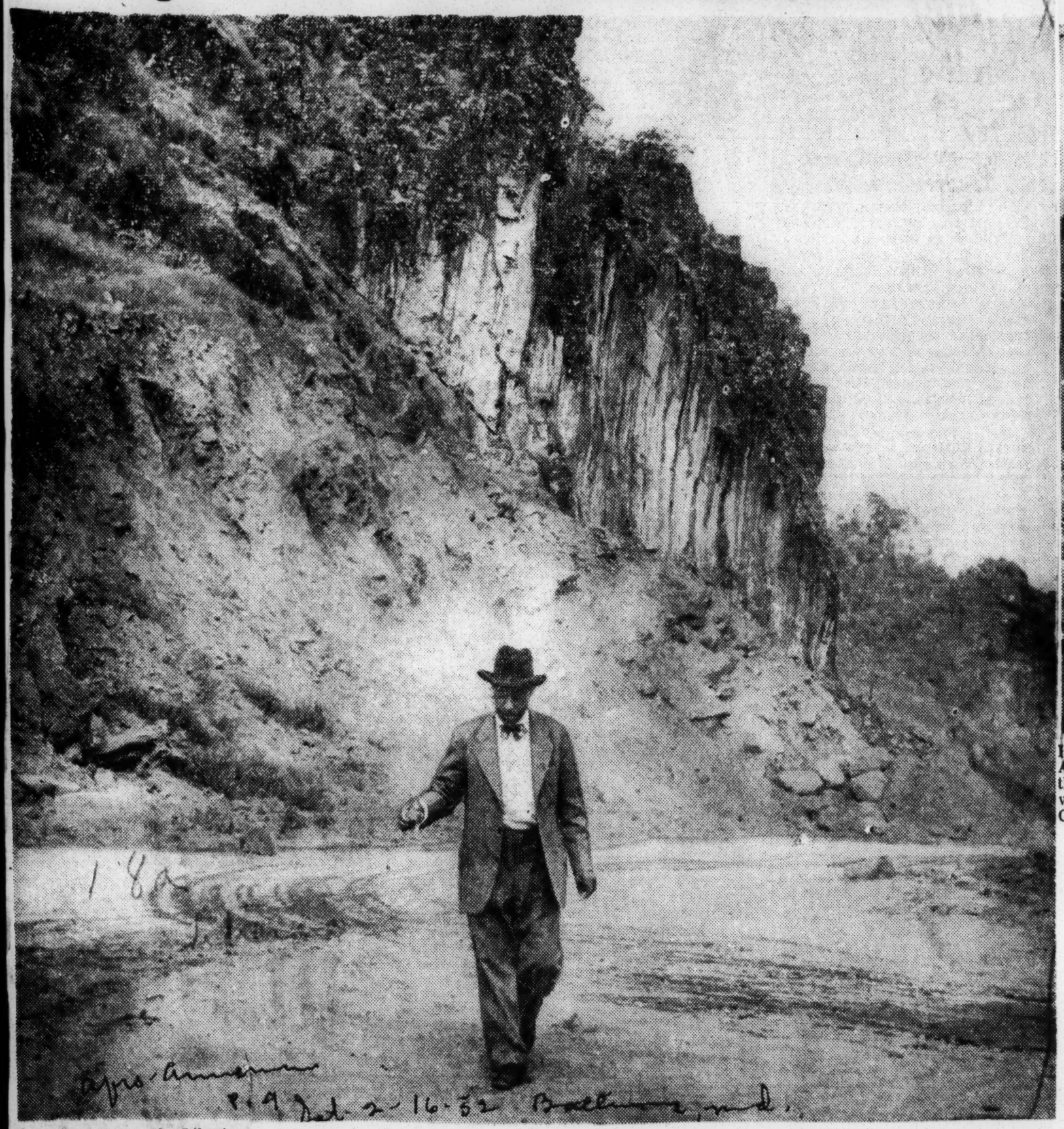
I have still to discuss Liberia's education and wages.

New Liberian Ambassador Greeted In Washington

Clarence L. Simpson, Liberia's new Ambassador to the United States, is greeted at Washington's Union Station by Burton Y. Berry, right, Deputy, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian, and African Affairs.

At left is Richard S. S. Bright, Charge D'Affairs Ad Interim, of the Liberian Embassy. Saing he was happy to be in the U. S., Simpson added that he intends to do all that he can to strengthen the long, friendly relationship that has existed between Liberia and the U. S.—(United Press photo)

Eight Million Tons Of Iron All Above Ground



Bomi Hills Mines in Liberia—Here are eight million tons of iron above groun which just need to be picked up with a steam shovel. Eighty million more tons have been estimated to be underground.

Liberians Visit Detroit

Honorable George A. Padmore, Assistant Secretary of State of the Republic of Liberia and his wife, Mai, were in the Motor City last week visiting Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Henderson. The Liberians said discrimination and juvenile delinquency are almost non-existent in Liberia.

History Of USS Monrovia

On the 26th of March 1942 a long beam of steel was laid down in the Bethlehem Sparrows Point Shipyard in Maryland. This was to be the keel, the backbone of the Steam Ship, Deltargentino, and part of the maritime fleet of the Delta Lines, Incorporated. But at that time the United States was fighting a vicious battle on the high seas with the Axis power. And so it was that the gentlemen on Capitol Hill authorized the buying of that hull for conversion to an attack transport.

Shortly thereafter, on 19 September 1942, from a small platfrom near the peak of the prow, Mrs. John M. Carmody shattered a bottle of champaigne against the prow and said "I christen thee the United States Ship MONROVIA," which was for "Monrovia," the family estate and birthplace of President James Monroe in Westmoreland County, Virginia.

Following the launching came weeks of hammering, weldin, riveting, chipping and painting and finally the prodess of conversion and fitting out was completed and on 1 December 1942 the MONROVIA was commissioned. Plankowners remember the day when the entire crew, rigged out in its best dress blues, teeth chattering fro the cold, gathered on the fan tail and Rear Admiral Felix X. Cygax broke his flag aboard the MONROVIA and accepted in commission the attack transport for the United States Navy. Captain C. D. Leffler, USN, published his orders and took command. The customary words were spoken and at last the deed was done and the commissioing pennant flowed red, white and blue from the mainmast.

Six hoar-frosted months flew by while the MONROVIA conducted both shakedown and amphibious training exercises in the frigid waters of tht Chesapeake Bay. On the 29th of January 1943 Captain Leffler has been relieved and Commander T. B. Brittian was now her skipper. April saw both a change in climatic conditions and a change in duty for MONROVIA as the flagship of Vice Admiral Henry Kent Hewitt also undergoing further conversion.

On 10 May 1943 both Army troops aid sailing orders for North Africa came aboard and MONROVIA got underway, destination— Oran. While tied up at Oran, further conversion was deemed necessary by Admiral Hewitt and so this was accomplished at Mers el Kebir.

Upon completion of this final conversion, rumors ran hot and cold by turns, that more Army personnel were coming aboard and the crew of the MONROVIA was not prepared for the Khaki-clad Army nurses who came up the gangway. With a special guard detail assigned the nurses the ship sailed for Algiers.

During th latter part of June, a rehearsal in preparation for the assault on Sicily was held and on the 30th, General George S. Patton, Jr., complete with pearl handled revolvers slung low at his side, came aboard.

On the Fourth of July festivities were the order of the day at Algiers and the British Navy joined in the celebrations. Two days later, MONROVIA was underway for Sicily to take part in Operation HUSKY with Vice Admiral Hewitt, Commander Western Task Force, embarked. On 10 July she arrived off the target in a declining storm which rendered many of the support boats useless and un seaworthy. The next morning, MONROVIA was attacked by that terror of the skies, a Stuka dive bomber, which made an ineffectual raid and then turned tail and fled.

Later, the ship's log records Admiral Lord Louis Montbatten having come aboard to confer with Admiral Hewitt and General Patton. After having had minor damages repaired, MONROVIA sailed for the United States with Italian prisoners of-war embarked. The Portsmouth Navy Yard provided a short availability upon arrival 4 August. There MONROVIA learned of her assignment to Pacific waters and so, loaded with Marines, she piled the coastline of the Eastern seaboard, turned west and transited the Panama Canal and slipped into the bay at San Diego, only to proceed on to San Francisco. Nor was this stop a long one, for immediately after arriving she again upped-anchor and swung her nose Pearl Harborward.

However, no sooner than Pearl Harbor had been reached and refueling thad been accomplished, MONROVIA joined the USS HARRY LEE in a two disposition for Wellington, New Zealand, where she arrived on 9 October.

Here Captain Brittain was relieved of the ship's command and was directed to take command of Transportation Division 6. After spending 22 days in the Wellington area, the ship was loaded with elements of the Second Marine Division and sailed for Efate, New Hebrides. There a junction with other units of the fleet was made in preparation for the assault landing at Tarawa Atoll, Gilbert Islands.

While underway from Efate to Tarawa, Captain J. D. Kelsey, USN came aboard via breeches buoy from a destroyer to assume command. In the interim between commanding officers, the ship's executive officer had temporary command.

The landing on Tarawa 20 November has been widely written and exploited, but no one realized its true grimness and hectic circumstances more vividly than the crew and officers of the MONROVIA who took aboard the wounded and casualties who saw the withering fire and opposition that came from the enemy lines on the beach who experieced the difficulty in; getting over the side the ship's boats in the face of pain fully accurate fire—for they played a leading role in that tragedy of man's inhumanity to man.

On 15 June at Saipan, the First Battalion, Eighth Regiment Second Marines was put ashore from the MONROVIA in the face of Japanese mortar fire and with the disadvantage of obstructing reefs, coupled with the aggravation of attacking planes which harassed the ships continually.

Her next assignment took MONROVIA to Guam, combated loaded with units of the 77th Infantry Division, where she spent seven days in the assault area landing troops in the ships boats. Casualties were received and MONROVIA turned toward Pearl Harbor where she arrived on 24 August for a dry dock period for sandblasting and painting.

Fully camouflaged and scraped, MONROVIA set out to Leyte loaded with elements of the 96th Infantry Division. The first week in September was spent in training exercises off Maui. Manus, Admiralty Islands, was the staging area for this operation, the ship arriving there by way of Eniwetok

Liberia Honors Head Of Firestone Rubber

Encl p. 22

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — In recognition of his service to Liberia, Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., chairman of the Firestone Tire, and Rubber company, was decorated last week with the "Grand Band of the Order of the Star of Africa" by Clarence L. Simpson, Liberian ambassador to the United States, in ceremonies held at the Liberian Embassy.

In presenting the decoration, Ambassador Simpson said:

"The advent of the Firestone concession in Liberia had important salutary and beneficial effects upon the life of the country. It actually marked the beginning of genuine American business interest in the natural resources of Liberia, and it also revolutionized its internal economy for which the government and people of Liberia are grateful.

"In addition to the Firestone company's rubber industry which helped to bring a measure of prosperity to Liberia, reference should also be made to the gift of $250,000 of Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., which made possible the establishment of the Liberian Institute of Tropical Medicine in memory of his late illustrious father. The institute may serve as a world center of research in tropical diseases."

Accepting the decoration, Firestone said:

"It is with a deep sense of gratitude that I accept this highest honor of the Republic of Liberia. I received it not merely for myself, but also for all of my associates in the Firestone organization. To me it symbolizes the mutual respect and the high esteem which have characterized our joint endeavor for more than a quarter of a century.

"We have become co-workers in undertakings that widely transcend the original commercial objectives. Acting together, we have succeeded in improving the health, the working conditions and the standard of living of many of the Liberian people. Together, we have made Liberia so well-known to the peoples of other countries that she has been able to attract new capital to help develop the natural assets of the Republic and, thereby, bring even greater benefits to her government and her people".

Others honored by the Liberian Ambassador were Maj. Gen. James Stowell, who served as one of President Truman's representatives to Liberia during the recent inauguration of President Tubman;

Judge Otto Schoenrich, legal advisor to Landsdell Christie, the Bomi Hills Iron Ore concessions of Liberia; Robert S. Hecht, vice-president of the Mississippi Delta Lines and Theodore Brent, president of the Mississippi Delta Lines.

The four men received certificates as commanders of the Star of Africa.

LIBERIA HONORS FIRESTONE

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—In recognition of his service to Liberia, Harvey S. Firestone Jr., chairman of the Firestone Tire and Rubber company, was decorated last week with the "Grand Band of the Order of the Star of Africa" by Clarence L. Simpson, Liberian ambassador to the United States, in ceremonies held at the Liberian Embassy.

Liberian Budget Is $8 Million For 1952

Encl p. 9 Dat-3-16-52

MONROVIA, LIBERIA — The budget of President W. V. S. Tubman, presented to the House of Representatives, is 3 million dollars.

Of this amount, $1,600,000 is earmarked for the Point Four Program.

The new budget includes 10 to 15 per cent increase in wages of some Federal employees.

Liberian Ambassador Honored At Philadelphia Reception

Liberian Ambassador Clarence L. Simpson, left, discusses African visit with W. Beverly Carter, center, public relations consultant, and Julius M. Belcher, accountant and tax consultant, during a reception recently in honor of the diplomat at Philadelphia's Pyramid Club. The two Philadelphians left Saturday by plane for the Gold Coast in West Africa, making the trip at the invitation of that country's Prime Minister, Kwame Nkrumah.

Liberia Gets Services Of Agriculturists

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Clayton Orton, chief of the Point IV agricultural mission in Liberia reports that the program is getting off to an excellent start.

Economist Frank Davis, formerly with Maryland State College, is working on a plan for setting up a credit system adaptable to Liberian conditions, says Dr. Orton. The system will be patterned largely after the Farm Credit Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

DR. CORNELIUS LEWIS, a soil agronomist, of Maryland State College, has started field work with legumes and grasses. And Dr. Charles Pegg, animal husbandman who was formerly an instructor at Southern University, has launched a program of breed improvement with cattle and hogs.

Ambrose Lewis, agricultural engineer on leave from A. and T. College is assembling equipment and putting his shop in order. C. A. Walton and Sandy J. McCorvey former county agents in Texas and Alabama, respectively, are busy getting acquainted with the people, the country, and farming practices. They are both serving as extension specialists.

Torkey Holsoe, a forester, has developed a new punch card system for the identification of woods by anatomical and leaf characters Pathologist Thomas Buchanan is establishing a nursery at Suakoko; and entomologist Carl Blackenstaff has made a good start in his war against Liberia's insects, reports Dr. Orton.

Help Liberians To Better Farms

Ambrose B. Lewis, top, agricultural engineer; and Sandy J. McCorvey, agricultural extension specialist, are among agriculturists who are serving under the Point Four program. Mr. Lewis is helping the Liberians develop mechanisms for extracting oil from palm kernels; and Mr. McCorvey assists in furthering the Extension program there.

Mrs. Bethune Describes Liberia As 'Land Of Opportunity' For All

By MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

I send this message to my readers from a hospital bed in Washington. Over-exertion, possibly, has made me a guest here for the moment.

But, sick or well, I want my fellow-Americans to know what visiting Africa has meant to me, and what it could mean to them. I am grateful that illness was spared me until this visit was accomplished. A little rest under the splendid care of the doctors, here, and I shall be back in the ranks, again.

Early this month, I flew to Africa as one of the four official delegates of this country to the second inaugural of Liberia's great president, William V. S. Tubman, and on January 5, set foot, for the first time, on African soil.

We were greeted at Robert's Field, where our plane landed by U. S. Ambassador Edward R. Dudley, head of our official delegation. From that moment until the hour of our departure, I was made proud of being an American, and especially of being an American of African ancestry in this nation founded by Americans of African ancestry.

MRS. BETHUNE

SEES PROGRESS

Our introduction to Liberia, the 50-mile drive from Roberts' Field to the City of Monrovia, capital of the republic, was a continuous revelation of progressive living.

At the end of the drive was the American Embassy with its compound high on a beautiful, rocky promontory overlooking the Atlantic.

There the American flag waved —a symbol of cooperation and brotherhood in action between the land of my ancestors and the land where I was born! I was overcome with emotion.

And, much as I had talked and read of Liberia, I was still unprepared for the perfection of our reception as we entered the impressive mansion of Liberia's president, where we were received with all the dignity associated with a chief of state, but it was the natural, unaffected dignity of one fully fitted for his high office.

There I realized, fully, that in Tubman of Liberia and those around him, I was seeing the potentialities of all Africans—a great people moving rapidly toward full developmet. In this situation, I was proud to find our own Ambassador Edward Dudley, fully capable.

He is representing this country competently and with understanding and has the complete confidence and cooperation of President Tubman, who is a realistic chief executive of broad vision and great devotion to his people.

The buildings in which Liberia's government is housed would do credit to any nation. They gave me great pride. I noted with satisfaction that the activities carried on within them were conducted with businesslike dispatch.

It thrilled me to know that this work was being performed, not just for the people of Monrovia, many of whose forebears came from this country, but for the great multitude of unmixed Africans far back in the Liberian Hinterland.

I sensed this feeling of devotion to the masses during the inauguration ceremony and celebration, which were impressive in every respect. The complete familiarity with diplomatic usage was gratifying. There were no loose ends But bigger than usage and protocol, overshadowing form and function was the feeling of service.

The theme of the inaugural address was the dedication of a life to the cause of the people—a dedication made intensely dramatic when President Tubman, twice-elected to head Liberia, fell upon his knees in the midst of the thousands, petitioning God for wisdom and guidance. It was profoundly moving. "This too," I thought, "is Africa."

But I got the real feel of Africa as I stood in line with other official delegates to the inauguration, at the reception for native chiefs which followed the inaugural dinner and ball, and which, for me, was one of the high points of the inaugural celebration.

At this reception we were privileged to personally greet 126 tribal chieftans, clad in their native robes, all come to pledge allegiance to a leadership for greater Liberia.

I cannot express what this experience meant—what it meant to see these chieftans participating in every sort of activity during the inauguaration, and later, in the nearby interior where we went, followng the inauguration, to visit iron mines, rubber and banana plantations, typical of the production which so heavily supports Liberia.

For this land no sacrifice was too great for those tribal heads to make. I shall never forget how one of them, trying to let me know how he felt about President Tubman and his concern for all Liberia, said, "He can do so much for our country—now and in the time ahead.

"If I had to make a choice between his life and mine, I would want that he should live" It was touching. It was heart-warming. It was hopeful.

We went into the huts and the palaver houses and spoke and prayed with the people. Those who could not understand our words grasped our meaning, and the echo came back, "Amen! Amen!"

Everywhere we went we found rich evidence of the missionary effort which played so large a part in the founding of Liberia. We took time to go into the schools and missions conducted by Methodist, Baptist African Methodist Episcopal and Catholic churches. A glorious work is being done. The people are crying for more spiritual help.

They are crying, too, for more technical help. They are fully aware of the "bootstrap help" they are getting from America's point four program, so ably served by Frank Pinder and others of the Agricultural Mission.

They call Pinder, "the superman" because he shows them how to do so much with so little, and consistently gets results others have considered impossible.

In other fields Americans are making very real contributions to the progress of Liberia—Dr. Poindexter in tropical medicine, Mr. John George in the diplomatic field, Dr. Max Bond, Bishop Harris and Dr. Wright, in education, John West in business enterprise, and many others.

I only hope that many more will soon join their efforts with those of native sons and daughters, in expanding and strengthening Liberia's production, deepening religious development and extending educational and health programs.

Liberia gladly welcomes friends of all races who come to her with open minds and hearts ready to work with mutual respect, in any field. There is still so much to be done.

The harvest in Liberia is ripe, but comparatively speaking, the laborers are few. Economic opportunities are plentiful, and American businessmen are rapidly discovering that profitable and mutually beneficial enterprises of many kinds can be carried on there without resort to exploitive methods, or attitudes objectionable to the native population.

Col. John West, who is developing interests in radio, furniture manufacturing and banana growing is a splendid example of vigorous initiative—foreign initiative—wisely governed by discretion and restraint.

Liberia is a great country with a great leader. We are calling on the U. S. Department of State to set up a Secretary for Africa, alone, so that a republic like Liberia and the interests of all Africans may be given adequate attention; that the means may be found to develop the rich resources of this great continent, with its people and for the advancement of mankind, without doing violence to the dignity and human respect of any man, or tribe or nation.

As I write this report to my readers, Mr. Carl Murphy, my fellow-delegate, is making such a presentation to the President of the United States. My illness prevented me from accompanying him. He will tell our own Chief Executive how we can help in Liberia — we have long known, as Americans, how Liberia can help us.

As President Tubman declared in his Eigth Annual Message to the Liberian Legislature, quoting Daniel Webster. Liberia "must strike the rock of the natural resources, so that abundant streams of Revenue may gush forth."

The days spent in Liberia were all too few, but each one filled me with amazement at what President Tubman has been able to build on the foundation laid by those who have gone before.

In the past eight years, he has wrought greatly and has set an example for efficiency and tolerance and democratic practice that could well be emulated by all Africa.

In line with modern day practice, President Tubman, in his message of Dec. 14, just passed, also called for revision of acts

passed in 1898, which severely limited commercial relationships with foreigners and also their acqusition and use of land. Recommended revisions would "give greater latitude, privilege and benefit to free trade and to the expansion thereof within the Republic."

I am deeply grateful to the State Department for the opportunity of seeing first hand, if only briefly, this small but significant part of the Great Continent, and of sensing its possibilities, multiplied many times through similar development in other areas of Africa.

I would say to young Americans who are looking for a field of service, production, of self-help and of help to others, "Look across the oceans to Africa. See there the possibilities—first of Liberia and its many provinces, moving sturdily and confidently forward—and thereafter of all Africa with its untold opportunities.

I salute Liberia—its leadership, its people and its future. I salute Africa

TUBMAN SWORN IN AGAIN BY LIBERIA

Starting New Term, President Pledges Harmony With Free Lands Through U. N.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONROVIA, Liberia, Jan. 7—President William V. S. Tubman was inaugurated today for a second term. In a forty-minute address, the President summarized the achievements of his first eight-year term and told of plans for an expanded development program during his new four-year term.

In respect to foreign policy, Mr. Tubman said that "we shall seek to cooperate with all democratic and freedom-loving peoples and nations through the aegis of the United Nations organization." His program would help other underdeveloped countries that are "considered unprepared at present to assume the responsibility of full sovereignty and independence."

Mr. Tubman said he was "happy to confirm" that Liberia's internal and external debts had been "fully liquidated and we are at the present time the masters of our fiscal affairs."

Speaking of security, the President proposed three years of compulsory military training for men 16 to 45 years old, and emphasized: "Preparedness must become a reality within our borders in the shortest possible time."

William R. Tolbert, former junior Representative, took the oath for his first term as Vice President.

Parades Mark Event

Parades, balls and street celebrations marked the day's activities.

Mr. Tubman, who is 58 years old, was elected in 1944 to his first eight-year term and last May to a second term of four years. Mr. Tolbert, 38, was substituted as Vice Presidential candidate when the original candidate, Benjamin Freeman, who was Speaker of the House of Representatives, died during the campaign. Mr. Tolbert was the Representative from Montserrado County, in which Monrovia is situated.

Clarence L. Simpson, Vice President during Mr. Tubman's first eight years, did not run for reelection. It was rumored that he would soon be appointed Ambassador to the United States to replace C. D. B. King.

INSTALLED IN LIBERIA

William V. S. Tubman
Associated Press

Sixteen countries, the Vatican and the United Nations have been officially represented at the ten-day inaugural celebration. The United States was designated by the Liberian State Department as the "ranking delegation" to the inauguration program, which started last Saturday.

Four U. S. Representatives

The United States is represented by the following persons: Ambassador Edward R. Dudley, Maj. Gen. James S. Stowell, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., and Carl Murphy, publisher of the Afro-American newspapers in Baltimore, Md.

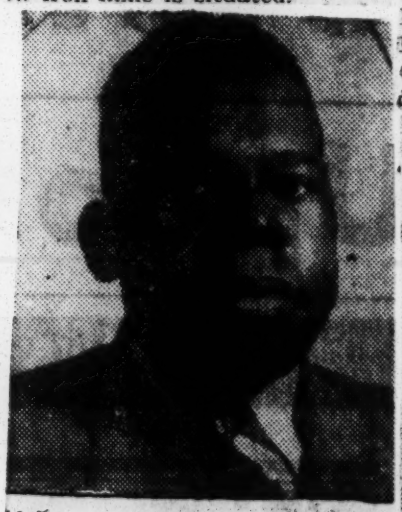
Ambassador Dudley, as delegation chief, reviewed a battalion of Librarian troops and presented his credentials to President Tubman on New Year's Day at the Executive Mansion.

The United States attack transport Monrovia is scheduled to arrive Friday with 600 United States Marines, who will parade through Monrovia during the morning of that day.

This inaugural celebration, according to Dudley Lawrence, chief of protocol, is the most extensive ever held here. Besides the numerous events in the capital city of Monrovia, President Tubman will lead a 500-mile motorcade into the interior this week. Village and tri-along the route.

Harvey Firestone Jr., president of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, has arrived to open formally the Liberian Institute of the American Foundation for Tropical Medicine. The research institution, donated by Mr. Firestone, recently was completed at Harbel on the 80,000-acre Firestone rubber plantation.

Lansdell K. Christie, president of the Liberia Mining Company, a subsidiary of the Republic Steel Corporation of Cleveland, will receive an inauguration party of 300 at Bomi Hills, forty-two miles northwest of Monrovia, where a new iron mine is situated.



...Col. Hildrus A. Poindexter, top man with the United States Public Health Mission to Liberia, now operating in conjunction with the Point 4 pro... Poindexter has specialized in fighting various ... eases in Liberia. He has treked thousands of mlies inland to stamp out disease their.—ANP Photo.

News Press Photo Service

MILITARY MISSION TO LIBERIA—Colonel Oscar Randall of Washington, D. C. has been ordered into active military service and assigned as Chief of the U. S. Military Mission to the Republic of Liberia. Col. Randall has had a distinctive Army career since joining the 8th Infantry of the Illinois National Guard in 1924. He was appointed Lt. Col. with the 184th Field Artillery in 1941 and served as Battalion Commander of the 366th Infantry Regiment in North Africa and Italy during World War II.

Point IV Chief—Col. Hildrus A. Poindexter is top man of the U.S. Public Health Mission to Liberia under the Point IV program to improve native health—ANP.

18a 1952 LIBERIA U.S. DELEGATES
INAUGRATION- PRESIDENT WILLIAM V.S.TUBMAN

U.S. Delegates Reach Liberia

Afro-American
Bethune, Murphy
Sat. 1-12-52
Inaugural Guests
Baltimore Md

NEW YORK — Carl Murphy, president of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, and Mrs. Mary McClead Bethune left Idlewild Airport at 6:30 p.m. Thursday aboard a Pan-American World Airways Stratocruiser en route to Liberia, where they were to serve as official representatives of President Truman at the inauguration ceremonies of Liberian president-elect William V. S. Tubman Jan. 7.

The AFRO Publisher and Mrs. Bethune led a 29-person delegation of Americans bound for Liberia to attend the ceremony. It included:

Harvey S. Firestone Jr. of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, Garland Farmer of the State Department, African Affairs Division, and officials of the Firestone Plantation, the Liberian Mining Company, the Farrell Steamship Lines, the Mississippi Shipping Company, the Texas Company and the Liberian Institute of the American Foundation for Tropical Medicine.

Mrs. Bethune Delays Plane

The scheduled takeoff of the giant four-engine plane was delayed for a short time when Mrs. Bethune failed to show up at the airport after checking in with other passengers at the 42nd St. air terminal down town.

While air line officials frantically paged Mrs. Bethune at LaGuardia Airport and other air fields in the city, Mrs. Bethune arrived breathlessly in the Company of Mrs. Annabel King and Mr. and Mrs. William Gordon, New York friends, who had lost their way in traffic while driving Mrs. Bethune from the 42nd St. terminal to the airport which is located on Long Island.

Other members of the group had traveled to the airport by Pan-American limousine.

Accompanying Mrs. Bethune to Liberia, but not a member of the official delegation, was Mrs. gina Chandler of 3579 13th Washington, Treasurer of the tional Council of Women, w was founded by Mrs. Bethu.

Mrs. Chandler was already the airport when Mrs. Bethune arrived, having flown directly here from Washington.

Mrs. Murphy, Daughter on Hand

On hand to see the AFRO publisher take off on his official duties were Mrs. Carl Murphy and their daughter, Mrs. Betty Phillips, AFRO Managing Editor.

After leaving the International airport at Idlewild the plane was scheduled to make a brief stop at Boston, then hop to Shannon, Ireland, and arrive at Paris at 10 a.m. Friday.

After a stay in Paris of nearly two days the group was to fly on to Liberia, with stops at Lisbon, Spain, and Dakar in North Africa.

The Pan-American Stratocruisers, equipped with a berth for each passenger, have a cruising speed of 300 miles and usually fly in the stratosphere at altitudes between 27,000 and 30,000 feet, dependent upon weather conditions.

President Tubman's Inaugural Ceremonies will continue through January 14.

Bethune, Murphy Dine With Tobias In Paris

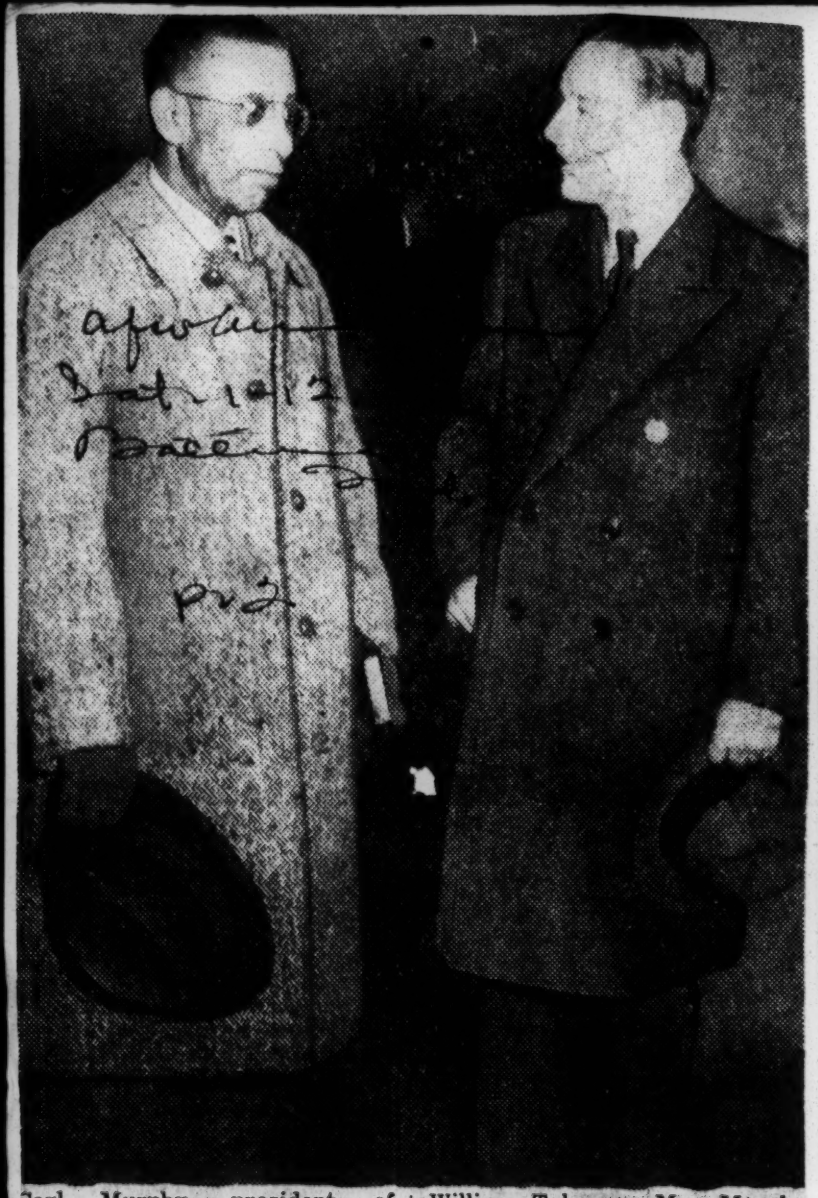
By OLLIE STEWART
(Special AFRO Writer in Europe)

PARIS — (BY CABLE) — Carl Murphy, AFRO president, Dr. Mary McL. Bethune and Mrs. Regina Chandler, along with 20 other persons en route to Liberian President Tubman's inauguration, left here for Monrovia on Saturday at 2 p.m. after an overnight stay.

The party dined Friday night with UN Delegate Channing Tobias and Mrs. Tobias. Dr. Bethune conferred almost until plane time with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, her close friend, who is UN delegate here.

Afro-American Sat. 1-12-52/8A p. 2

Dr. Mary McL. Bethune, pictured as she breathlessly arrived at Idlewild Airport, N.Y., Friday just seven minutes before Pan American plane for Liberia was scheduled to leave. Public address announcer had been paging her for 15 minutes. Friends who elected to carry Dr. Bethune to the airport got lost. Mrs. Bethune is one of the State Department representatives to inauguration of Liberian President Tubman.



Carl Murphy, president of AFRO - AMERICAN Co., and Harvey Firestone Jr., discuss their trip before boarding plane for Liberia in New York on Friday. They are attending inauguration ceremonies of President William Tubman. Mr. Murphy is one of the State Deparment representatives, and Mr. Firestone is representing the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., which has rubber plantations in the African republic.

Liberia's Richest Matron

Mrs. Ellen G. Cooper, reputed to be Liberia's wealthiest matron, is shown on board the S.S. Amsterkerk en route to Holland, the first stop in her tour of Europe. She won second prize in the table tennis tournament held aboard ship. The wife of the late Jimmy Cooper, Liberia's richest native rubber planter, she and her three daughters plan to come to the U.S. next summer.

U. S. farm technicians getting Liberian program underway

WASHINGTON—Dr. Clayton Orton, chief of the Point IV agricultural mission in Liberia reports that the program is getting off to an excellent start, according to announcement today by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Economist Frank Davis, formerly with Maryland State College, is working on a plan for setting up a credit system adaptable to Liberian conditions, says Dr. Orton. The system will be patterned largely after the Farm Credit Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Cornelius Lewis, a soil agronomist of Maryland State College, has started some field work with many legumes and several grasses.

Dr. Charles Pegg, animal husbandman who was formerly an instructor at Southern University, has launched a program of breed improvement with cattle and hogs.

From A. and T. College

Ambrose Lewis, agricultural engineer on leave from A. and T. College, is assembling equipment and putting his shop in order. C. A. Walton and Sandy J. McCorvey, former county agents in Texas and Alabama respectively, are busy getting acquainted with the people, the country, and farming practices.

Torkey Holsoe, a forester, has developed a new punch card system for the identification of woods by anatomical and leaf characters.

Pathologist Thomas Buchanan is establishing a nursery at Suakoko; and entomologist Carl Blickenstaff has made a good start in his war against Liberia's insects, reports Dr. Orton.

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Experts Start Liberia Work

Men Putting U.S. Techniques Into Use

WASHINGTON

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Off To Liberia

Miss Clara Beverly, U.S. Public Health Service Officer of Washington, who has gone to Liberia under the Point IV program. She is director of the School of Nursing in the Tubman National Institute of Medical Arts.

Ark. State Prexy To Head Point 4 Program In Liberia

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — Lawrence Arnett Davis, president of Arkansas State College at Pine Bluff, Ark., has been selected to head the Point 4 program in Liberia. He is expected to assume his new duties as soon as the normal governmental and FBI clearances have been completed. He will be the first Negro to head such a program since the United States instituted it three years ago.

The Point 4 program initiated by the United States to help undeveloped countries, will be financed in Liberia jointly by Liberia and the U. S. A. It will work in the economic, agricultural, health and educational phases of the African Republic. Davis will succeed C. Reed Hill, white, who after spending a year in Liberia returned to the technical cooperation administration offices in Washington where he is liason admnistrator for the program.

There are a number of American technicians already working in Liberia. Frank E. Pinder, now studying at Cornell is chief of the agricultural mission. Along those who will be working in that division are Economist Frank Davis, formerly of Maryland State College; Dr. Cornelius Lewis, an agronmist also from Maryland State; Dr. Charles Pegg, an animal husbandry man from Southern U.; Ambrose Lewis, agricultural engineer from A. and T. College; C. A. Walton and Sandy J. McCorbey, former county agents in Texas and Alabama; Torkey Holsoe, a forester, and Carl Blickenstaff, an entomologist, both white and Dr. Clayton Orton who has been chief of the missiono.

Davis will tie the various programs together working in close cooperation with Ambassador Edward Dudley who nominally is in charge of all U. S. activities in Liberia. Col. Hildrus Poindexter had been in charge of public health programs. Davis will be on leave from his duties as president of Arkansas A. and M.

The new administrator is a native of McCrory, Ark. He graduated from the school he heads, has a master's degree from the University of Kansas and has done additional study since returning to his alma mater where he served as registrar, cashier, teacher and dean of administration before becoming president. He is married and has four children.

Editorial Is In Praise Of Dr. L. A. Davis

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (ANP) — Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, the newly appointed director of the Point Four program in Liberia, last week was praised as being an example of a modern "Horatio Alger."

In tracing his rise from obscurity to his present eminent position, the Arkansas Democrat, in an editorial said in part:

"Young Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, is an outstanding example of what a person can accomplish when he is determined, and puts mind and hands to working and keeps them at it.

"He lifted himself by shoe laces, starting as a shine boy in a small Arkansas town. Against great odds, he got a good education and then became president of his alma mater Arkansas A. M. and N. college for Negroes.

"Under his skillful direction the college has become one of the best in Arkansas. The college has had a big part in improving public schools for Negroes, and has made significant contributions to the advancement of Negroes throughout the state .....

"The Point Four program will be getting an excellent administrator in Dr. Davis, and as the Arkansas legislature can testify, he is quite a diplomat. The appointment honors not only him but the state ....."

Dr. Brice Transferred To U.S.A. Education Dept:

MONROVIA, Liberia— (ANP) — Dr. Edward Warner Brice, public affairs officer and attache of the American Embassy here, has been transferred to the United States office of education as educational advisor to the Point IV program in Liberia.

The move was reportedly made in keeping with increased emphasis to be placed on education under the Point IV program.

Dr. Brice's new duties call for conducting a survey of education on the West Coast of Africa. To do this he will visit all of the countries on the West Coast, including the Gold Coast, Nigeria and Belgium Congo during the next few months. He recently completed a survey of education in Sierra Leone which has received favorable attention.

A former director of the extension division of South Carolina State College and also a former president of Clinton College, Rock Hill, South Carolina, Dr. Brice has been with the state department since August 1, 1952.

He is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and the University of Pa.

A former Rosenwald fellow, Brice has served as chairman of the executive committee, Palmetto State Teachers Association and president, National Conference of Adult Education and the Negro.

He is a member of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, the American Cancer Society, and the AME Zion Church.

Among his articles are, "A Study of the Junior Colleges for Negroes in U. S." (dissertation), 1949 "A Critical Analysis of Terminal Education in Negro Junior Colleges," 1947, and "Life Adjustment Education for Negro Youth," 1950.

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"The Point Four program will be getting an excellent administrator in Dr. Davis, and as the Arkansas legislature can testify, he is quite a diplomat. The appointment honors not only him but the state ....."

DISCUSSING POINT FOUR WORK IN LIBERIA.—Mrs. John W. Cooper, second from left, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce of Liberia, is shown last week discussing with Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan the value of Point IV agricultural assistance in her country. She is pointing out on a globe an area where some of the most important work is being done. On a matched fund basis, the United States and Liberia are spending approximately three million dollars for Point IV work in the West African Republic this year. Mrs. Cooper, who was in Washington vacationing, sails Friday for Monrovia. The other two persons are Mr. and Mrs. Raymond J. Weir at extreme left and right. Mr. Weir served for a year as executive officer of the Point IV program in Liberia. Prior to that assignment, he was an official in the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 40 years.
—USDA Photo by Matthews

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In tracing his rise from obscurity to his present eminent position, the Arkansas Democrat, in an editorial said in part:

Dr. Davis Named Director Of Point IV In Liberia

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA) Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College and an outstanding educator, last Thursday took the oath of office as United States Director of Technical Cooperation (the Point Four program) in Liberia.

The oath was administered to Dr Davis in the office of the Secretary of State by George G. Riddford, a State Department official. in the presence of Under Secretary of State David K. Bruce.

Mrs. Davis and a group of educators, included Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, and presidents of colored land-grant colleges who were in Washington attending their annual conference.

Speaking atfer the ceremony, Mr Bruce noted that a larger number of people witnessed Dr. Davis, swear in than he had ever seen at any similar ceremony. He told Dr. Davis that their presence was "not only a tribute to you but to work that is expected of you and which I know you will perform."

Dr. William J. L. Wallace of the chemistry department at West Virginia State will serve as acting president of that institution until the State Board of Education selects a successor of Dr. Davis. Dr. Wallace is a doctor of philosophy in chemistry from Cornell University.

Dr. Davis will have charge of the Point 4 program in Liberia under the general direction of Ambassador Edward R. Dudley. He will succeed C. Reed Hill, who was transferred from Monrovia to Washington to become chief of the Liberian Branch of the Technical Cooperation Administration.

At present, eighty-four American technicians are in Liberia, assisting in its country-wide development program the State Department said. Several Liberian trainees are studying in the United States under the Point 4 program.

Liberian Ambassador Is Slated To Retire Soon

WASHINGTON— (ANP)— Chas. Dunbar Burgess King, ambassador of Liberia to the United States will soon retire from public life after four years of diplomatic service in America.

The 74-yearold ambassador sailed from New York on the Queen Elizabeth, Saturday. After arriving in France, January 3 ,he will spend one day in that country before flying to Liberia. He expects to arrive in Monrovia on January 5 in ample time for the inauguration of Liberia's president.

He expects to tend his formal resignation to President William V S. Tubman soon after the inauguration. He said he hopes to retire to his "little rubber colony."

After having spent 17 years in retirement from political life, King again entered public service in 1947 when he was invited by President Tubman to establish a Liberian legation in the United States.

Accepting the appointment on a temporary basis, King, a former Liberian president, served as minister from July 26, 1947 until his elevation to ambassadr, May 12, 1949 when President Truman advanced the legation to an embassy.

The Liberian Diplomat is a native of Monrovia, Liberia. He received his education in the British Colony of Serro Leone, West Africa. He entered public service at about 19 years of age when he accepted a position as transcribing clerk in the Liberian department of state. Later he was elevated to chief clerk. After studying law in Monrovia, King was appointed to the post of prosecuting attorney, a position he held eight years.

Under the administration of President Arthur Barkley, King was invited to serve as attorney general. Under the regime of President Daniel E. Howard he was appointed secretary of state.

While serving in this capacity, he headed the Liberian delegation to France to witness the peace treaty signed after World War I. While on this mission, he was elected president of Liberia, serving three terms.

After his retirement from the presidency in 1930, King lived a quiet private life until his appointment to the United States 17 years later.

Since America and Liberia have established a diplomatic relationship, there is evidence that a much better understanding exists between the two countries.

When this friendly relationship was accredited to the Ambassador, he modestly said, "I only tried to acquaint the American people with the Liberians and to interpret the Americans to the Liberians."

He said that his stay in the United States has been most pleasant. The government relations have been most cordial and his personal acquaintances of both races had been most pleasant.

The ambassador made his first visit to the United States in 1919 upon the invitation of President Wilson, whom he had met during peace negotiations in Paris. He again visited this country as president of Liberia in 1921. He said on his return to America 26 years later he found great improvement in the relationship of races in this country.

"The colored people have made remarkable progress," he stated. "They have had a great struggle, but undoubtfully they are forging ahead."

Ambassador King is the father of four children, Charles T. King, administrative assistant ot President Tubman; Mrs. Ellen King Houston, Mrs. Rachel King McCauley of Sierre Leone ,and Cecil King, who is serving in the Trustee ship Division of the United Nations.

The three former are the children the ambassador's first wife who was Miss Janie E. Scott before marriage. Cecil is the son of his second wife, the former Miss Cecelia Adeline Cooper.

The second Mrs. King received her education at Morgan and Howard Universities.

She passed away in December, 1950 and her body was buried temporarily in a Washington cemetery until February, 1951 when the remains were carried to Liberia for a permanent resting place.

Liberian Prexy Opens 'World's Finest Mine'

By CARL MURPHY
President, AFRO-AMERICAN

BOMI HILLS, Liberia (Bycable) — Newly elected president William V. S. Tubman officially opened the iron ore mines here Jan. 12. Bomi Hills are 43 miles from the capital by a newly constructed dirt road and 60 miles by a new narrow-gauge railway which carries ore to Monrovia for shipment overseas.

Two used railroad coaches, recently purchased in the U. S from a southern rail road by the mining company and brought here by steamer, carried the president and 100 officials, Congressmen and Foreign guests to the mines. The trip, beginning in early morning, required two hours.

President Tubman rode part of the way in the oil burning diesel engine.

Dedication of the project followed years of work and expenditure of nearly 10 millions for American steel and Colonel Lansdell K. Christie, president of the company said the 60 miles of railroad, with three new steel and concrete bridges spanning the St. Paul KPO and Mahair Rivers, cost 2- millions.

Five diesel-powered 200 thousand kilowatt light and power units cost 200,000 dollars each. Other high cost items were a special sawmill to cut railroad ties a crusher and screen house and a conveyer belt system.

Hardwood Crossties

Ties are made of black gum cherry redwood, called iron wood because it does not float in water, and walnut, all of which would be regarded as expensive hardwoods in the U.S. more precious than mahogany.

If the road had been built through another section of Liberia, the ties would have been built of Mahogany. Public buildings here are panelled with that valuable wood, one inch thick.

Enroute to the mines, the train stopped at Kop River bridge to unveil a bronze tablet, naming it for Mrs. Tubman.

Bomi Hill Ore was discovered by the New House Commission sent out from the U.S. before 1944 A concession was granted to the American Company to build the roads and operate mines after stiff opposition in the Liberian legislature.

President Tubman, who favored the project from the beginning, reminded the opposition of their campaign and asked them to note the actual contribution the mines are now making to the nation's development.

Bomi Hills are actually an exposed strata of rock yielding 68 per cent iron from a one thousand foot high cone. The ore has tumbled down the slopes for an estimated half million years.

For some time to come principals operations will consist of dynamiting and carrying surface iron ore to the crushing machine, washing, screening and shipping. President Tubman, congratulating Christie and the company officials, told a crowd of 2,000 they were looking at iron ore at the world's highest grade.

New Labrador iron mines, just opened in Canada and called America's last big deposit, assay 50 per cent iron compared with Liberia's 68 per cent.

Only Beginning Tubman

Some twenty five million tons of ore are said to be visible here, with millions underground here and in other sections of the country. Discovery and mining of iron, added to the development of pineapple, rubber, cocoa, palmoil, and sugar cane, makes Liberia fabulously rich.

In his address, President Tubman said this is only the beginning. Bomi's first shipment of iron ore went to Republic Steel Co via Baltimore harbor and the B. and O. Railroad last June. Shipments are scheduled for England and Holland.

Mine President Christie said Bomi would furnish one per cent of America's iron for many years to come. He said Tubman had favored the project from the start and applied only one acid test: is it good for Liberia.

He reminded the audience that this spot, years ago, was a wilderness and the two-hour trip they had just made by train could then be made only by foot and required three days.

Tubman's administration is a turning point in Liberia's history, he said, and added that Liberia may expect a development which its founders would never have dreamed.

Honored By Harvardite

Mr. Tubman was made honorary sponsor of the Harvard School of Public Health at Bomi after the exercises by Harvard Alumni, led by Dean James S. Simmons. The informal gathering included:

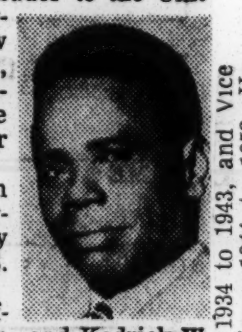
Dr. Carl Murphy, '13; Dr. Thomas Mackie, 18, President of the American foundation for Tropical Medicine which opened a laboratory here Saturday; Ernest Gamachie, '27; Dr. Hildreth Poindexter, '29; U. S. Public Health adviser to Liberia; Dr. Joseph Togba, '49; Liberian Director of Public Health, and Messrs. Christi and Tubman.

Foreign delegations guests of Ambassador King at buffet supper Saturday night heard Kings Swan Song. New Ambassador to U.S. may be former vice-president Simpson.

President Tubman praised the US. Military Mission here. He said: "Our first 100 years were years of struggle to survive. Our next hundred should be years of progress. If we fail, we can have no excuses." The U.S. Mission left January 14.

Liberia Sends New Diplomat

NEW YORK — His Excellency Clarence Lorenzo Simpson, Liberia's new Ambassador to the United States, arrived in New York, Sunday, aboard the "Sulima" of the Elder Dempster Line.



Meeting him from the Liberian Embassy were Richard S. S. Bright, Charge d' Affaires ad interim, and Kedrick W. Brown, Financial Attache. He was also met by Liberian Consul General F. A. Price and Consul Roland Cooper. Also arriving on the "Sulima" was George Padmore, Assistant Secretary of State of Liberia.

The Ambassador left New York for Washington by train on Monday and was greeted at Union Station by officials of the United States Department of State.

America Called Friend

The United States is the only country with which the Republic of Liberia now exchanges Ambassadors. President William V. S. Tubman, in his inaugural address, referred to this country as the trusted, tried friend and mother country. The elevation of the former Liberian Legation in Washington to an Embassy occurred in May, 1949. Ambassador Simpson succeedsof Charles D. B. King who retired inheaded the Liberian delegation to December. Edward R. Dudley,the prominent New York lawyer, isAmerican Ambassador to Liberia.

Mr. Simpson was Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1931 to 1934, Secretary of State from 1934 to 1943, and Vice President from 1944 to 1952. He served as delegate to the League of Nations in 1934 and in 1945 to the United Nations Conference on International Organization held in San Francisco.

USS Monrovia Assigned To Make Trip To Liberia

LITTLE CREEK, Norfolk, Va. — The attack transport USS Monrovia (APA-31) was assigned this week by the Navy Department to make a courtesy visit to Monrovia, Liberia — both namesakes of the late President James Monroe.

The ship, attached to the Amphibious Force, U. S. Atlantic Fleet, will visit the African republic's capital in connection with scheduled inaugural ceremonies January 10-14 of the Honorable William V. S. Tubman, president-elect. However, the trip is part of the routine employment of Amphibious Force ships of the Atlantic Fleet.

The Monrovia, with an enviable combat record made during World War II, was named for "Monrovia", the family estate and birthplace of President Monroe in Westmoreland County, Va. The African capital city derives its name from the late chief executive.

Embarked in the transport will be Rear Admiral Howard E. Orem, USN, Commander Amphibious Group Four, Atlantic Fleet, who will take part in the inaugural ceremony.

Liberia, located on the western coast of Africa is an independent Negro republic with an estimated population of 1,600,000 (1946 figures). It was founded in 1822 with a settlement being made at Monrovia by Negro freed-men from the United States with the assistance of American colonization societies.

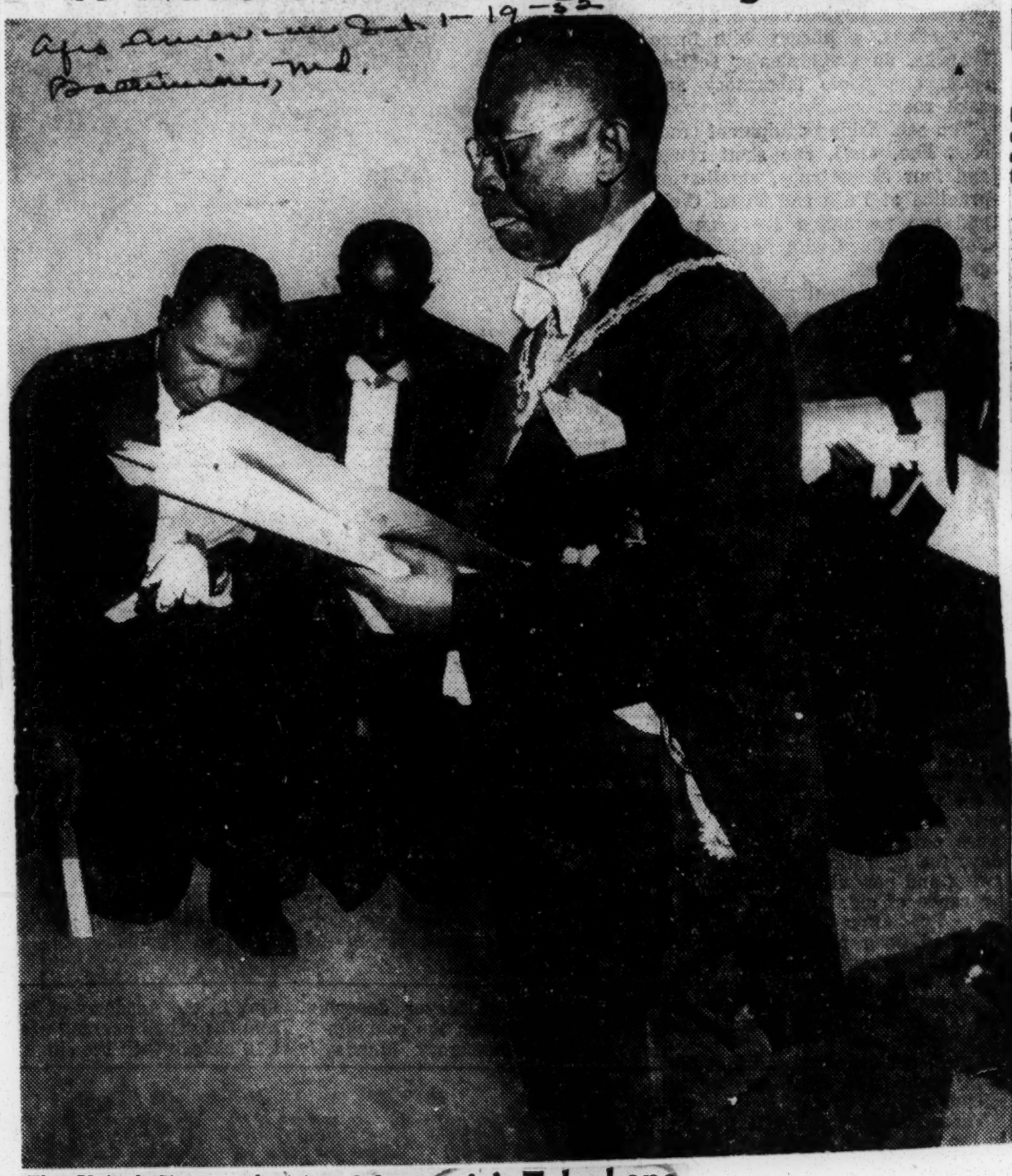
During World War II the transport Monrovia participated in amphibious operations against the enemy in both the Atlantic and Pacific theaters. She was the flagship for Vice Admiral H. K. Hewitt during the landings at Sicily. Amphibious assaults in the Pacific included landings at Tarawa, Saipan, Guam, Leyte, Lingayen Gulf and Okinawa.

Decommissioned in January of 1947, the Monrovia was assigned to the Atlantic Reserve Fleet until reactivation in November, 1950. — Capable of carrying 1,200 fully equipped assault troops, the 491-foot vessel has a 14,247-ton displacement.

During the coming trip, the Monrovia will carry a token force of 2nd Division Marines from Camp Lejeune, N. C. Current plans include a possible parade during the presidential inauguration ceremonies, and a small amphibious assault by the troops.

Following the courtesy visit to Monrovia, the ship is also scheduled to stop at Dakar, French West Africa for a three-day informal call. The commanding officer of the transport is Captain William H. Johnson, USN.

17 Nations Witnessed His Inauguration



The United States and sixteen other nations had representatives present to the inauguration of Liberia's President William V. S. Tubman during impressive ceremonies held Monday in Monrovia. Here, President Tubman is shown in foreground as he kneels with other dignitaries and prays for the future of the African republic. Temperatures in Monrovia are in the 80's and a bright sun shone for the inaugural events.

Monrovia's Telephone Service Nearly Ready

MONROVIA, Liberia — (ANP) —The Department of Posts and Telegraphs of the Government of Liberia announces that the installation of the telephone service for Monrovia is nearing completion.

Liberian Delegate Participates In King George's Funeral

LONDON — (ANP) — Secretary of State Gabriel L. Dennis of Liberia, flew to London Friday to represent his country at the funeral of King George VI.

Taking the train to Windsor with the other distinguished representatives from nations all over the world, Secretary Dennis marched in the procession to St. George's chapel where the king was interred, immediately after the royal family, the heads of state and foreign royalty and the high commissioners from the Commonwealth areas of Great Britain

In the next row but the same group, heads of foreign delegations specially appointed, marched Secretary of State Dean Acheson of the United States.

Secretary Dennis and the Crown Prince of Ethiopia were the only visitors of African extraction at Windsor.

In the initial three hour slow march through London, however, there were four small detachments of African soldiers. These were from the King's African Rifles, the Royal West African Frontier Force, the Northern Rhodesia Regiment and the contingent from Southern Rhodesia who were flown to London for the funeral.

Mr. Dennis with other visitors to the funeral met Queen Elizabeth on Feb. 14. From London, where he stopped at the Claridge hotel, he went to Scotland and Paris.

He will leave Paris February 29 for Dakar where after two days with inspection of Senegal with the high commissioner in the latter's private plane, he will fly to Monrovia.

18a 1952 Liberia

American Dignitaries and U. S. Navy Help Inaugurate Liberia's President

Courier Dat. 2-9-52 P. 3 Pittsburgh, Pa

At Tubman Inaugural—President W. V. S. Tubman, re-elected in Liberia, in left photo, cuts cake at a reception given him aboard the USS Monrovia, an attack transport. Left to right, front row: Speaker of Liberian House Richard Henries, Rear Admiral Howard E. Orem, USN Mr. Tubman, Liberia's Vice President, William R. Tolbert Jr.; U. S. Ambassador to Liberia Edward R. Dudley, and Carl Murphy, Baltimore publisher. Back row: Gabriel L. Dennis, Liberian Secretary of State; Claude R Barnett, ANP director, Chicago, and Dr. R. O. Lanier, Houston, Tex. Bottom center: Mr. Murphy, left; John S. George, center, U. S. Attache in Monrovia, and Rear Ad-

In Monrovia, Liberia

18a

U. S. Navy Takes Part in Inaugural

Attack Transport, Namesake of Capital In 21-Gun Salute to President Tubman

Courier — P. 3 Pittsburgh, Pa

LITTLE CREEK, NORFOLK, Va.—One of the highlights of the recent inaugural ceremonies of President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia, Africa, was the courtesy visit of the attack transport USS Monrovia (APA-31) to Monrovia, the capital city.

P 3

Both the vessel and the Liberian capital are namesakes of the fifth President of the United States, James Monroe.

18a

The flagship of Rear Admiral H. E. Orem, USN, commander of Amphibious Group Four, the transport fired a twenty-one-gun salute in honor of President Tubman. Later Admiral Orem was received by President Tubman and other high Liberian Government officials.

The Monrovia is attached to the Atlantic Fleet Amphibious Force of Vice Admiral Frank G. Fahrion, USN.

Dat. 2-9-52

INVITED GUESTS of President Tubman at a dinner were Admiral Orem, Capt. William H. Johnson, USN, commanding officer of the Monrovia, and other senior Naval and Marine officers. A dinner party also was held by Liberia's Secretary of War for other visiting officers.

During the Monrovia's visit, a U. S. Marine contingent staged a parade which was reviewed by President Tubman and Admiral Orem.

Mrs. E. R. Dudley, wife of the American Ambassador to Liberia, held a tea for seventy-five ladies in the wardroom of the Monrovia on Jan. 12.

The following day, a reception was held for the President, his cabinet and official dignitaries on board the Naval vessel.

In addition to various sightseeing trips planned for the ship's

crew members, the Monrovia held daily open house for the citizens of Liberia during its stay at Monrovia.

Four Persons To Serve In Africa

CHICAGO— (ANP) — Four persons last week received appointments to serve in Africa, it was announced.

One of them was Clarence E. Calbert, 38, a research assistant in bio-chemistry at the University of Southern California. He went to Liberia as a sanitarian with the U. S. Public Health Service at Monrovia. He and his wife Elnora, who made the trip with him, will be overseas for two years.

The other persons will serve in Africa under the Point 4 Program.

Approve Liberian Ambassador To United States

MONROVIA, Liberia — (ANP) —The United States approved last week the appointment of former Liberian vice president, Clarence L. Simpson, as ambassador to the United States. Simpson's appointment was confirmed by Liberian President William V. S. Tubman.

The 55-year-old Simpson, replaces Charles D. B. King, 78, who retired several weeks ago.

miral Orem chat together. Right: Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, 94-year-old U. S. educator, exhibits Liberian handicraft to Naval servicemen from the USS Monrovia. With her are Seaman Vernon Hillsman, Atlanta, Ga.; Corp. Odell Bright, USMC, Jacksonville, Fla., and Seaman Leland Adams of Detroit.—U. S. Navy Photos.

Liberian Delegate Participates In King George's Funeral

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Mr. Dennis, with other visitors to the funeral met Queen Elizabeth on Feb. 14. From London, where he stopped at the Claridge hotel, he went to Scotland and Paris.

U. S. teaching Liberian farmers to diversify

WASHINGTON — Working to help the Liberians overcome the disastrous effects of one-crop farming is the job which Point IV must continue to push, says agriculturist Frank E. Pinder, who has been working in Liberia since 1944.

Writing in the January issue of Extension Service Review, a U. S. Department of Agriculutre publication, Pinder points to the success he has had in promoting diversification in Liberia.

While rubber is the principal crop, Pinder has succeeded in getting Liberian farmers to cultivate 22,500 acres of cocoa, 8,500 acres of Improved Nigerian oil palms, 3,000 acres of coffee, and a larger acreage of bananas. Some of the bananas were shipped to the U. S. in 1950 and sold in New Orleans; Dallas, and Shreveport.

In addition, Pinder has encouraged the raising of better livestock and poultry. Brahma cattle, Hampshire and Duroc hogs, and Hampshire Red, Barred Plymouth Rock, and White Leghorn chickens have been imported from the United States.

But Pinder offers a word of advice to prospective Point IV specialists who may serve underdeveloped countries;

"There is only one workable approach that I know of in gaining the confidence and cooperation of any people, and that is to recognize them as good neighbors and not patronize them as poor relations.

"Only those who can see good neighbors in native populations with definite, proud cultures of their own should undertake to work among them."

Liberia

Davis Joins Point Four In Liberia

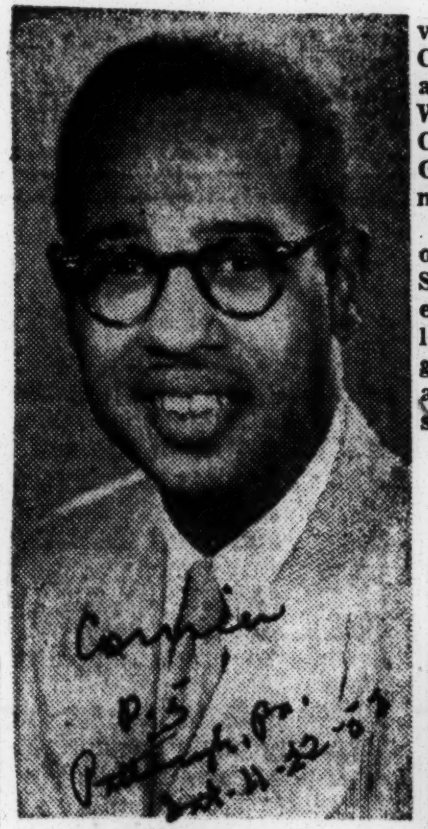
WASHINGTON — Griffith Jerome Davis, free-lance magazine photographer who has been covering Africa, Europe and American assignments since 1949, has departed for Liberia to serve as program information and reports officer for the Point 4 mission of the Technical Cooperation Administration, Department of State.

His wife is accompanying him. He is scheduled to serve with Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College, whose appointment recently was announced as U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Liberia.

* * *

A NATIVE OF Atlanta, Ga., he has an A. B. degree from Morehouse College and an M. A. degree from Columbia University.

Principal Point 4 concerns in Liberia are agriculture, health and sanitation, education, natural resources, transportation and communication.



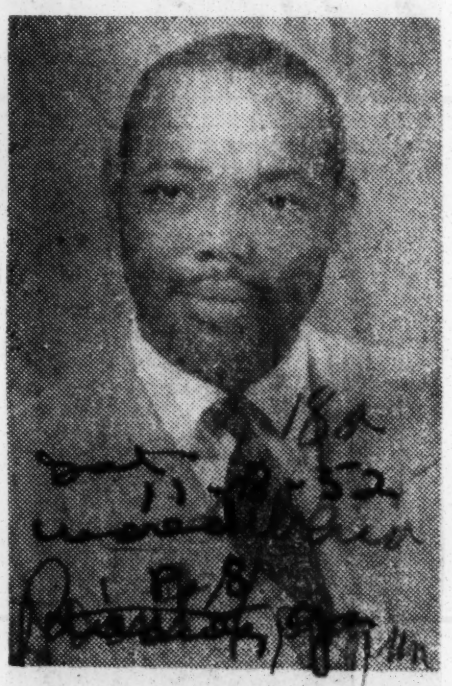
GRIFFITH DAVIS
. . . off to Liberia

Dr. E. W. Brice Gets Point IV Post

Dr. Edward Warner Brice, public Affairs Officer and Attache of the American Embassy, Monrovia, Liberia, has been transferred by the Department of State to the Unitde States Office of Education as Educational Advisor to the Point IV Program in Liberia. He will undertake a survey of education on the West Coast of Africa and will visit all of the countries on the West Coast, including the Gold Coast, Nigeria, and Belgium Congo, within the next few months.

He is the former Director of the Extension Division of South Carolina State College, ex-president of Clinton College, Rock Hill, S. C., and a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and the University of Pennsylvania.

Morehouse Man Named To Staff Of TCA Point 4



Robert W. Kitchen, Jr., professor of business administration at West Virginia State College, Charleston, has arrived in Monrovia, Liberia to join a Point 4 mission of the Technical Cooperation Administration, Department of State.

His wife is accompanying him.

Professor Kitchen, who is on leave from the college, has an A. B. degree from Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, and an M. S. degree from Columbia University, New York City, where also he has done graduate work for a Ph. D. degree.

He has served an assistant to the business manager of Hampton Institute, Virginia and in private industry as an accountant and management specialist. In Liberia he will be an administrative officer.

POINT 4
Technical Cooperation Administration
Department of State

Principal Point 4 concerns activities of agriculture, health, and sanitation, education transportation and communication and natural resources.

18a 1952

Liberian Example

We hear much nowadays of "Point Four" aid to the development of backward countries, in the form of assistance from the U.S. Government. There is also a great field for private capital in helping boost economic development, living and health standards in benighted lands.

An example of what can be achieved along that line is furnished by the job done by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. in Liberia. When Firestone embarked on its Liberian venture in 1926, the country was one of the most undeveloped on earth. It was on the verge of bankruptcy, its annual exports amounting to only $1,750,000. Tropical diseases took high toll; there was not a single payroll in the entire country, practically no roads and only three automobiles.

It is a very different story today. Last year exports amounted to more than $50,000,000. There are 30,000 Liberians on Firestone's payroll alone. The country boasts more than 1,500 motor vehicles and hundreds of miles of good roads. Aside from current obligations, Liberia began the year 1952 entirely free of debt.

Firestone has planted 90,000 acres in rubber trees and last year produced nearly 73,000,000 pounds of rubber.

Firestone has also provided money to establish a research institute in Liberia to study diseases and if possible find preventives and cures. It has built schools, not only for the children of its employes but for the training of Liberians in automotive repair, wood working, carpentry, electrical work and mechanics. It has encouraged native farmers to go into the planting of rubber, with the result that today there are more than 600 independent Liberian rubber planters who last year produced some 4,500,000 pounds of rubber. Their output is expected to increase many fold within the next decade. This benevolent and progressive program speaks for itself.

One factor essential to the success of such an undertaking is the cooperation of the local government and people. This has been enjoyed in Liberia.

But in many backward parts of the world, foreign investment is discouraged by the belligerent nationalism rampant today. The confiscation of huge British oil holdings in Iran, for example, is hardly an incentive to the helping hand. In the case of something as essential as oil, foreign capital is still willing to go into under-developed areas, where it might not be for some less vital and spectacular development.

In many areas, there is desperate need for "the natives" not only to welcome the capital from abroad, but to pitch in and go to work. In some such countries, there is a wealthy and backward upper crust that not only does not cooperate, but incites the populace against the foreigner, who serves as a whipping boy to divert attention from the sorry record of the rulers.

Liberia Sends Largest Log Shipment To U. S.

MONROVIA, Liberia — The largest shipment of logs ever to leave the coast of this nation is on its way to the United States. The 103 logs of heaviest timber in the world are capable of producing 80,000 board feet of valuable lumber.

Five different species of wood are contained in the shipment.

Tubman Lists Improvements For Liberia

Postponed Building New Capitol and Law Courts; Will Reduce Number of Operating Bureaus; Greater Efficiency Is Aim

MONROVIA, Liberia—President William V. S. Tubman reported on the state of the Republic of Liberia last week and gave assurance that the outstanding development program for which his administration has received world-wide recognition will be continued in full.

President Tubman stated that Liberia, in the next few years, would enjoy greater governmental efficiency, a decrease in the number of operating bureaus, a tightening of enforcing the revenue-producing laws, adjusted taxation, excess profits tax and import duties.

Special safeguards, he said, will be given new enterprises.

The Chief Executive said he would concentrate on achieving better communications, higher health and sanitation standards, and an improved education system. He also urged increased policing of immigration laws and recommended that the release of a contagious person from isolation become an act of felony.

President Tubman, in his address, stressed the fact that he had postponed the building of the new capitol and law courts in order to divert resources at his disposal to achieving better living conditions for Liberia's populace.

A women's auxiliary to the armed forces of Liberia also got the President's nod of approval, and he announced a program to send deserving students to study in other countries and thus benefit from the broadening influence of coming in contact with other cultures and standards of living.

President Tubman made special mention of the fine cooperation received from TCA and the various specialized agencies of the UN, and also commented briefly on Liberia's continued good relations with foreign governments.

PRESIDENT TUBMAN
. . . reports on state

In conclusion, he announced that Dr. Nkruma, Prime Minister of the Gold Coast, would visit Monrovia in January.

V. S. Tubman Makes Report To Liberians

Warns Of Drop In Revenue As Markets Shrink

LIBERIA — In reporting on the State of Liberia, President Wm. V. S. Tubman gave assurance that the outstanding development program for which his administration has received world-wide recognition will be continued in full.

The President recognized the possibility of a further drop in revenue due to the decline of the price of rubber from 67c to 19c per pound on international markets, but promised that the enviable record of meeting all obligations promptly will be maintained as well as the unique status of complete solvency.

This is to be accomplished by greater governmental efficency, a decrease in the number of operating bureaus, a tightening of enforcing the revenue producing laws, adjusted taxation, excess profits tax and import duties. Special safeguards will continue to be given new enterprise however, which is already very much on the increase in Liberia.

The Chief Executive will postpone building the new capitol and law courts and instead will concentrate the resources at his disposal on achieving better communications, higher health and sanitation standards, and an improved education system.

He stated his governing policy for this rich land in Daniel Webster's words: "Smite the rock of natural resources so that abundant streams of revenue may gush forth." With new Dutch, Spanish and German concessions now being granted, this statement is already being translated into action.

His program to send deserving students to study in other countries and thus benefit from the broadening influence of coming in contact with other cultures and standards of living drew enthusiastic applause from on overflow audience of officials, diplomats and citizenry.

Special mention was made of the fine cooperation received from TCA, and the various specialized agencies of the UN.

Proposing better control of immigration and increased policing, he stressed that Liberia has also become more health-conscious. Crediting the accomplishments of the Bureau of Health and its importance to the development of the country, he proposed to raise its status to that of a service with a Director General at its head.

He further recommended that the release of a contagious person from isolation become an act of felony.

The suggestion of a women's auxiliary to the Armed Forces also got the President's nod of approval.

Commenting on the continued good relations with foreign governments, the President noted briefly the change of administration in the United States and expressed his and his people's continued good will toward what he has in the past

DR. DAVIS

Leaves For New Post In Liberia

NEW YORK — (ANP)-Dr John W. Davis, the new director for the Technical Cooperation Administration (Point 4) in Liberia, left for Liberia Monday to assume his new post. It will be Dr. Davis' first trip to Liberia although three weeks ago he flew to Paris to attend a meeting of Point 4 directors from various countries.

Dr. Davis, who for a number of years has been president of West Virginia State college, accepted this new reponsibility as he had reached retirement status at West Virginia State.

ACK TO LIBERIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Leon M. Jordan of Kansas City who sailed Tuesday morning, Dec. 11, from New York for Monrovia, Liberia, where Jordan will resume his duties as chief of the constabulary forces in the African republic. The Jordans have spent four years in Liberia during which time Jordan has reorganized and trained the Liberian forces in modern police methods. Jordan was on leave of absence from the Kansas City police force. When he returned to the local force in September, he was promoted to field sergeant and later to lieutnant as an inducement to stay in the Kansas City police force. Jordan had decided to stay at home but changed his mind when he was assigned to a segregated police unit. He resigned and returned to Africa. The Jordans sailed aboard the U.S.S. African Pilgrim which is scheduled to land in Monrovia on December 24.

Liberia Is Center Of Attention

MONROVIA, Liberia (ANP)— World attention will be centered upon Liberia next month as this little African republic on Jan. 7 inaugurates its re-elected President, William V. S. Tubman, and the Vice-President, William R. Tobert, Jr.

Because of its strategic location and the part it played as an American bastion during the last World War, Liberia occupies an increasingly important place in global thinking.

This new interest in Liberia has given rise to inquiries about her origin and history. Few people have realized what a major part the United States played in the birth of Liberia.

The United States not only arranged for the shipment of groups of her ex-slaves to Africa, but purchased some of the land upon which they settled, paid the costs of the voyage and sent a U. S. warship along to see that they arrived safely.

Unfortunately, after her former bondsmen were settled and formed a colony of their own, America practically abandoned them. She served as sort of "next best friend" for decades but from a practical viewpoint, not until the realization of Liberia's value during World War II did the United States really accept a role of responsibility.

Then the U. S. built a great $20,000,000 harbor in Monrovia, the cost of which Liberia is rapidly paying back. The harbor reverts to the U. S. in case of war.

About the same time, she established a U. S. Economic and Health Mission which has done splendid work to make Liberia one of the principal areas of initial Point-Four efforts.

Much of this new activity grew out of the background of visits by the late Franklin D. Roosevelt and his Secretary of State Edward H. Stettinius. Both of these men became interested in Liberia and recognized in her a potential of great service if properly developed.

A century ago the area which is now Liberia had been sparsely populated for time immemorial by primitive African Tribes. The new settlers from America were superimposed upon the original inhabitants.

The first American colonists reached Liberia in 1822. Land was purchased from a chief named King Peter by Lt. R. F. Stockton of the U. S. Navy and the settlement started. Stockton paid in guns, cloth tobacco, gunpowder, calico, looking glasses, a barrel of rum and knives and forks.

Soil Survey Of Liberia Is Published By U. S.

WASHINGTON, D .C.— A report of the first survey of the soil resources of Liberia, has been published by the U. S. Department of State and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The publication, entitled "Reconnaissance Soil Survey of Liberia," was written by Dr. William E. Reed director of agriculture at A. and I. College, Greensboro, N. C. It represents a scientific inventory of the country's soil resources. Classification of soils, mapping and a study of the factors that determine the uses for which the soil is best suited are included in the 107-page.

Dr. Reed made the study for the State Department as a special assignment. He traveled thousands of miles in Liberia by plane, by jeep and on foot, collecting and analyzing samples of soil.

USDA scientists say the study supplies information that is especially useful for research programs on crops, soils, fertilizers and land-use-planning in the Republic.

Liberian Ambassador King To Quit Post

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Charles D. B. King, Ambassador of Liberia to the United States, will soon retire from public life after four years of diplomatic service in America.

The 74 - year - old ambassador sailed from New York on the Queen Elizabeth Saturday. After arriving in France, Jan. 3, he spent one day in that country before flying to Liberia. He arrived in Monrovia Jan. 5 in ample time for the inauguration of Liberia's President.

He expects to tender his formal resignation to President William V. S. Tubman soon after the inauguration. He said he hopes to retire to his "little rubber colnony."

Former Chief Executive

After having spent 17 years in retirement from political life, King again entered public service in 1947 when he was invited by President Tubman to establish a Liberian legation in the United States.

Accepting the appointment on a temporary basis, King, a former Liberian president, served as minister from July 26, 1947, until his elevation to ambassador, May 12, 1949, when President Truman advanced the legation to an embassy.

The Liberian Diplomat is a native of Monrovia, Liberia. He received his education in the British Colony of Sierre Leone, West Africa.

He entered public service at about 19 years of age when he accepted a position as transcribing clerk in the Liberian Department of State. Later he was elevated to chief clerk.

After studying law in Monrovia, King was appointed prosecuting attorney, a position he held eight years.

At Peace Treaty Signing

Under the administration of President Arthur Barkley, King was invited to serve as attorney general. Under the regime of President Daniel E. Howard, he was appointed secretary of state.

While serving in this capacity, he headed the Liberian delegation to France to witness the peace

Ambassador King

treaty signed after World War I. While on this mission, he was elected President of Liberia, serving three terms.

After his retirement from the presidency in 1930, King lived a quiet private life until his appointment to the United States 17 years later.

Since America and Liberia have established a diplomatic relationship, there is evidence that a much better understanding exists between the two countries.

Stay In U.S. "Pleasant"

When this friendly relationship was credited to the ambassador, he said modestly, "I only tried to acquaint the American people with the Liberians and to interpret the Americans to the Liberians."

He said that his stay in the United States has been most pleasant. The government relation have been most cordial and his personal acquaintances of both races had been most pleasant.

The ambassador made his first visit to the United States in 1919 upon the invitation of President Wilson, whom he had met during peace negotiations in Pairs. He again visited this country as president of Liberia in 1921.

He said on his return to America, 26 years later, that he found great improvement in the relationship of races in this country.

We're "Forging Ahead"

"The colored people have made remarkable progress," he stated. "They have had a great struggle, but undoubtfully they are forging ahead."

Ambassador King is the father of four children, Charles T. King, administrative assistant to President Tubman, Mrs. Ellen King Houston, Mrs. Rachel King McCauley of Sierre Leone and Cecil King, who is serving in the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations.

The three former are the children of the ambassador's first wife who was Miss Janie E. Scott before marriage. Cecil is the son of his second wife, the former Miss Cocolia Adeline Cooper.

Educated at Morgan State College and Howard University, she died in December, 1950, and her body was buried temporarily in a Washington cemetery until February, 1951, when it was carried to Liberia for a permanent resting place.

History Of USS Monrovia

On the 26th of March 1942 a long beam of steel was laid down in the Bethlehem Sparrows Point Shipyard in Maryland. This was to be the keel, the backbone of the Steam Ship, Deltargentino, and part of the maritimel fleet of the Delta Lines, Incorporated. But at that time the United States was fighting a vicious battle on the high seas with the Axis power. And so it was that the gentlemen on Capitol Hill authorized the buying of that hull for conversion to an attack transport.

Shortly thereafter, on 19 September 1942, from a small platform near the peak of the prow, Mrs. John M. Carmody shattered a bottle of champaigne against the prow and said "I christen thee the United States' Ship MONROVIA," which was for "Monrovia," the family estate and birthplace of President James Monroe in Westmoreland County, Virginia.

Following the launching came weeks of hammering, weldin, riveting, chipping and painting and finally the process of conversion and fitting out was completed and on 1 December 1942 the MONROVIA was commissioned. Plankowners remember the day when the entire crew, rigged out in its best dress blues, teeth chattering fro the cold, gathered on the fantail and Rear Admiral Felix X. Cygax broke his flag aboard the MONROVIA and accepted in commission the attack transport for the United States Navy. Captain C. D. Leffler, USN, published his orders and took command. The customary words were spoken and at last the deed was done and the commissioing pennant flowed red, white and blue from the mainmast.

Six hoar-frosted months flew by while the MONROVIA conducted both shakedown and amphibious training exercises in the frigid waters of tht Chesapeake Bay. On the 29th of January 1943 Captain Leffler has been relieved and Commander T. B. Brittian was now her skipper. April saw both a change in climatic conditions and a change in duty for MONROVIA as the flagship of Vice Admiral Henry Kent Hewitt also undergoing further conversion.

On 10 May 1943 both Army troops aid sailing orders for North Africa came aboard and MONROVIA got underway, destination— Oran. While tied up at Oran, further conversion was deemed necessary by Admiral Hewitt and so this was accomplished at Mers el Kebir.

Upon completion of this final conversion, rumors ran hot and cold by turns, that more Army personnel were coming aboard and the crew of the MONROVIA was not prepared for the Khaki-clad Army nurses who came up the gangway. With a special guard detail assigned the nurses the ship sailed for Algiers.

On the Fourth of July festivities were the order of the day at Algiers and the British Navy joined in the celebrations. Two days later, MONROVIA was underway for Sicily to take part in Operation HUSKY with Vice Admiral Hewitt, Commander Western Task Force, embarked. On 10 July she arrived off the target in a declining storm which rendered many of the support boats useless and unseaworthy. The next morning, MONROVIA was attacked by that terror of the skies, a Stuka dive bomber, which made an ineffectual raid and then turned tail and fled.

Later, the ship's log records Admiral Lord Louis Montbatten having come aboard to confer with Admiral Hewitt and General Patton. After having had minor damages repaired, MONROVIA sailed for the United States with Italian prisoners of-war embarked. The Portsmouth Navy Yard provided a short availability upon arrival 4 August. There MONROVIA learned of her assignment to Pacific waters and so, loaded with Marines, she piled the coastline of the Eastern seaboard, turned west and transited the Panama Canal and slipped into the bay at San Diego, only to proceed on to San Francisco. Nor was this stop a long one, for immediately after arriving she again upped-anchor and swung her nose Pearl Harborward.

However, no sooner than Pearl Harbor had been reached and refueling had been accomplished, MONROVIA joined the USS HARRY LEE in a two disposition for Wellington, New Zealand, where she arrived on 9 October.

Here Captain Brittain was relieved of the ship's command and was directed to take command of Transportation Division 6. After spending 22 days in the Wellington area, the ship was loaded with elements of the Second Marine Division and sailed for Efate, New Hebrides. There a junction with other units of the fleet was made in preparation for the assault landing at Tarawa Atoll, Gilbert Islands.

While underway from Efate to Tarawa, Captain J. D. Kelsey, USN came aboard via breeches buoy from a destroyer to assume command. In the interim between commanding officers, the ship's executive officer had temporary command.

The landing on Tarawa 20 November has been widely written and exploited, but no one realized its true grimness and hectic circumstances more vividly than the crew and officers of the MONROVIA who took aboard the wounded and casualties who saw the withering fire and opposition that came from the enemy lines on the beach who experieced the difficulty in; getting over the side the ship's boats in the face of pain fully accurate fire—for they played a leading role in that tragedy

Republic Installs Reelected Tubman As Nation's President

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

MONROVIA, Liberia—(ANP)—In very impressive ceremonies which began at 4 a. m. with the firing of a gun from Fort Norris and ended past midnight with the Inaugural Ball, the Republic of Liberia, Jan. 7 installed the reelected William V. S. Tubman as the nation's president and William R. Tolbert Jr. as vice president.

The orderly elections and governmental activity and planning leading to this ceremony was in contrast to the early days of Liberia more than a century ago when it was struggling to establish itself as a free nation.

In those early days, the Negroes from the United States who settled the country were in constant warfare with the natives. The nation's leaders experimented with several forms of government before arriving at a construction similar to the famed American document.

Today, the African natives and the Americo-Liberians work harmoniously and peacefully together for the progress of their country.

When Joseph J. Roberts was installed in 1948 as Liberia's first president, the ceremony was hardly noticed by the rest of the world.

President Tubman, now beginning his second term, is the nation's 19th executive leader.

Attending his inauguration were diplomats representing governments are here from every corner of the globe. Included were four persons, three of them Negro, from the United States representing President Harry S. Truman.

This delegation is headed by Edward R. Dudley, American ambassador to Liberia. It included Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, considered the United States' top Negro woman leader; Carl Murphy, publisher of the Afro-American newspapers with offices in Baltimore, Mr., and Maj. Gen. James S. Stowell of the Air Forces.

LIBERIA'S CONSTITUTION

Liberia operates on a constitution of 1847, first published officially in March 1948. It opens with a Declaration of Rights which incorporates the basic principles of America's famed Bill of Rights as well as other basic rights of the American constitution and those announced in the American Declaration of Independence.

The Liberian legislature consists of senators, two from each country, elected for six year terms, and a house of representatives, elected according to population for four year terms. These bodies have similar duties to those in America.

The constitution also provides for a president and a Supreme court. President Tubman in 1944 was elected for an eight-year term.

One special provision of the constitution declares that only persons of Negro heritage may become citizens of Liberia.

Otherwise Liberian laws, both judicially and constitutionally follows American law in practice.

LIBERIAN PRESIDENTS

American Negroes first emigrated to Liberia in 1820 under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, formed specifically for aiding in the resettlement of free American Negroes in Africa.

In those early days, the nation, considered a colony, formed several kinds of government before finally accepting the constitution of 1847 which officially established Liberia as a republic.

In 1822, Frederick James became the first Negro governor of Liberia in its pre-republic days. Progress in Liberia is said to have rapidly advanced under his administration. Born in 1791, he was said to have had a good education. He died Feb. 11, 1835. Gov. James is considered one of the "fathers" of Liberia.

Starts 2d Liberia Term

President Tubman Inauguration Marks Nation's 130th Year

MONROVIA, Liberia, Jan. 8 (AP). —President William V. S. Tubman was inaugurated for a second term yesterday, marking the 130th anniversary of this nation founded as a haven for freed American slaves.

In his inaugural address Mr. Tubman promised full co-operation with the United Nations and announced Liberia's adherence to the U. N.s universal declaration of human rights. Mr. Tubman was first elected for an eight-year term in 1943. He was elected to an additional four-year term in May, 1951.

4 Liberians At King's Funeral

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Four representatives of the Liberian government were among the dignitaries from many nations attending the funeral of His Majesty, King George VI of England, last week.

They were, His Excellency, Gabriel Dennis, secretary of State, Hon. Henry F. Cooper, minister to London, Baron R. A. de Lynden, and General of the Army, G. Charles Cooper.

These Are The Big Men Of The Liberian Republic

The "big men" of the Republic of Liberia are pictured here, left to right: Edward Simpson, former vice president and rumored as the new ambassador to the United States; C. B. D. King, former president and present ambassador to the United States; Admiral Howard Orem, commander, Amphibious Group Force, Atlantic Fleet, who arrived on the visiting USS Monrovia; President William V. S. Tubman, Liberia's strong man; Edward Dudley, U.S. ambassador to Liberia; William Tolbert, vice president of Liberia, and Gabriel Dennis, secretary of the Liberian treasury.

Liberian Ambassador Appointed

LIBERIA — With the beginning of his new administration, President Wm. V. S. Tubman recently announced the appointment of a new Ambassador from Liberia to the United States. Clarence L. Simpson who has been named to this post has a long and distinguished career in Government service. Speaker of the House of Representatives (1932 - 33), he became Secretary of State in the Administration of Pres. Edwin Barclay. He was Vice President during Pres. Tubman's first term of office.

Charles D. B. King, the retiring Ambassador, has returned to a well-deserved rest in Liberia after a life-time of devoted service to his country, now assuming the role of elder statesman. He also plans to look after his family and rubber plantation. Highlights of his career:

Richard S. S. Bright, Counselor at the Liberian Embassy during Ambassador King's term of office and at present Charged' Affaires, has been appointed permanent Delegate to the United Nations.

Wilmot A. David, formerly Consul General at London, succeeds Counselor Bright at the Embassy in Washington.

Tubman Has Memory Like Jim Farley's

(Editor's Note: This is the second of a series of articles on Liberia written by Carl Murphy, AFRO president and one of the four U.S. official representatives to the second inaugural of President W. V. S. Tubman early in January.)

What sort of a person is W. V. S. Tubman, recently inaugurated as President of Liberia?

Before I left for West Africa, Ralph Page did a piece for the Washington Times Herald in which he referred to Mr. Tubman as "a despot, a capable and comparatively progressive aristocrat."

Mr. Page is an American supporter of one Didwho Twe, unsuccessful political opponent of Mr. Tubman.

His reference is the kind we hear in our political campaigns.

A Tyrant?

Paul Robeson's, William A. Hunton's and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois's Council on African Affairs in a release Jan. 18 referred to President Tubman as a tyrant, who terrorized workers, suppressed free speech and runs Liberia for the benefit of United States capitalists.

A newspaper reporter like myself, who visits a foreign country for two weeks, sees and hears a great deal that he cannot check and recheck, can only put down here what he heard and saw.

Tubman-Barclay

Mr. Barclay was President of Liberia until eight years ago. Barclay is said to have chosen Tubman to succeed him. They were close friends. Mrs. Tubman is Barclay's niece.

After Tubman was elected, they split (so did Teddy Roosevelt and William Howard Taft).

Barclay is not often seen in public. He did not attend the inauguration.

He has retired to his rich rubber plantation and is said to be writing his memoirs and attending to his investments in South America.

Barclay Supported Twe

In the last election, Barclay is said to have thrown his support to Tubman's opponent, Twe.

However, Twe was indecisive. He couldn't make up his mind. In fact, he was in Washington when the time for filing his candidacy expired.

Tubman has a good intelligence system. His friends may have changed the date for candidates to file.

At any rate, when Twe did file, it was too late. His name was not permitted on the ballot. Such happenings in the United States are not infrequent.

For what it's worth, I note here that Mrs. Twe is Mr. Tubman's first wife, and the consensus of opinion is that Twe would not have made a good President.

Capabla Administrator

Tubman is a most capable administrato. Whe he came to the United States eight years ago and spoke at a dinner in New York, he did not get a good press.

The story is that a speech was prepared for him that said the things Americans like to hear.

Tubman is said to have put it aside (a la Truman) and made his own address in the style and metaphor to which he is accustomed. Newspapers were critical.

In eight years he has grown tremendously.

Master of Human Relations

Today he is a master in human relations.

He knows how to get along with natives of the back woods and the so-called Americo-Liberians, heretofore the ruling element (because they are descendants of those sent to Liberia by the American colonization society as founders of the Republic).

Tubman has broken the lines of this division. He has let it be known that he frowns on such designations as native and Americo-Liberian. Everybody is to be simply a Liberian.

Divided on Foreign Loans

Liberia is divided on the question of foreign loans and U.S. investments.

Tubman heads the "pro" element, which won out over the "antis."

Now that Fireston Rubber Company and Bomi Hills mines are developed and Liberia is exporting both iron and rubber in large quantities, the country gets millions of dollars from exports which formerly produced a few hundred thousands.

Financed Inauguration

The new 12 per cent 1951 income tax yielded $1,300,000, it is said, from Firestone alone.

It was enough to finance the inauguration, the newly built and furnished executive mansion and landscaped grounds with fountains and children's playground.

It also financed the new Centennial Pavilion, where the inauguration was held: newly paved streets, the decorations, fireworks, new uniforms for police, rifle and uniforms, trucks and machine guns for the military, and quantities of food and drink, which were served at public exercises. One item was 20,000 pounds of rice.

Master Diplomat

Tubman is a master diplomat and hand shaker.

He works a 16-hour day and is fresh the next morning.

He smiles readily.

He listens well.

He pushes his subordinates to carry out details.

He is a gracious host. He leaves his chair to light your cigaret, or goes out and gets a chief or a legislator to introduce them to the foreign guests.

A Great Memory

He (like Jim Farley) has a prodigious memory.

Visitors are astonished time and again when, without prompting, he greets them by name each time he sees them.

In my case, I met President Tubman eight years ago. When he called me by name I was surprised.

I asked his associates about it.

They advised me that Mr. Tubman has this gift. He does it with 150 paramount chiefs and many hundreds of clan chiefs. He practices the art of remembering names, and it pays off in friendships and in politics.

Advocate of Christianity

Visitors were surprised when Mr. Tubman halted in the midst of his inaugural address, knelt and prayed for guidance in his new term and for the welfare of his people.

He did the same thing at his first inaugural. The popular response was so great that he repeated it again this year.

He was trained in mission schools. Missionaries say he is an unordained minister. He is a member of the Methodist Church and an admirer of Bishop Willis King.

Generosity Legendary

Tubman's generosity is legendary.

Frequently Americans hired by missionary societies or U.S. firms lose their jobs. Tubman puts them to work in the Liberian service at the same pay.

The Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity has the largest membership in Liberia. Tubman is a member.

Native Chiefs

Native chiefs visiting the capital had no public place to stay. Tubman built them a special headquarters for their own use.

At every inaugural event chiefs in their native robes were conspicuous. There was every type of dress and undress from feathered head dress and bare feet to jewels and rich robes. These local head men were not only invited but urged to attend.

They were cordially received, given places of honor and the President shook the hand of each to make the individual personally welcome. Poor relatives were not asked to take a back seat.

Special Day

A special day was set aside for the official welcome of the chiefs.

For this occasion, the same hall, the same food and drink were provided as for other inaugural events.

The chiefs were given an opportunity, each in his native dialect, to speak his piece and they were adept at it.

The crowning event was the appearance of President Tubman, Vice President William Tolbert and former Secretary of Interior S. David Coleman in native dress.

Heart Warming Responses

That made the President indeed one of them. Their response was immediate and to him heart warming.

One after another, they said:

"We are satisfied;" "We have made great progress;" "Thanks for the new roads;"

"God give you strength and wisdom to guide our country;"

"Thanks for this great meeting plae;" "Than you for our chiefs' headquarters;"

"There is no slavery here, we are free men;" "We are loyal;"

"We lay our lives on the altar for our country;"

"If we could say all that is in our hearts, we would be here until tomorrow;"

"You are the man to lead and unite our people;"

"We want you to be President forever."

Could Run Again

President Tubman has four years of his second term to serve. If the election were tomorrow, he could certainly run again and be elected.

He has the support of his people, who appear united, the confidence of foreign investors, the respect of the United States and he is a strong supporter of the United Nationn. He couldn't lose.

I have still to discuss Liberian wage scales and the fabulous Bomi Hills Iron Mines.

Liberian Vice President William Tolbert and President W. V. S. Tubman (attired for this occasion in native dress) welcome chieftains who came from all parts of Liberia to congratulate the newly inaugurated president (Griff Davis Photo).

HOW LIBERIA CAME TO BE: UNITED STATES RESPONSIBLE FOR AFRICAN REPUBLIC; SENT EX-SLAVES THERE

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

MONROVIA, Liberia.—(ANP)—World attention will be centered upon Liberia next month as this little African republic on Jan. 7 inaugurates its reelected president, Wm. V. S. Tubman, and the new vice president, Wm. R. Tolbert jr. Because of its strategic location and the part it played as an American bastoin during the last world war, Liberia occupies an increasingly important place in global thinking.

This new interest in Liberia has given rise to inquries about her origin and history. Few people have realized what a major part the United States played in the birth of Liberia. The United States not only arranged for the shipment of groups of her ex-slaves to Africa, but purchased some of the land upon which they settled, paid the costs of the voyage and sent a U. S. warship along to see that they arrived safely.

Unfortunately, after her former bondsmen were settled and formed a colony of their own, America practically abandoned them. She served as sort of "next best friend" for decades but from a practical viewpoint, not until the realization of Liberia's value during World War II did the United States really accept a role of responsibility.

Then the U. S. A. built a great $20,000,000 harbor in Monrovia, the cost of which Liberia is rapidly paying back. The harbor reverts to the U. S. A. in case of war.

About the same time she established a U. S. Economic and Health Mission which has done splendid work to make Liberia one of the principal areas of initial Point Four efforts.

Much of this new activity grew out of the background of visits by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius. Both of these men became interested in Liberia and recognized in her a potential of great service if properly developed.

A century ago the area which is now Liberia had been sparsely populated for time immemorial by primitive African tribes. The new settlers from America were superimposed upon the original inhabitants.

Meanwhile in the United States, human slavery had flourished but not without problems. Many highly moral and religious citizens, especially in the areas where there were no profits from slavery, sought to do something about it.

Many people thought the best way to get rid of the problem of blacks was to send them back where their ancestors came from. Both George Washington and Alexander Hamilton had tried to foster plans which failed.

Colonization societies were formed in various states. The largest was the American Colonization Society with headquarters in Washington. These groups raised money with the idea of repatriating freedmen who lived in the north in a half citizenship status and slaves whose kindly masters were willing to free them to go "back home" to Africa.

Not until the administration of James Monroe, after whom the Monroe Doctrine was named, was anything tangible accomplished. Monroe was an ardent advocate of sending the blacks back to Africa. Through his influence Congress on March 3, 1819, voted $100,000, a large sum in those days, and put it in his hands to do what he could to start the shipment of Negroes back to Africa.

Late in 1819, a ship, the Elizabeth, was purchased with government money. On February 6, 1820 ,she sailed with 86 blacks aboard. She was convoyed by the Cyane, a U. S. navy sloop of war. Dr. Samuel Crozier, white, an agent of the American Colonization Society, the cooperating organization, was on board.

After a stay in Sierra Leone where they landed by mistake, and suffering from hardships and disease, the colonists finally reached Liberia in 1822. Land was purchased from a chief named King Peter by Lt. R. F. Stockton of the U. S. Navy and the settlement was started.

Stockton paid in guns, cloth, tobacco, gunpowder, calico, looking glasses, a barrel of rum and knives and forks.

In July, 1847, a formal constitution based on that of the United States, was adopted. The nation's Declaration of Independence was a remarkable document. It explained why the slaves left the United States, saying in part:

"We the people of the Republic of Liberia were originally inhabitants of the United States of America.

"In some parts of that country we were debarred by law from all the rights and privileges of man —in other sections, public opinion more powerful than law frowned us down.

"We were everywhere shut out from civil office. We were excluded from all participation in government. We were taxed without our consent.

"We were compelled to contribute to the resources of a country which gave us no protection.

"We were made a separate and distinct class, and against us every avenue to improvement was effectually closed. Strangers from all lands of a color different from ours, were preferred before us.

"All hope for a favorable change in our country was thus wholly extinguished in our bosoms and we looked with anxiety abroad for some asylum from the deep degradation.

"Under the auspices of the Americ n Colonization Society, we established ourselves here on land acquired by purchase from the Lords of the soil.

"Therefore in the name of humanity, and virtue and religion—in the name of the great God, our common creator, and our common judge, we appeal to the nations of Christendom, and earnestly and respectfully ask of them, that they will regard us with the sympathy and friendly consideration to which the peculiarities of our condition entitle us and to extend to us that comity which marks the friendly intercourse of civilized and independent communities."

Thus began Liberia!

Liberian Agriculture Agents Visit Famcee

TALLAHASSEE — Mr. Siafa Simpson, Superintendent of Agriculture and Mr. Melville Francis Harris, Inspector of Products in Liberia, gave very interesting informal talks to the students in Dr. Leon Steele's Administration class at Florida A and M College recently.

Mr. Simpson's speech concerned a brief history of "The Tribes of Liberia." He stated that there were thirty different tribes in Liberia and that each tribe spoke different languages. The basic tribes are called-Dey, Bassi, Vac, Kru, Grebo, Gola Gissi and the Kynella. These people were originally honest and faithful. The Krus Grebo and Vais have marks on their foreheads signifying that they have never been slaves.

"Some tribes have a degree of superiority over others. Until 1930, parents pawned their children for money. Parents selected a wife for their sons when they reached puberty," he said.

He concluded, "Tribal laws do not restrict a man, in so far as the number of wives he may own, but he must be able to care for them. There is always a head wife. If the parents are dissatisfied with their daughter's husband, they must pay him $4 plus all the other money that he has spent on her. The people in each tribe were faithful to the chief which is head of the town." The speaker also pointed out that stealing was not known in Liberia until the age of civilization.

Mr. Harris' speech concerned "Liberia A Free Negro State." "Most people only know about the depressed areas in Africa They do not actually know the history and the progress that has been made there,' he said.

He mentioned several great educators in Liberia. Edwin Barcley, who was the sixteenth president ranks fifth out of the seven highest learned men in the world. He was educated at the state college in Liberia of Which J. Max Bond is president. He also stated that there is no racial segregation.

AFRO Prexy Among 4 To Represent U. S. At Liberia Inaugural

WASHINGTON

President Truman has designated a four-man delegation to represent him during the inauguration ceremonies of President W. V. S. Tubman of the Republic of Liberia, to be held in Monrovia, Jan. 5-14.

Chief of the American deleation will be the American Ambassador to Liberia, Edward R. Dudley. Other members are to be: Maj.-Gen. James S. Stowell, USAF; Dr. Mary Bethune, and Dr. Carl Murphy, president of the AFRO-AMERICAN Co.

Liberia Gains New Respect As War Looms

Neglected By U.S. Until Last Conflict Made It Strategic

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

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origin and history. Few people have realized what a major part the United States played in the birth of Liberia.

The United States not only arranged for the shipment of groups of her ex-slaves to Africa, but purchased some of the land upon which they settled, paid the costs of the voyage and sent a U.S. warship along to see that they arrived safely.

U.S. Shunned Responsibility

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Roosevelt Interested

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Thus began Liberia!

Liberian Inauguration Program To Symbolize Progress of Nation

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

When the Republic of Liberia holds its lavish ceremonies, Jan. 5-14, for the inauguration of President William V. S. Tubman, president-elect and William R. Tolbert Jr., vice president-elect, it will actually present a pageantry symbolizing its progress during its 104 years as an independent nation.

Inauguration day itself, Monday, Jan. 7, will climax the progress of an African nation, illustrating African's ability to run a democracy with peaceful elections.

The Hon. Edwin A. Morgan, president pro tempore of the Liberian senate, will administer the oath of office to President Tubman as he assumes his second term, and President Tubman in turn will administer the oath of office to Vice President-Elect Tolbert.

The extensive pageantry of the occasion will picture an army of peace working for the Republic.

Guests of the occasion coming from nearly every country of the world will demonstrate the international recognition now afforded Liberia. Invited to the ceremonies have been world dignitaries who not only will observe, but also will participate in a number of other events scheduled.

Visitors will be made to feel at home, Saturday, Jan. 5 at the "Inaugural Gala Show" on massive Antoinette Tuban stadium. Sunday, Jan. 8, will be devoted to the spiritual side of life with a special divine worship at Provident Baptist church.

Post-inauguration day ceremonies and activities will take the international visitors past Monrovia to see the interior of the country.

The whole day of Wednesday, Jan. 9, will be devoted to a tour of the interior of the nation. On this trip, citizens from other parts of the world will view the progress made in roads, agriculture, and industry in Liberia.

Another special achievement of Liberia has been in the field of education. The morning of Thursday, Jan. 8, when the secretary of state will receive members of the special missions and the diplomatic corps.

Another example of Liberia's march of progress will be exemplified in the formal opening of the Liberian Institute of the American Foundation for Tropical Medicines, Inc., Friday, Jan. 11.

For business achievement, there will be the Saturday, Jan. 12, formal opening of the Liberia Mining company at Bomi Hills.

For many Liberians and visitors the inauguration not only will be memorable because of its international importance, but also because of the various social affairs of the season.

The three top social events scheduled will be the Inaugural Ball, Jan. 7; the President's Dinner, Jan. 8, and the President's Garden Party, Jan. 14, shortly before the official end of the inaugural activities.

Events cited above are only the high spots of what will be important days in the life of this proud West African republic. Every visitor to this nation and every citizen of Liberia are sure to feel the importance of this occasion, not only to Liberia, itself but also to the world.

Laniers Off To Liberia

HOUSTON, Texas—Dr. and Mrs R. O'Hara Lanier left Houston December 30 at 8:30 a. m. via Pan American Airways to attend the Inaugural ceremonies of the Honorable William V. S. Tubman as President of Liberia, Africa, January 4—14, 1952. The couple is guest of the Government of Liberia. The flight took them to New York, Boston, the Azores, Lisbon, Portugal, Dakar and Roberts Field near Monrovia, Africa.

Dr. Lanier was U. S. Minister to Liberia when he accepted his present post as President of Texas Southern University, July 1947. He was responsible for several cooperative projects mutually helpful to the United States and to Liberia.

Etta Moten, popular mezzo-contralto, has been invited by the Liberian government to sing during the week of celebrations incident to inauguration of President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia, beginning Jan. 4, 1952. Miss Moten and her accompanist, George E. Pierson Jr., will fly from Africa to Europe after the inaugural to do a series of concerts in seven cities of Europe and Scandinavia.

Liberian Minimum Wage Is Three Cents An Hour

Shocked Americans forget we paid working man 4 to 10 cents an hour 50 years ago — 600 U.S. technicians to Liberia — Catholics increasing — Liberians good bargainers.

By CARL MURPHY

(Member of President Truman's delegation to the inauguration of Liberia's 18th president W. V. S. Tubman.)

The average American who visits Liberia is astonished to find the minimum wage is 3 cents an hour.

He looks at our own 75 cents an hour minimum wage and the comparison is shocking.

The difficulty lies in the fact that our average American has forgotten his own history.

U.S. Scale Low In 1911

A glance at old Baltimore payrolls in the year 1911, just 41 years ago, shows:

Foremen 23 cents an hour, $12 a week;

Journeymen, 19 cents an hour, $10 a week;

Clerks, 9½ cents an hour, $5 a week and

Apprentices, 3 cents to 7 cents an hour, $2 to $4 a week.

The work week consisted then of six days of 8½ hours each.

Just 35 years ago Maryland school teachers were earning as little as $350 a year.

Cooks Get $25

While 3 cents an hour is minimum pay for Liberians, a Bomi Hills mining truck driver earns 14 cents.

Cooks are paid $15 to $25 a month.

Stewards are paid $8 to $20 a month.

Servants $5 to $10 a month.

All household servants are men. When Mrs. Mary Bethune advised former President Barclay that house work should be for women only he said: "Mrs. Bethune you will be welcome in Liberia as a guest, but do not stay."

Firestone Rubber Co. workers earn 3 cents an hour plus free board, lodging and hospital care.

Good Bargainers

Americans find Liberians good bargainers.

One businessman told me he had a matter to discuss with Liberian leaders. He figured he could do it in about an hour and the appointment was for 11 o'clock.

When he and his associates appeared, cocktails were served, then food, then liquor and then endless small talk. Late in the day it was discovered the business should be over to the next day. By that time, the American businessmen were considerably worn out.

In order to gain the concessions they wanted, they were eager to submit their best offer to the Liberians rather than their lowest one.

Government Workers $50

The average low level government salary is $40 to $50 a month.

Policemen are paid $20 a month and uniforms.

Soldiers earn $4 plus $9 for subsistence.

A second lieutenant draws $50 a month and a captain, $85.

$2.50 Feeds Family 1 Month

While wages are low, so is the cost of living for natives whose chief diet is rice. A half bag costing $2.50 feeds a family of three for one month. He supplements his diet with bananas, oranges, pineapples, bread, fruit, coffee and cocoa which are grown everywhere on a community basis.

Land is cheap at 50 cents an acre and can be rented by the month for 6 cents an acre.

Few Clothes Needed

Natives require few clothes and huts are made of baked clay or palm leaves.

In judging native Liberian standards, we need to recall our own small beginnings.

After all, Abe Lincoln lived in a log cabin with only three sides.

When Henry Ford raised wages in his plant to $5 a day, most Americans predicted the Ford Company would go straight to ruin.

Best Way to Improve Country.

Today, we know that the best way to raise the status of a community is to increase its purchasing power.

Wages rise as the worker has increased wants.

If his daily wants are few, he gets along with low wages and works only long enough to supply them.

If he wants radios, television sets, autos, cigarettes, imported foods, fur coats or an education, he demands higher pay in order to purchase them.

Liberians Divided

Liberians are divided over the question of higher wages.

American investors in Liberia are willing to pay workers more.

President Tubman has urged an increase of 1 cent an hour.

Some Liberian employers oppose the increase.

They say their present pay scales are all the economy will bear.

Americans Like Liberians

They are no different from U.S. business men who opposed the 75 cents minimum wage and object to increasing it to 80 cents today.

If our government tomorrow proposed a 50 cents an hour minimum wage for domestics, U.S. housewives would complain bitterly.

When a country produces much, its wages can rise.

When it produces little, wages must be low.

The important thing about Liberia is its rich natural resources in rubber, iron, gold, pineapple, cocoa, bananas, orgnes, palm oil and hard woods.

When 200 Liberian rubber planters averaged $12,000 as they did last year, wages are bound to rise.

Five years ago these independent farmers produced only 1 percent of Liberia's rubber. Last year they produced 6 percent of 4,200,000 pounds worth 2 million dollars. Rubber sells now at 51 cents a pound and last year sold as high as 81 cents.

Point 4 Program

U. S. technicians under the point four program in Liberia now number 30. Soon there will be 60.

Liberian cattle are small, give no milk. They are experimenting with Brrahmans and expecting to get milk producing stock in three years. Larger cattle not affected by the sleeping sickness, caused by the tetse fly, will also mean more beef.

Pigs are being raised only in pens with concrete floors. Those allowed to run wild are quickly infected through the foot.

Some 3,500 chickens have been distributed.

Experiments are being conducted in growing vegetables and crops.

DDT Sprayed

Point four public health experts set up clinics, teach need of boiling water and undergoing vaccinations.

They instruct Liberian nurses, spray communities with DDT, drain swamps, put out literature and talk to school children.

U.S. public works experts are making surveys for roads, a water system, sewerage and hydro electric plant.

The U.S. also brings certain Liberians here for 3, 4 or 6 months to see how work is done here. This program has just begun. So far, we have had 10 Liberian observers in the U.S.

600 Road Builders

Under an export-import bank loan, a new macadamized road will soon be built fro mMonrovia to Takota, Liberia's second largest town.

John Clayton Williams is in charge and will take to Liberia 600 U.S. technicians. The first step will be a half million dollar maintenance shop in which to train Liberian road workers.

LACK OF EDUCATION HELD CURB TO LIBERIA

The economic development of Liberia, the only republic in Africa, has been moving forward at a rapid pace in recent years, but observers say that advance is being impeded by a grave shortage of trained workers.

In many parts of the republic new roads are being built and the roadbeds of new railway lines laid. The port of Monrovia has been modernized. The republic's exports and income are on the rise.

However, Liberia's progress is retarded by the fact that most of her 2,500,000 inhabitants have little education, according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The problem of education, the agency adds, is made more difficult and complex because of the country's varied population and poor communications.

A party of immigrants landed in Liberia in 1822. These settlers were former Negro slaves who were being sent back to the land of their origin in an effort to restore to them the liberty taken from them by slave traders. These first settlers were followed by others, among whom were Negroes landed from slave ships captured by the United States. With the original population, these descendants of slaves make up Liberia's population.

Today, Liberia's inhabitants speak at least seventeen languages and dialects, although English is the official tongue. The Liberians are descendants of twenty-three tribes. A law for compulsory education was enacted in 1912, but its complete enforcement never has been possible.

Liberia Most Progressive Country In Africa

NEW YORK—"The Republic of Liberia is today perhaps the most progressive country in Africa," says Dorothy McConnell, missionary leader and editor of the Board of Missions and Church Extension, Methodist Church, recently returned from abroad.

"Liberia has accepted its part in the work of the United Nations," says Miss McConnell. "Its President is working at top speed to prepare his country to make its contribution to Africa and to the world. For this end he has welcomed UN agencies and technical assistance programs.

"A great literacy program promoted by UNESCO and the various Christian missions at work in Liberia has the President of the Republic fully behind it. Women are playing a great part in the development of the nation.

Female War Aide

One Liberian woman, Etta Wright, is now the assistant Secretary of War, and she is also president of the Woman's Society Methodist Church, Monrovia. Another, Ellen Mills-Scarbrough, is assistant Secretary of Education.

Liberia is the only colored republic in Africa, and seems to be proof that Africans can handle their own affairs with skill, and at the same time make a contribution to the international community.

Thinks Nationalism Dead

In colonial central Africa, Miss McConnell finds, the old slogan "Africa for the Africans" is now a dead issue. "With the expansion of industry after the war came an increased demand for African labor," she says adding:

"This has brought about an increasing detribilization of the African. While the industrialization has brought many evils in its wake, it has also introduced the African man to the modern world.

"If this introduction is not to be shattering to the personality of the

Chicago Editor Receives Robe From Liberian Prexy

MONROVIA, Liberia. — (ANP) — Col. Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher of The Chicago Tribune, became the first American to receive the gown of a paramount chief from Liberian President, William V. S. Tubman, last week.

The Tribune editor, on a 20,000 mile flying tour of Africa, was received by President Tubman at the executive mansion where the presentation was made.

The gown is made from Liberian cotton, hand spun and hand woven in the villages of the Vai tribe. The threads were dyed with locally produced indigo. The light blue and dark blue threads were then woven on small looms into striped strips, about four inches wide and 10 feet long.

At intervals of about a foot small designs of red and yellow were woven into the cloth. The strips were hand sewn into a sheet about 5 feet wide. A hole for the head was cut in the middle of the big sheet and bound with white thread. The gown is worn somewhat like a large Mexican poncho, reaching to within about a foot of othe ground.

The presentation was attended by American Ambassador Edward R. Dudley and C. D. B. King, who formerly was Liberia's president and is the retiring ambassador to Washington.

King told McCormick, that during his five years in Washington he was an interested listener of the radio broadcasts made by the publisher.

Col. McCormick told President Tubman that he read many books and articles about Liberia, and they all agreed on one thing, that President Tubman was doing an excellent job.

President Tubman said that he believes Liberia is a great country with a great future.

"In some ways we are fortunate in not being a developed country," he said. It is easier to shape a growing tree than one fully grown."

The president also gave a 3 1-2 foot long elephant tusk to Mrs. McCormick. He said in Liberian villages, a tusk is a potent charm.

"Anyone who puts his feet on a tusk when he goes to bed knows he is master of any beast that walks in the forest," the president said.

During the afternoon, Col. McCormick recorded a broadcast for the Liberian radio station, ELBC. The publisher recalled that one of his ancestors took part in preparing the first colonization of settlers in Liberia. The introducing Col. McCormick, George B. Pettengil, American vice consul, said that the Tribune and the Liberian Republic were founded in the same year, 1847.

Mrs. R. O'Hara Lanier Discusses Women of Africa With Columnist

By ELNEITA W. STEWART

HOUSTON, Tex.—"I will always treasure the rich experience that was mine when I attended the inauguration of Liberia's president, His Excellency, W. V. S. Tubman." This is what Mrs. Gariette Green-Lanier, wife of Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president of Texas Southern University and former U. S. Minister to Liberia, said when I interviewed her in her charming home in Tierwester Street. In answer to my question as to the extent to which Liberian women participate in civic affairs, Mrs. Lanier said that there is an ever-widening degree of participation. "Women of Liberia have indicated on every hand that they are anxious to make worthwhile socio-civic contributions, and have, as you perhaps know, been invited by Mrs. Bethune to become members of Women United. One of the several women who illustrates the forward-looking way in which Liberian women participate is Mrs. Sarah Simpson George, member of Phi Delta Kappa, who is a teacher of kindergarten children. Though, unfortunately, she is ill now, she has made and promised to make a very lasting contribution to her community, province and country.

MRS. LANIER

"Mrs. Ellen Mills Scarbrough, assistant secretary of public instruction; Mrs. John Cooper, a business woman; Mrs. Maude Morris, who for many years was a teacher and is now an independent rubber producer, and her sister, Mrs. Walker, who is prominent as a musician and as a socialite, are women who are very civically vocal and active.

CHARMING

"Mrs. William V. S. Tubman, wife of His Excellency, is a very charming person, and is one of the most competent first ladies as a hostess in affairs of state, and as a civically aware member of society.

"The YWCA building fund is in full swing at this time. The proceeds from one of Etta Moten's concerts went to this fund. Women like Julia Duncan, Doris Henrys, Adelaide Morris, Eugenia Cooper, Ellen Cooper and others are very active in "Y" circles.

"Mrs. Maggie Dennis is superintendent of Baptist Hospital. Many women who have gone to various schools to study have returned to Liberia, and are making contributions in many areas and professions. Miss Cassel, for instance, holds a very responsible job in the State Department."

WOMEN PARTICIPATED

When told that the Courier's women readers would certainly like to know something about the ways in which women participated in the inaugural activities, and show the women were dressed; Mrs. Lanier smiled saying, "We women always want to know about clothes, don't we? We will have to go back in this interview a little way. I told you that His Excellency, the President, and his inaugural planning committee had taken over various homes to be used by guests at the inauguration.

"Each of these homes had a designated hostess, and each guest was provided with an aide and transportation. The hostesses were very capable Liberian women who, in my judgment, did a wonderful job of making each of us feel that we were receiving every hospitality that we could ever conceivably expect. Then there was the fine reception aboard the USS Monrovia of which Mrs. E. R. Dudley, wife of the American Ambassador to Liberia, was hostess. The women were again much in evidence when another group gave a brunch honoring Mrs. Bethune and other visiting women.

Because this interviewer is so used to seeing ladies who have the honor to pour tea or coffee, or register guests; I was anxious to know to what extent the Liberian women participate in this little tedious social activity that most of us will stand or sit hours to do. "Liberian women are excellent hostesses. They have a very well-organized system of having their guests served cocktails or other beverages by personal workers," Mrs. Lanier said.

ATTRACTIVELY DRESSED

"They were all attractively dressed on every occasion." When I asked Mrs. Lanier whether there were many evidences of the Western influence in the women's dress; she said, "As you know, the women of Monrovia, if they are of the Western heritage, dress very much like the women here in America. On the other hand, the average Liberian woman prefers to wear the typical dress of her tribe. At one of her concerts, Etta Moten Barnett wore an amazingly stunning dress which her designer had fashioned with the tribal dress as the basic idea. Many Liberian women are widely traveled, and dress like most American or other women, women who do not to a certain type of dress."

Do Josephine Baker's hair-dos show any of the Liberian characteristics? I asked. "They rather show more of the North than West African influence," Mrs. Lanier said.

"I think that President Tubman's constant effort to extend the principle of democracy is a compliment to his leadership. A generous cross-section of women representing the women of the Republic participated in inaugural activities in various ways," she said.

Dr. and Mrs. Lanier visited Lisbon, Portugal and Paris, France on their return trip home.

Ambassador of Liberia Will Arrive Here Today

Clarence Lorenzo Simpson

Liberia's new Ambassador to the United States Clarence Lorenzo Simpson, is expected to arrive here today aboard the Sulima of the Elder Dempster Line. George Padmore, Assistant Secretary of State of Liberia, also will come.

Mr. Simpson will leave New York tomorrow for Washington. The United States is the only country with which the Republic of Liberia now exchanges Ambassadors. The former Liberian legation in Washington was elevated to an embassy in 1949.

Mr. Simpson was Speaker of the Liberian House of Representatives from 1931 to 1934. Secretary of State from 1934 to 1943 and Vice President from 1944 to 1952. He served as delegate to the League of Nations in 1934. In 1945 he headed the Liberian delegation to the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco.

HUNTED BY GOVERNMENT:

Vows Return To Liberia To Face Sedition Charge

Afro-American Dat. 4-26-52 p. 1 2

By JESSE H. WALKER

NEW YORK—Dih Dwo Twe, the 62-year-old Liberian rubber planter who ran against President William V. S. Tubman last year and found himself charged with sedition by the government, denies that he is in the United States as a refugee from his country.

He says he intends to return to his African home and face the fire though he doesn't expect to receive a fair trial.

"I must expect to meet trouble I can't expect bouquets," he told this reporter during an interview held in the home of a Brooklyn friend where he is staying while here.

Mr. Twe says he is in the United States primarily for an operation on his left foot but it is believed that while here he will seek aid in his fight against the Tubman government.

Hid With Natives

Mr. Twe arrived in New York aboard the French Liner Liberte last month from England. After President Tubman ordered his arrest, he hid for four months protected by two native women provided for him by African chiefs of the Kru tribe.

Only the women and a few trusted friends were permitted to know where he was since the government police were seeking him and had already arrested over ten members of the Eformation Party on whose ticket he ran for president.

Last September, he and a few other members of the anti-government Reformation Party fled their country by canoe and hid in Sierrra Leone, a British colony. Later he went to England,.

If convicted of the government's charges against him, Mr. Twe could face five years imprisonment and consfication of all his property which is considerable.

UN Heard Petition

The charges against Mr. Twe and some members of his party arose last year after a petition was filed by them with the United Nations complaining that the elections in the African country were not conducted fairly.

By Liberian law the controversy over the manner in which the election was conducted is a domestic issue and thus the government charged Twe and his followers with sedition.

So far, according to Mr. Twe, his party has not received any acknowledgement from the UN regarding their petition. But he said he does not plan to contract any UN officials concerning the matter while he is in America.

Mr. Twe appeared reluctant to talk too much about his difficulties with the Tubman government, but vigorously denied that he had committed any acts of sedition against his country.

Charges Persecution

"The charges are unfounded," he said. "I can't go against my country which my ancestors fought for. One of the Most loyal Africans today," he boasted, "is the native Liberian."

He blamed all his present troubles on political persecution.

"In small countries when you differ with the men who are in authority, you are charged with sedition," he explained.

Mr. Twe actually doesn't know whether or not the charges against him and his fellow Reformation Party workers are still pending.

"I haven't heard that the case has been canceled, however," he remarked. That's why he expects trouble when he returns to his home.

Believes In Party

The former presidential candidate refused to be pinned down when asked whether or not he planned to run for president in the 1956 elections, but stated that he believes "the Reformation Party will run another candidate."

During the interview, Mr Twe charged that thousands of Liberians are at present living in America, England and Nigeria because of their opposition to the Tubman government.

"Who can fight against the party in power?" he asked in reply to a question about the future plans of his party.

"I cannot say the Reformation Party will die, and I can't say conditions in Liberia will change or improve. The people in power are the only ones who can make changes."

Mr. Twe was in America convalescing from an operation in 1950 when friends back home prevailed on him by telegram to run for president on the Reformation Party ticket.

Opposed Whig Rule

His troubles with the present government are not new ones, however, but they started anew when he dared oppose the True Whig Party of President Tubman which has been in power in Liberia for 100 years.

Several Americans, including NAACP Executive Secretary Walter White, have criticized the Tubman government over the manner in which the Liberian elections were carried out.

Mr. Tubman, in turn, blasted Mr. White for what he called "interference" in domestic problems. The United States has maintained an official "hands off" policy regarding the African country's internal political squabbles.

"There is nothing I can do today," Mr. Twe revealed, "unless I have friends powerful enough to get the attention of the United States government." Whether or not he has these friends, he would not say. Neither did he mention who he intends to see during his stay here.

He did say he plans visiting several cities while here, including Washington, but when he goes to the nation's capital, he said he was going to see his physician.

Will See Daughter

Mr. Twe also plans to see his daughter, Nmona, 21, who is a senior business administration student at St. Paul College in Minnesota. Mr. Twe, a widower himself, is a graduate of Rhode Island State University.

In Liberia he has four other children: Mrs. Edna Patterson, 26; two other daughters, Wliiyono, 29; and Wele, 30; and a son, Gofe, 5½. None of his children have been molested because of his trouble with the government, Mr. Twe said.

Mr. Twe admitted he "would like to have some outside help to see that I get justice."

He said he fled Liberia when he heard the police were looking for him "to save my life" but stated that he is not afraid to return.

"I know I am not guilty of sedition," he said emphatically. "I have a few friends who will help me."

Dih Dwo Twe, 62-year-old member of the Liberian Reformation Party, who is charged with sedition by President William V. S. Tubman, arrived in the United States last week. He says he's here for treatment of his left foot.

IN A NUTSHELL

Denying all charges of sedition against the Liberian Government, Dih Dwo Twe, a presidential candidate in 1951, has blamed his flight from Liberia on his opposition to the strongly entrenched regime of President William V. S. Tubman,

Mr. Twe told an AFRO reporter that he intended to return to Liberia but that he did not expect a fair trial.

He escaped from Liberia after ten members of his anti-government Reformation Party had been placed under arrest, shortly after they complained to the United Nations that the 1951 elections had not been conducted fairly.

U. S. 'bread on water' to Liberia returns in highest grade iron ore

BY JOHN F. SEMBOWER
Central Press correspondent

CHICAGO, May 26—In a strategic return of many past favors, the Negro republic of Liberia is sending this year to the United States a million tons of the richest iron ore ever received in quantity at the big steel plants in this area.

The new source of ore is a hedge against depletion of the great iron ranges in the Lake Superior region, and represents an increase from the 167,000 tons received last year from Liberia.

The unusual richness of the ore makes it practical to ship it 5,300 miles.

The favor does not all flow one way, however, because development with $8 million of United States capital and credits of the mines in the Bomi hills has brought a fresh industrial boom to the nation which was founded in 1822 by a white American, Jehudi Ashmon, as an experiment in repatriation of Negro slaves.

LIBERIA adopted virtually a copy of the U. S. Constitution for its governmental blueprint, and named its capital city, Monrovia, after James Monroe, who was in the White House at the founding. It proclaimed its independence in 1849.

Today there are approximately 20,000 American-Liberians in its population of 1,200,000, and the principal industrial development prior to the current iron ore boom was the rubber plantations of the Firestone Rubber Company.

* * *

THE IRON ORE is the payoff of a joint project of the United States Export-Import Bank and Republic Steel, third largest United States producer, which plans to get approximately 10 per cent of its annual requirements from the fabulously rich Liberian veins.

A large proportion of the ore will come to mills in this area, but those in Cleveland, Youngstown and Massillon, Ohio, and Buffalo, N. Y., will receive their share. Baltimore is the present portal of entry, with Lake Erie ports as a possibility later on.

* * *

ON THE Liberian end of the shipment, 90 miles of roads and the country's first freight-bearing railway have been built to carry the ore to a new port built near Monrovia. Industrial employment has risen to 55,000 since the iron ore workings were commenced.

There is a long story of close collaboration between the United States and its African cousin, and one of the latest chapters resulted in the discovery of the surprising ore resources which, at the present rate, are expected to hold up for at least 25 years.

* * *

THOMAS BUCHANAN, cousin of the American president, at the outbreak of the Civil War, spurred Liberia's early development. During World War II it declared war on the Axis, and became a key base for air transit across the "narrow waist" of the South Atlantic.

President Roosevelt paid the country a visit in 1943, on his return from Casablanca, and shortly after the United States Geodetic Survey began the first systematic survey of Liberia's natural resources. The ore strike was the richest discovery.

* * *

A SINGLE carload of 50 tons arrived at Republic's big mill here last year for experimental use in making special alloy steel for gun barrels. Technicians were enthusiastic over its purity when they discovered that it bypasses the blast furnaces and goes directly to the open hearth furnaces.

Its ore content is 68 per cent, compared with 50-55 per cent for high grade ores from the Mesabi range in Minnesota. The moisture content is 12 per cent less than ordinary ores, resulting in less expense for dead weight shipment.

The rail cost from Baltimore here is $5.84 a ton, compared with $5.24 for Lake Superior ore from Hibbing, Minn., but since an open hearth furnace can produce one ton more per hour than Mesabi ore, the cost is equalized.

Lake Superior ore still has a big cost advantage when shipped by lake freighter, costing $2.46 a ton. However, routing of Liberian ore to Lake Erie is expected to put it in a strong competitive position.

A million tons shipped 5300 miles—It takes an ore mighty rich in iron to make it worth shipping 5300 miles to U. S. furnaces. That is the sort of ore that the far-away Negro Republic of Liberia is sending Uncle Sam in return for past and present favors.

A nation that remembered—Liberia is a tiny nation on the west coast of Africa, but is remembering past favors done for her by the United States.

Former Memphian To Go To Liberia

Mrs. Pauline Pinkston Miller, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. F. Pinkston of Cordova, will be leaving soon with her husband, Prof. Wentworth Miller, for Liberia, West Africa. Her husband has accepted a teaching position at the Cuttington College maintained by the Protestant Episcopal Churches of America.

Mrs. Miller is a graduate of Booker T. Washington High School. She also attended LeMoyne College for two years and received her BS from Wilberforce. She returned to LeMoyne to teach in the Home Economics department.

While at Wilberforce, she met her husband and, after marriage, the two set up residence in Montclair, New Jersey. They have two children, Mila and Wentworth, Jr.

She is a member of the AKA Sorority and is well known in Memphis social circles. En route to Liberia, the Millers plan to stop in London, Paris and Lisbon.

Liberian Publisher Charles E. Dennis (second from left) of the Listener, Monrovia's daily newspaper, is shown here during his visit with Orleanians. Raeding left to right: Michael Buzan of the U. S. State Department; Mr. Dennis, Dr. J. A. Hardin, local Liberian consul; and Captain J. N. Lala in charge of traffic for the department of Mississippi Shipping Company to West Africa. Mr. Dennis is in the United States on invitation as guest of the U. S. State Department. (Photo by Coleman.)

Missionary Ship On Way To Liberia

A "deal with God" made 20 years ago will result in a "new deal" for Liberia.

On the high seas, headed for this African republic is a 200-ft. converted army landing ship crowded with a half-million dollars worth of fantastic looking earth-moving equipment which will clear and cultivate 500,000 acres of Liberian jungle.

With the cargo of a family of missionaries and agricultural specialists who take Christianity and modern farm techniques to the natives.

Behind this "personal Point Four program" is Robert Gilmour Le Tourneau, one of the world's biggest makers of earth-moving equipment and a self-appointed missionary who 20 years ago made his "deal with God."

He promised the Almighty that he would pour 90 percent of his earnings and a huge share of company stock into charity and missions.

He visited Liberia last year and returned determined to aid these people.

"Hungry natives will listen to us about God if we can show them a field of grain with a combine harvesting more in a day than they can eat in a year," he said.

LIBERIAN OUTLINES CHRISTIAN DESIRES

Dr. Mends-Cole, a Delegate to the U. N., Says Grace of God Can Be Found Everywhere

The Rev. Dr. J. J. Mends-Cole, moderator of the Presbytery of Western Africa, Liberia, and a member of the Liberian National Legislature, spoke yesterday on "The Desires of a Christian" at the Rendall Memorial Church (Presbyterian), 61 West 137th Street. He presided in the place of the Rev. W. Eugene Houston, the pastor, who is on vacation.

"David the Psalmist, a devoted churchman, wrote of his spiritual aspirations in Psalms 27:4," Dr. Mends-Cole said, "and he specified three desires which are these: to dwell in the house of the Lord; to behold the beauty of the Lord; to inquire in his temple. In this age of restlessness and confusion we Christians must take this verse into account and compare it to our desires.

"The wording of the first desire should not be taken literally, for you are not expected to spend your lives within a church. It does mean, however, that you should devote yourself to worship and fellowship in the service of God. Even the widow of the temple, mentioned in the twenty-second chapter of Luke, did not spend all of her time in the temple.

Beauty of God Held Goal

"What more could you want than to behold the beauty of God? Seeing God's grace, mercy, truth, justice and His righteousness—that should be your greatest desire, for it would be the ultimate fulfillment of your goal. The grace of God can be found everywhere, but always in the house of God through worship and meditation."

"You must inquire into His love," Dr. Mends-Cole said in explaining the third desire of David. "You all have a part to share in the beauty and love of God, but it can only be shared by inquiry. 'Lord,' said Paul the Apostle, when God appeared unto him, 'what will you have me do?'

"Somewhere among our spiritual aspirations there should be a sincere desire to reflect the beauty and grace of God in our daily lives. God has given us a super model who reflects his beauty—Jesus Christ."

In July, only two months after he and his wife arrived here on their first visit to this country, Dr. Mends-Cole was appointed a delegate of the Liberian Mission to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Since arriving in this country, he has been occupied with lectures and sermons that have taken him to Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Maryland and Washington. He recently attended the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the U. S. A. in the city. Educated at the Cuttington Divinity College, Cape Palmas, he has served in the ministry for nineteen years and now presides over 5,000 Presbyterians in the Monrovia district of Liberia.

Fleet Ship In Liberia Inaugural

LITTLE CREEK, NORFOLK Va.—The attack transport USS Monrovia (APA-31) has been assigned by the Navy Department to make a courtesy visit to Monrovia, Liberia—both namesakes of the late President James Monroe.

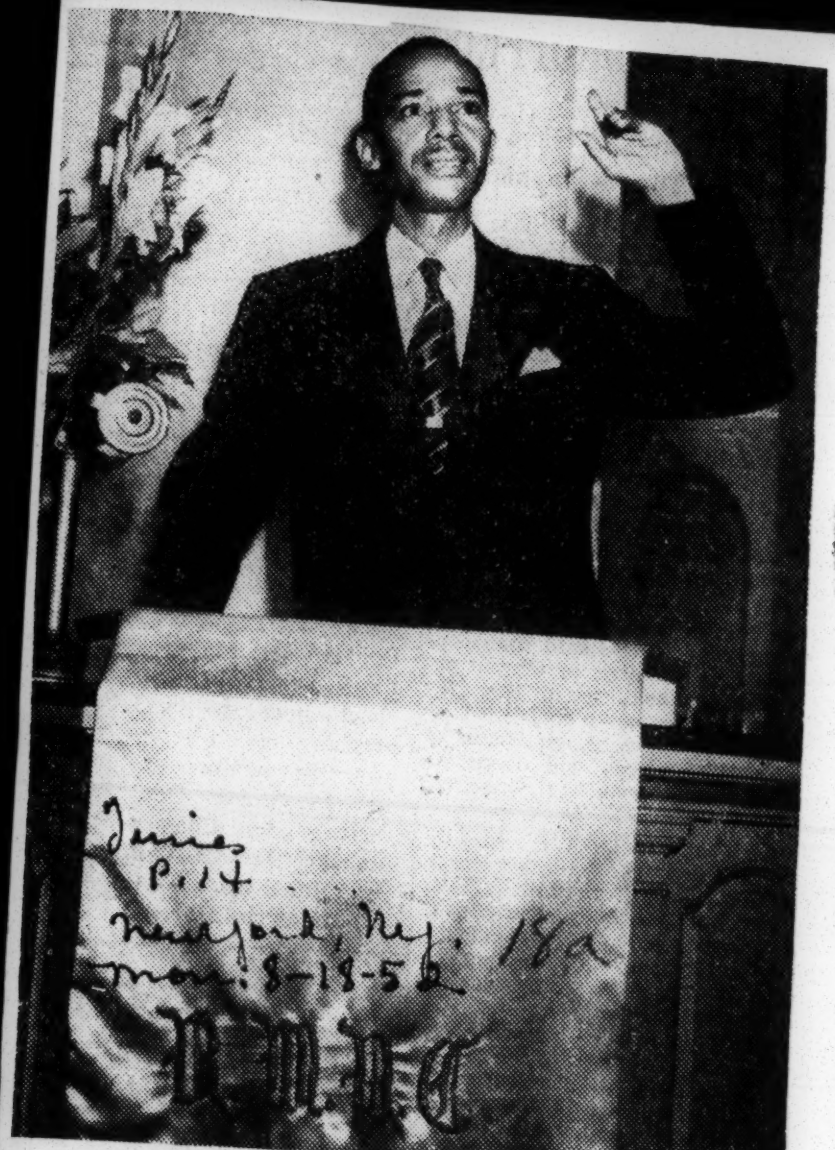
The ship, attached to the Amphibious Force, U. S. Atlantic Fleet, will visit the African Republic's capital in connection with scheduled inaugural ceremonies Jan. 10-14 of the Hon. William V. S. Tubman, president-elect. However, the trip is part of the routine employment of Amphibious Force ships of the Atlantic Fleet.

ADMIRAL ABOARD

Embarked in the transport will be Rear Admiral Howard E. Orem, USN, Commander Amphibious Group Four, Atlantic Fleet, who will take part in the inaugural ceremony.

During the trip the Monrovia will carry a token force of Second Division Marines from Camp Lejeune, N. C. Current plans include a possible parade during the Presidential inauguration ceremonies, and a small amphibious assault by the troops.

Among Negro personnel of the Monrovia are Donald C. Taylor, Pittsburgh, and Edward C. Stonewall, Easton, Pa., both in the stewards' service.



U. N. DELEGATE IN PULPIT: The Rev. Dr. J. J. Mends Cole, Moderator of the Presbytery of Western Africa, Liberia, and a member of that country's mission to the General Assembly, delivering sermon at Rendall Memorial Church here

The New York Time

Arkansas Man To Head Point Four Project in Liberia

WASHINGTON, (ANP) Lawrence Arnett Davis, presid of Arkansas State college at P Bluff, Ark., has been selected head the Point 4 program in L beria. He is expected to assur his new duties as soon as the nor mal governmental and FBI clear ances have been completed. He will be the first Negro to head such a program since the United States instituted it three years ago.

Point 4 program iniatiat ed the United States to help underdeveloped countries. will be fi nanced in Liberia jointly by Liberia and the U. S. A. It will work in the economic, agricultural, health and educational phases of the African Republic. Davis will succeed C. Reed Hill, white, who after spending a year in Liberia returned to the technical cooperation administration offifices in Washington, where he is liaison administrator for the program.

LeTourneau Mission Ship Reaches Africa

HORBEL, LIBERIA, Sept. 2—(DSN)—The LeTourneau Mission ship, christened at Vicksburg, Mississippi by the great Evangelist Billy Graham, which sailed from New Orleans, La., on July 29 made its arrival here today.

The ship, the Ark LeTourneau, was loaded with machines and equipment to aid in the industrial development, and bibles to aid in the spiritual redemption of the natives of this relatively new african nation.

The ships load also included technicians both in industrial and spiritual matters to aid the natives in putting their gifts to good use.

R. G. LeTourneau, the millionaire American industrialist who financed the undertaking for the material as well as spiritual aid of the people of Liberia who had arrived in Liberia by plane on August 24, was on hand to greet the arrival of the ship.

Officials of the Liberian government were also on hand to welcome the arrival of the ship, including Interior Secretary, Harrison Gigsby, House speaker, Richard Hennies, and assistant secretary of Agriculture Stephen Tobert.

Those on board the ship included Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Dick and their three children. Mrs. Dick, a Bible and Sunday school teacher, is LeTourneau's daughter. She will be the spiritual leader for the development community which will be created at Tournata on the Liberian coast.

LeTourneau long a leader in church work believes that the Liberian natives will take to christianity if through christianity they see the prospect of improving condition in their country. He hopes to transform Liberia from an import to an export country with special emphasis on rice and lumber production.

Agricultural and other equipment being brough over on the ship and subsequent voyages is valued at a million dollars. The present cargo included bulldozers, a movable power saw for cutting hard woods, town-size power plants, pre-fabricated houses for Tournata and a four-passenger plane for commuting to Monrovia, Liberia capital.

The Ark sailed from New Orleans July 29 and had been expected to reach Liberia Aug. 26. However, heavy seas delayed the arrival.

LeTourneau is president of R. G. LeTourneau, Inc., manufacturer of earth-moving equipment. His home is in Longview, Tex., and he has offices in Longview, Peoria, Ill., Toccoa, Ga., and Vicksburg, Miss.

Education Aid to Liberia

Liberia is engaged in a broad program to elevate its educational standards, according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. An international team of educators including experts from Denmark, Haiti, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Britain and India, is helping in this effort.

Liberia Negotiates New Iron Agreement

Will Get $1.50 A Ton Instead Of 17c For Ore

But Republic Steel may purchase an additional 20 per cent of the annual mines' production if it pays prices equal to the charge made to other buyers.

Both sides are said to benefit from this agreement. Liberia, which would only get $170,000 for the million tons of iron ore to be exported this year, will now get

By LYDIA T. BROWN

NEW YORK — For the next five years the Liberian Government will get $1.50 instead of 17 cents a ton for rich iron exported from its Bomi Hills Mines.

This is part of an agreement worked out by the Tubman government and American capitalists awaits the approval of the Export-Import Bank of New York City, which advanced 4 million dollars to the Liberian Mining Company, which has developed the iron properties.

Provisions In Agreement

1. The Mining Company will have a grace period of 5 years to liquidate its indebtedness and to effect a return of invested capital.

2. Effective April 1, 1957, the Liberian Government will get 25 per cent of the net profits. Beginning 1962 it will get 35 per cent and after 1972, 50 per cent of the net profits.

3. The Mining Company's board of directors will be revamped to include three representatives of the Liberian Government, three representatives of the minority stockholders and seven from the majority stockholders.

4. The Republic Steel Company shall have the right to purchase a maximum of 500,000 tons of iron a year, at the price provided in the original sales agreement (now 17 cents a ton) until the Liberian Government begins to participate in the net profits.

Can Sell 45 Per Cent

Forty - five per cent of the annual mines' production (limited to a maximun of 450,000 tons a year), at a price equal to 50 per cent of the yearly selling price of iron ore, may be sold by the company to purchasers other than Republic Steel.

foreign countries from which the U.S. gets iron ore.

It has been known for sometime that Liberian citizens had become disturbed at the low rate the Government was getting from the exporting of a million tons of the world's richest iron ore, valued at 12 million dollars on which the Government was only getting $170,000.

Beginning 1962 it will get 35 per cent and after 1972, 50 per cent of the net profits.

3. The Mining Company's board of directors will be revamped to include three representatives of the Liberian Government, three representatives of the minority stockholders and seven from the majority stockholders.

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But Republic Steel may purchase an additional 20 per cent of the annual mines' production if it pays prices equal to the charge made to other buyers.

Both sides are said to benefit from this agreement. Liberia, which would only get $170,000 for the million tons of iron ore to be exported this year, will now get

between 1½ and 2 million dollars.

The Liberian Company will have a 5 year period within which to redeem its debt and its invested capital

Has also 100 million tons

Company has also 100 million tons of rich deposit best yields 4 per cent iron. This vast richer than the American Lake Superior deposits, the United States principal source of domestic supplies, which is at best rated 51 per cent iron.

Liberia's new iron mine, in operation only seven months of this year, has become the tenth largest exporter of iron ore to the U.S.

During 1952 this little West African Republic will jump into sixth position following Sweden, Chile, Canada and Brazil, Venezuela.

18a 1952 Liberia

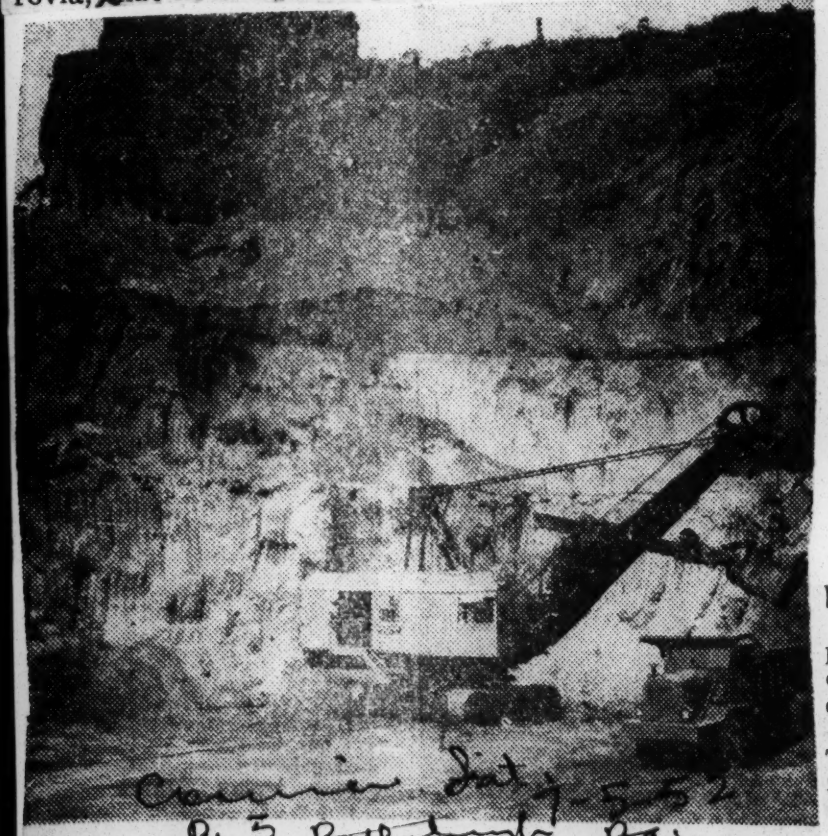
Liberia Demands Half Of Profits in Iron Ore

50 Cents Day Wages For Workers Termed 'Immoral' by Tubman

By GRIFF DAVIS
(Exclusive to the Courier)

NEW YORK—Liberia is seeking this week a bigger share of profits from its rich iron ore mines.

President William V. S. Tubman recently told American stockholders of the Liberia Mining Company, Ltd., at Monrovia, that he wanted 50 per cent of the net profits for Liberia Courier



Bone of Contention—These operations in the Boma Hills, forty-two miles from Monrovia, Liberia, contain forty-two million tons of iron ore.—Davis Photo.

Presently, the West African Republic gets only five cents a ton on the million tons of ore it ships each year—about $50,000.

Under a new contract President Tubman anticipates $3,500,000 to $9,000,000 for the Liberian treasury.

Stockholders of Libminco assembled at Monrovia in mid-June at Tubman's request to renegotiate the Company's contract with Liberia. Republic Steel Corporation of Cleveland, Ohio, is principal stockholder of the company which has been shipping iron ore since June, 1951.

Loading Up—A Greek ore ship is loaded up at Port Monrovia, Liberia, with ore from the rich Boma Hills deposit.—Griff Davis Photo.

IN HIS MEMORANDUM to the meeting, President Tubman stated that when their original contract was signed in August, 1945, the Liberian Government was prompted by the low-prices of iron ore then and expected that "indirect benefits would flow to the country and its people."

"However," he said, "these benefits have been negligible."

Mr. Tubman stated that the intensive mechanization of the mining operation and the low wage scale to laborers (50c a day) "does not inure to the welfare of the country and its people." He also stated that several road-building and bridge-building projects, costing some three million dollars originally to be paid for by the company, were assumed as Government obligations.

* * *

OF THE COMPANY'S $10,000,000 capital, Tubman pointed out, $4,000,000 was provided by the Export Import Bank. Republic Steel Corporation bought approximately $4,500,000 of the Libminco stock.

Tubman charged that the benefits to company and Government are "inequitable, immoral and unjustly apportioned in favor of the company."

The officials meeting at Monrovia were told that the potential profit of Liberian iron ore today was $7 to $12 a ton. With a million to a million and a half tons mined annually profits are expected to range from $7 to $18 million each year.

Libminco started mining a year ago at the Bomi Hills site, forty-two miles Northwest from Monrovia. Geologists have proven 40,000,000 tons of iron ore in this ore body. At current prices profits from this ore would yield from $280 to $480 million to the company under old contract terms and $2 million to Liberia.

* * *

NOTING THAT other mining companies were interested in developing mines in Liberia (principal among which are R. G. LeTourneau Inc., of Peoria, Ill.), the President said his Government expected to set up new terms applicable to all. Liberia's principal export has been rubber from the Firestone plantations there.

Tubman noted that the synthetic rubber industry had pushed rubber prices down in the last year.

Five major points in President's memorandum were:

1. A share in net profits for Government amounting to 50 per cent.
2. All indebtedness of company to receive priority consideration before the determination of profits.
3. All sales of ore to be made at previous world prices. No price preferential to be allowed to any company participating as a stockholder in Liberia Mining Company.
4. Representation by Government on Board of Directors.
5. Government should vote as stockholders.

Company officials this week in New York, Cleveland and Rotterdam were studying President Tubman's memorandum. They expected to present their reply by July 31.

Stockpiling—Liberian students watch as rich Bomoni ore is stockpiled at the Port of Monrovia for subsequent shipment to the hungry steel mills of the United States.—Davis Photo.

THEY STILL REMEMBER—"By reason of the meritorious and distinguished services" which he has rendered to the Republic of Liberia, Harvey S. Firestone, Jr. was presented the Grand Band of the Order of the Star of Africa at the Liberian Embassy in Washington recently. The Honorable Clarence L. Simpson, Liberian Ambassador to the United States made the presentation on behalf of his country, which has greatly benefited through the aid of Firestone gifts.

Dedicate New Airfield At Monrovia

MONROVIA, Lberia (ANP) — More than 1,000 persons gathered at the dedication of the new airfield recently completed here at the outskirts of Monrovia. President Tubman delivered the dedicatory address and named the new strip the James Spriggs Payne airfield.

The field was built by a group of Ameridan and Dutch engineers under the supervision of Secretary of Public Works, Henry B. Duncan. It will serve as an auxiliary to Roberts Field the big airport constructed by the U. S. Government during the last world war and placed adjacent to the Firestone Rubber plantation.

That site is 40 miles from the City of Monrovia and a source of constant difficulty for residents of the capital because they have to travel 40 miles each way when meeting planes.

The new field is 44,900 feet long, and 250 feet wide and can handle DC 3 and DC 6 planes in an emergency according to the contractors. At present small planes will shuttle passengers from Payne Field to Roberts Field where international planes land.

LIBERIA HONORS FIRESTONE

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—In recognition of his service to Liberia, Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., chairman of the Firestone Tire and Rubber company was decorated last week with the "Grand Band of the Order of the Star of Africa" by Clarence L. Simpson, Liberian ambassador to the United States, in ceremonies held at the Liberian Embassy.

GEORGE PADMORE (right) assistant secretary of state of the Republic of Liberia, was recent special guest Liberian Consul William H. Jones (left) of Chicago. Padmore, who is accompanied by his wife, is inspecting Liberian Consulates in the United States and Europe. In photo Consul Jones and Padmore talk over Consular affairs.

INAUGURATION
PRESIDENT WILLIAM V.S. TUBMAN

Many Americans Attend Inauguration In Liberia

By CARL MURPHY
President, AFRO-AMERICAN

MONROVIA, Liberia — Americans seen here last week where they attended inauguration of President William V. S. Tubman, include:

Mrs. Charles S. Young, Wilberforce, widow of Col. Charles S. Young; Brig. Gen. and Mrs. B. O. Davis (Col Young and Gen Davis were once U. S. Military advisers to Liberia;

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Barnett (Etta Moten), Mrs. Lillian Tibbs (Evanti). (Both gave concerts in Liberia, Miss Moten leaving Monday with her accompanist for a series of concerts in Europe);

Mrs. Isaac N. Cupid, daughter, Miss Jean, and sister, Mrs. Lula Lewis, all of Washington) their uncle, Benjamin Freeman, of Liberia, died two months after he was nominated for the vice presidency, his good friend, President Turman, invited his U.S. relatives to be special guests of the nation at the inauguration;

Dr. J. Max Bond, president of Liberia College (his brother is president of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania; U.S. Ambassador and Mrs. Edward Dudley, he was formerly an NAACP attorney on the staff of Thurgood Marshall);

Episcopal P. E. Bishop and Mrs. Bravid Harris; Methodist Bishop and Mrs. Willis King, AME Bishop and Mrs. Carey Gibbs;

Suffering From Malaria

Col. Raymond Contee, who heads the U. S. Military Mission, and at present is the the Government hospital with an attack of malaria, also Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Hasting; (on leave from Tuskegee) Morris E. Myers, Philadelphia (Hampton graduate); Mr. and Mrs. Green B. Palmer, Phoebus, Va.; Mr. and Mrs Samuel B. Henderson, Tuskegee;

Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Wynn, Florida A. and M. College; G. B. Pettingill, assistant public affairs officer, public information;

Methodists: Miss Carrie Peat, Baltimore; Miss Dora Allen, Indiana, and Miss Sallie Brown, West Va Mrs. Ellen Scarborough (once Trenton school teacher now married to an American dentist); Mr. and Mrs. John S. George (Ida), assistant attache;

Medical Attache

Col. Hildrus A. Poindexter, medicine attache; Curtis Reed Hill, technical corps officer in charge of Point-4 program; Dr. Edward W. Brice, attache, public affairs officer;

Vice Consuls David B. Bolen and George B. Pettingill; Misses Doris C. Washington, Helen M. Carr and Bette McDonald; special guests of Ambassador Dudley, Mrs. Adele H. Gray, Chicago, and Mrs. AnnaMurphy, New York.

Liberia has two women of cabinet rank. They are brilliant Etta Wright, assistant secretary of war, and Ellen Scarborough, assistant secretary of public instruction.

Seamen Named

Also here for the inauguration were these men from the USS Monrovia:

Vernon Hillsman, ship's tailor, Atlanta; James E. Tate, Marietta, Ga., Benjamin E. Ealey, steward; Ural Cater, steward chief, Norfolk, Va., Calvin Smith, steward chief, Lufkin, Tex., Henry Rainey Jr., steward first class Dickson, Tenn., William M. Huggins Jr., steward, Mullins, S.C.

Hillsman's enlistment expired Jan. 1, but he asked for a six-months' extension in order to visit here. He operates his own tailor shop in Atlanta and does all the tailoring work aboard the Monrovia. Three colored Marines marched with the 600 men from Camp Lejeune, N.C., who were in the inaugural parade.

Star Of Africa To 2 Delegates

Afro-American
Dat. 1-26-52

President Tubman Confers Honors

Baltimore

MONROVIA, Liberia—Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune and Dr. Carl Murphy, special delegates representing President Truman at the inauguration of Liberia's 18th president were decorated with the coveted Order of Star of Africa Monday. Also receiving the award was Claude Barnet, director of Associated Negro Press.

The investiture took place in the executive offices of President William V. S. Tubman before a small group including Vice President William R. Tolbert Jr. and U.S. Ambassador Edward Dudley and came as a complete surprise to the delegates.

Leaves Garden Party

The Liberian chief executive left 500 guests at a formal garden party to receive the two Americans in his study for a private conference before they left on their return trip to the United States.

The delegates bore President Tubman the congratulations and good wishes of President Truman and received again from him an assurance of Liberian friendship and co-operation.

They told the president they were impressed by the tremendous progress Liberia has made under his first administration.

They also expressed amazement at the unity of the people, unlimited resources Liberia has in rubber, pineapple, cocoa, palm oil, iron and other minerals and the determination of the administration to develop the country and educate the people as rapidly as possible.

"You are the man for the job," Mrs. Bethune said and embraced President Tubman.

Handed Diplomas

President Tubman led the way back to his office and personally placed the 9-point gold and silver star suspended from a red and blue ribbon around the necks of the Americans. He then handed them diplomas conferring upon them the rank of commanders in the Order of the Star of Africa.

Similar honors were conferred upon U.S. Admiral Howard E. Orem and Capt. William H. Johnson, of the armed transport, USS Monrovia which brought 600 Marines to parade through the city's streets as a special feature of the inaugural program.

Century Of Progress

Liberia's Elections And Inauguration Peaceful

Inquirer P.U. Sat. 1-12-52

BY CLAUDE A. BARNETT

MONROVIA, Liberia — (ANP)— In impressive ceremonies which began with the firing of a gun from Fort Norris and ended past midnight with the Inaugural Ball, the Republic of Liberia Jan. 7 installed the reelected William V. S. Tubman as the nation's president and William R. Tolbert Jr. as vice president.

The orderly elections and governmental activity and planning leading to this ceremony was in contrast to the early days of Liberia more than a century ago when it was struggling to establish itself as a free nation.

In those early days, the Negroes from the United States who settled the country were in constant warfare with the natives. The nation's leaders experimented with several forms of government before arriving at a constitution similar to the famed American document.

Today, the African natives and the Americo-Liberians work harmoniously and peacefully together for the progress of their country.

When Joseph J. Roberts was installed in 1848 as Liberia's first president, the ceremony was hardly noticed by the rest of the world.

President Tubman, now beginning his second term, is the nation's 19th executive leader.

Attending h i s inauguration were diplomats representing governments from every corner of the globe. Included were four persons, three of them Negroes from the United States representing President Harry S.

U

T's gation is headed by

Ed Dudley, American am-

b Liberia. It included

M McLeod Bethune, considered the United States, top Negro woman leader; Carl Murphy, publisher of the Afrio American newspapers with offices in Baltimore, Md., and Maj. Gen. James S. Stowell of the Air Forces.

LIBERIAN PRESIDENTS . . .

American Negroes first emigrated to Liberia in 1820 under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, formed specifically for aiding in the resettlement of free American Negroes in Africa.

In those early days, the nation, considered a colony, formed several kinds of government before finally accepting the constitution of 1847 which officially established Liberia as a republic.

In 1822, Frederick James became the first Negro governor of Liberia in its pre-republic days. Progress in Liberia is said to have rapidly advanced under his administration. Born in 1791, he was said to have had a good education. He died Feb. 11, 1835. Gov. James is considered one of the "fathers" of Liberia.

The first elected president of the republic was Joseph J. Roberts who served 1848-1856. He was succeeded by the following men:

Stephen A. Benson, 1856-1864; Daniel B. Warner, 1864-1868; James Spriggs Payne, 1868-1870 and 1876-1878; Edward James Roye, 1870-1871 (He was "deposed" from his office); James S. Smith, who was vice president, 1871-1872; Joseph J. Roberts, 1872-1876;

Anothony William Gardner, 1878-1883 (died in office); Alfred F. Russell, 1883-1884; Hilary Richard Wright Johnson, 1884-1892; Joseph James Cheeseman, 1892-1896 (died in office); William David Coleman, 1896-1900 (died in office);

Garretson Wilmot Gibson, was secretary of state, 1900-1904; Arthur Barclay, 1904-1912; Daniel Edward Howard, 1912-1920; Charles Dunbar Burgess King, 1920-1930 (resigned).

Inquirer

Edwin Barclay, was secretary of state when he replaced President King, 1930-1944 (includes a four year term and an eight year term and end of King's term in office); and President Tubman, 1944-present.

Dat. 1-12-52

THE SPIRIT OF LIBERIA

Probably the spirit and feeling of this African republic cannot be

better expressed than it is exemplified in the words of its national anthem which follows:

THE LIBERIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM

All hail Liberia, hail!
All hail Liberia, hail!
This glorious land of liberty
Shall long be ours
Tho' new her name
Green be her fame,
And mighty be her powers.
In joy and gladness
With our hearts united
We'll shout the freedom
Of a race benighted
Long live Liberia, happy land,
A home of glorious liberty
By God's command.

All hail Liberia, hail!
All hail Liberia, hail!
In union strong success is sure
We canot fail
With God above
Our rights to prove
We will o'er all prevail,
With heart and hand
Our country's cause defending
We'll meet the foe
With valor unpretending,
Long live Liberia, happy land,
A home of glorious Liberty
By God's command.

Believes Liberia Should Inspire Other Nations

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

MONROVIA, Liberia—(ANP)—After spending two weeks in Liberia during its Inauguration holidays, a foreign visitor cannot help but be impressed by the progress made here in recent years.

One outstanding result of this January 5-144 activity should be that it inspires other Africans in other nations to continue their own battles for freedom and become great nations of tomorrow.

Although, economically speaking, Liberia is not as prosperous as a number of countries now under British control, Liberia on its own has advanced in education, agriculture, and industry well enough to prove that Africans can successfully and peacefully run their own affairs.

Liberia's story as a political activity and

Liberia's story as a political entity and democracy has been told and retold. Not too many people, however, know of this nation's achievement in health, education, business, and agriculture.

For example, there is the field of education:

Here, native Liberian initiative and work by foreign missions, mainly American, have raised the nation's literacy standards.

Top educational center in Liberia is the Liberia College, which has Dr. J. Max Bond of the United States as president. Dr. Bond is brother of Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln (Pa.) university in America.

In Liberia College. President Tubman who was installed for his second term during the current inauguration festivities, envisions a world recognized first class institution with the following schools:

Engineering named after the late T. J. R. Faulkner, Law named after the late Chief Justice Louis Grimes, Domestic Arts named after Mrs. Mary Ann Cheeseman, and School of Commerce named after Benjamin K. Anderson.

To help Liberia College, other schools ,and promising students, Liberia's government subsidizes them. For 1950, the Republic spent $140,168 to send 38 students abroad in specialized courses and to give 73 students grants-in-aid.

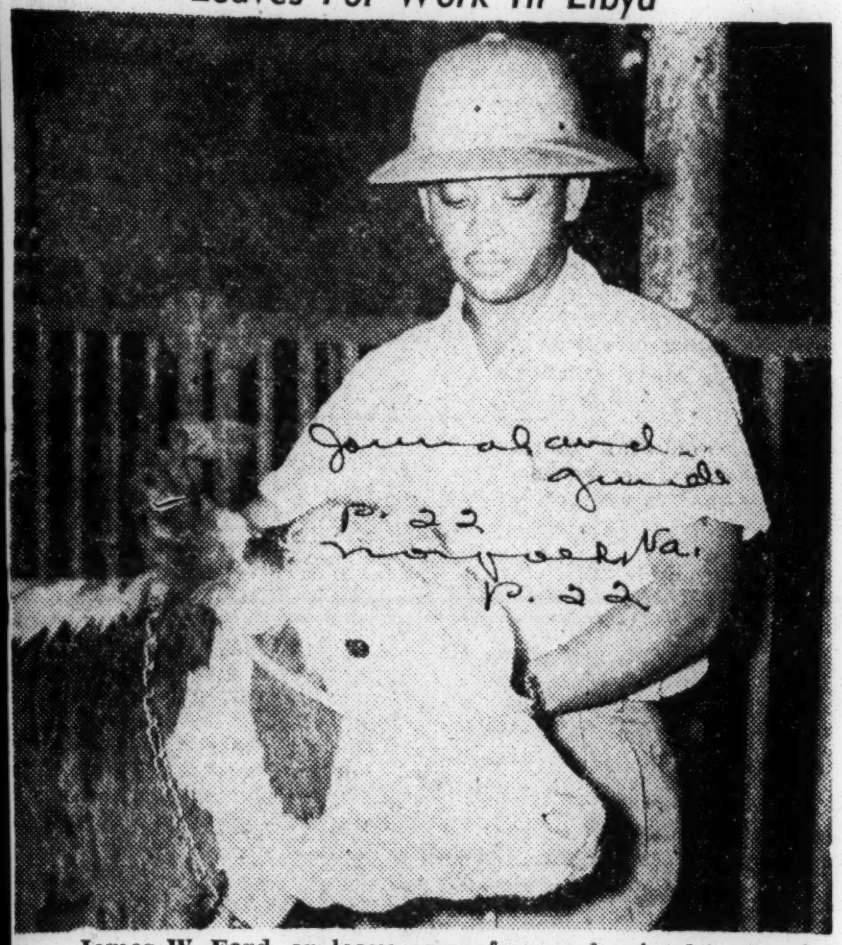
More government funds were spent to aid the following institutions:

Booker Washington Institute, College of West Africa, Catholic Mission, Cuttington College, Ricks Institute, Teachers' Training College, Government Accounting School, Domestic Arts School, Literary Campaign, and other private and missionary schools.

Liberia spent more than $125,000 two years ago to aid schools

Although Liberia gives generous financial aid to education, most of its schools are run by missionaries. The government of Liberia, however, prescribes standards and curriculums for educational institutions. This is done through the supervising teachers of the Department of Public Instruction. These teachers make periodic visits to various schools to see that they maintain the high standards prescribed by the government.

Leaves For Work In Libya



James W. Ford, on leave as professor of animal husbandry at Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Miss., left last week for Libya where he will join the Point IV program as an extension animal husbandman.

He is shown with a young Hereford steer at the U. S. Department of Agriculture Research Center, Beltsville, Md. Mr. Ford holds an M. S. degree from Kansas State College and has done work toward a Ph.D. degree at Washington State College.

Nigeria Operates Under New Adopted Constitution

BY K. O. K. ONYIOHA

LASOS, Nigeria, W. A. — (ANP) The new constitution for Nigeria, popularly known as MacPherson Constitution after Sir John MacPherson, present Governor of the country, is now being put into practical effect. Meetings of the various Regional Houses of Assembly started holding from January 4 in the north; January 5 in the east, and January 7 in the west.

Preceding these Assembly meetings were installation ceremonies of the lieutenant governors in charge of the various regions and who in the old constitutions were known as chief commissioners.

Several surprises have marked the opening sessions of the Regional Assemblies. In the north where ignorance has made the people rather docile, conservative and complacent upon the status quo, some of the princes — the sons of the Emire-Chiromas as they are called-during the time of swearing in the members refused to take the oath of allegiance to the King of England. On the contrary they swore allegiance to Islam and the teachings of Mohammed.

In the East the NCNC, the only nationwide political party in Nigeria led by Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe (Zik to everybody) has established beyond every shadow of doubt its majority claims, 74 of the 84 elected members of the house having signed a common pledge of loyalty to it. — Thus the NCNC, holding far more than two-thirds of the seats of the Eastern House of Assembly, satisfies the conditions necessary for a party to dictate who should be ministers as provided in the constitution.

In the West, the story is that of corrupt waverers — of politicians without convictions dangling here and there in search of personal gains. Today some of the members of the Western House of Assembly sign a pledge of loyalty to the NCNC tomorrow they sign for Action Group the following day they stand aside, independent, waiting to be wooed or influenced once more into another party.

From the primary election to the intermediate and final levels, some of the candidates contested elections on the ticket of the NCNC. Suddenly they changed steps and signed a pledge of loyalty to the Action Group. The Action Group began to claim 51 of the 80 seats.

Two days before the first meeting of the Western House of assembly, 38 elected members of the Western Assembly attended a Western NCNC conference and signed a pledge of loyalty to the NCNC. The Action Group claims dropped, but the waverers changed their minds. Two days later they had already pinned to their chects, Action Group badges.

The Action Group claims ran to 49. The NCNC ran down to 31 including a few independents. The Action Groupers marched in that number to the morning session of the House of Assembly.

After the formal opening of the meeting with prayers and the lieutenant governor's address, all the Action Groupers walked out of the Assembly Hall and standing outside insisted that they would not return to the hall until seats were arranged on party basis. They would not mix up with NCNCers. They were granted this demand.

Azikiwe Loses First Election In Nigeria

LAGOS, Nigeria—The fine hand of British diplomacy was seen in the defeat recently of Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe and his National Council Party in the first country - wide election ever to be held in Nigeria, the biggest and most populous dependency in British West Africa.

The consequence of the Lincoln-University educated leader's defeat will be that the Northern People's Congress, representing the conservative and largely Moslem northern region of Nigeria will control the Central Assembly.

The Congress Party can be expected to work for a slow and cautious advance toward independence and is in no hurry to dispense with British "guidance," as was the group led by Dr. Azikiwe, who even lost his seat in the Central Assembly.

Engineers Opening Heart of Continent With New Network

LAGOS, Nigeria—This month, the fiftieth anniversary of the opening up of Central Africa by rail (from Mombasa to Lake Victoria), a network of new roads, railways and air routes is opening up, still further, the fifteen African dependencies of Britain.

These will push back the frontiers of Africa, a continent whose resources have been scarcely tapped.

Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of Africa's cultivatible land and forest area has so far been touched. Only a fraction of its potential supply of water power has yet been harnessed.

One of the main obstacles to industrial development has been the inadequacy of the transport system. In Nigeria, where the total railroad mileage is 2,138 miles (compared with over 238,000 in the U. S.), the tin mines at Jos and the coal mines at Enugu have been compelled to stockpile because the railroads cannot move the output fast enough.

To meet this need all British African territories have extensive road improvement programs.

The Nigerian Government has taken the lead in highway construction: a main route now connects this town with Ibadan and other important roads have been metalled.

Harbor facilities also are being expanded. At Freetown in Sierra Leone, a deep-water berth is scheduled for completion by November, 1952, while a new wharf with five berths is under construction opposite Lagos Island.

MAJOR IMPROVEMENT

Major improvements on the deep sea port of Takoradi in Ghaua are in progress.

Meanwhile, new railroad connections are being built in Ghana; the link from Achiasi to Nsawam will prove an economic route from Takoradi to the main commerical center of Accra. The link will cost about $2.8 million and half of this sum will be a contribution from the United States Economic Cooperation Administration.

Recently a de Havilland jet Comet flew from London to Johannesburg in less than fifteen hours, cutting the flying time for the trip by ten hours.

Typical of the progress made in opening up African air communications is the new airport at Entebbe, Uganda. This was specially built for modern jet airliners and has a three-mile runway, the longest in Africa.

Dr. Azikiwe Is Defeated

Nigerians Complete National Elections

LAGOS, Nigeria—(By Cable)—Nigeria, a vast territory covering 338,593 square miles in West Africa, has just finished choosing its own government. The people of this biggest and most populous of all dependencies in British Africa have gone to the polls in their first country-wide election. many non-party "Independents."

The elections were carried through in an atmosphere of intense popular interest and were conducted in an orderly manner. There was no spectacular endorsement of a single party, such as that which swept Kwame Nkruma into power in the neighboring Gold Coast last year.

Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Nigeria's most prominent single political figure since his return to Africa with an American university education in the early 1930's, was defeated in the election.

His "National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons" party was beaten in the Western Regional Assembly elections by the "Action Group," which stands for unity in Nigeria and constitutional progress to independent nationhood in the British Commonwealth.

The new Central Assembly of Nigeria will contain three principal elements with the addition of

The biggest single party will be the Northern People's Congress.

Nigeria Operates Under New Adopted Constitution

BY K. O. K. ONYIOHA

LASOS, Nigeria, W. A. — (ANP) The new constitution for Nigeria popularly known as MacPherson Constitution after Sir John MacPherson, present Governor of the country, is now being put into practical effect. Meetings of the various Regional Houses of Assembly started holding from January 4 in the north; January 5 in the east, and January 7 in the west.

Preceding these Assembly meetings were installation ceremonies of the lieutenant governors in charge of the various regions and who in the old constitutions were known as chief commissioners.

Several surprises have marked the opening sessions of the Regional Assemblies. In the north where ignorance has made the people rather docile, conservative and complacent upon the status quo, some of the princes — the sons of the Emire-Chiromas as they are called-during the time of swearing in the members refused to take the oath of allegiance to the King of England. On the contrary they swore allegiance to Islam and the teachings of Mohammed.

In the East the NCNC, the only nationwide political party in Nigeria led by Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe (Zik to everybody) has established beyond every shadow of doubt its majority claims, 74 of the 80 elected members of the house having signed a common pledge of loyalty to it. — Thus the NCNC, holding far more than two-thirds of the seats of the Eastern House of Assembly, satisfies the conditions necessary for a party to dictate who should be ministers as provided in the constitution.

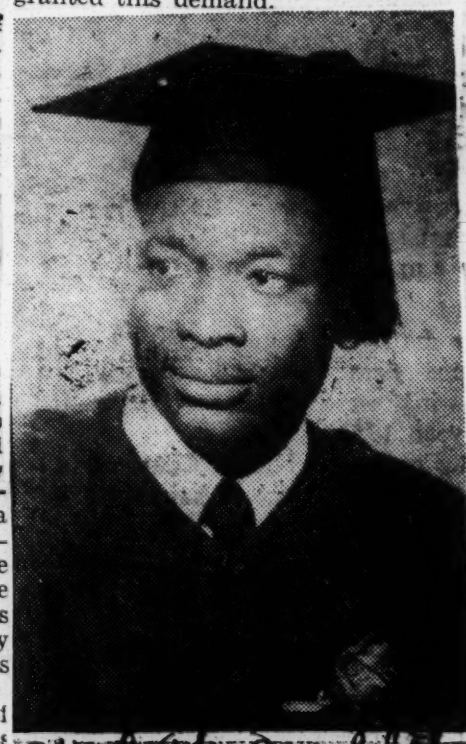
In the West, the story is that of corrupt waverers — of politicians without convictions dangling here and there in search of personal gains. Today some of the members of the Western House of Assembly sign a pledge of loyalty to the NCNC tomorrow they sign for Action Group the following day they stand aside independent, waiting to be wooed or influenced once more into another party.

From the primary election to the intermediate and final levels some of the candidates contested elections on the ticket of the NCNC. Suddenly they changed steps and signed a pledge of loyalty to the Action Group. The Action Group began to claim 51 of the 80 seats.

Two days before the first meeting of the Western House of assembly, 38 elected members of the Western Assembly attended a Western NCNC conference and signed a pledge of loyalty to the NCNC. The Action Group claims dropped, but the waverers changed their minds. Two days later they had already pinned to their chects, Action Group badges.

The Action Group claims ran to 49. The NCNC ran down to 31 including a few independents. The Action Groupers marched in that number to the morning session of the House of Assembly.

After the formal opening of the meeting with prayers and the lieutenant governor's address, all the Action Groupers walked out of the Assembly Hall and standing outside insisted that they would not return to the hall until seats were arranged on party basis. They would not mix up with NCNCers. They were granted this demand.



MR A. BABS FAFUNWA

A Nigerian student-instructor at New York University, USA. He told Americans recently that Nigeria needed a progressive school system.

American Interest In Nigerians Urged By Student In New York

Fafunwa Wants Self-Government

WHITE PLAINS (New York), March 5. — In a recent lecture titled "Nigeria's Most Urgent Needs," Mr A. Babs Fafunwa of Nigeria urged Americans to be interested in colonial people and not to wait for another Pearl Harbour or Korea in Africa before they act.

The lecturer is student—instructor at New York University, and his talk was addressed to 1,000 members of the Junior Red Cross Council.

In the introduction, Mr Fafunwa was described as "an amiable young Nigerian, a scholar, and a brilliant speaker who has the interest of his country at heart."

Then he took the floor and stated thus:

"Today, the colonial Government's role on education in Nigeria is still supervisory except for the few schools owned by the Government.

"The missions control eighty percent of the schools, and we are grateful to them.

"But since the missions partly depend on the Government and on their church members both in Nigeria and other countries for the financial up-keep of their schools, and since these schools cater almost exclusively for people of their faith first, and others last, they cannot provide universal education for Nigeria, or for any other country for that matter..."

STATE FUNCTION

Continuing, Mr Fafunwa indicated that universal education is a state function and not an individual enterprise.

Out of 3,000,000 or more children of school age, he went on, barely half a million are receiving education of some sort.

This means that 2,500,000 children have no opportunity for any kind of formal education.

About adult education, he said some 10,000,000 or more adults would be too happy to attend night or evening schools if properly organised; "but up till today, there is not a single school in Nigeria that can be called a free public school—not even the mission schools."

Developing his subject further, the lecturer said:

"Education is still a luxury in Nigeria;" this he demonstrated by revealing that the kind and amount of education boys and girls can hope to get depends not on their abilities but on the economic standing of their parents, and sometimes, the religion of their parents.

He did not end with mere exposition, for, like the objective critic that he is, he offered suggestions "in order to meet the urgent needs of the Nigerian youth."

They are (1) An immediate introduction of a universal compulsory school attendance law for all children within the school age-group of five and seventeen.

(2) The establishment of well-equipped public schools and/or the taking over of most of the mission and private schools, remodelling them to meet the enormous increase which number one item above will create.

(3) Opening of evening schools for adults who wish to get some formal education.

(4) Reconstruction of the present curriculum to meet local needs and environment, particularly in respect of emphasising African culture.

(5) The immediate discontinuation of external examinations as pre-requisites for high school graduation and employment.

(6) The granting of self-government to Nigeria now, which would give Nigerians opportunity to participate more effectively in guiding their own destiny.

The lecturer regarded education as the solution for problems of health, agriculture, low economic standards of living, decay of African culture. For, through this medium, "we can teach our children health and sanitation, the command of fundamental processes, help them realize the importance of civic responsibilities, citizenship, worthy home membership, development of ethical character, wise choice of their life-long vocation, and worthy use of leisure."

Through this medium also, Mr Fafunwa envisaged the possibility of training "our children to respect honest differences of opinion, to measure Nigeria's advancement by its contribution to the general welfare, to become a co-operating member of the world community at large, to learn to act and correct unsatisfactory conditions, become economically literate, and to uphold democratic ideals."

Winding up, the lecturer said:

"The mythical idea that we are not yet ripe is false alibi; for while we are green we grow, and when we are ripe, we decay."

18a 1952

SIR ADEYEMO ALAKIJA

The Knight of Akuro House, lover of the sport of kings and loyal subject o the British Empire passed away last Saturday.

Sir Adeyemo Alakija Dies In His Home At Obalende Aged 68

Sir Adeyemo Alakija, K.B.E., Chairman of the Lagos Race Club, died at his residence at Obalende at 1 a.m last Saturday.

His death came quite suddenly for, Sir Adeyemo, a great lover of horses was at his stable on Friday afternoon and also attended a party that evening.

Born at Abeokuta in 1884, he was descended from a Brazilian Egba stock and went to England in 1910 to study law at the Middle Temple.

He qualified three years later and returned home and served on several public boards.

From 1933 to 1941, he was a member of the Legislative Council for Egba Division, and was the following year appointed to the Executive Council.

Sir Adeyemo was associated with many organisations, among them, the

Nigeria

Nigerian Greeted At Jamison

MASHOOD AJALA, a Nigerian student cycling from Chicago to Los Angeles on a goodwill tour, stopped in St. Louis last weekend. He is shown discussing parts of a speech he made at Jamison Egbe Omo Oduduwa of which he was President, and the Reformed Ogboni Fraternity in which he held a high office.

He was also a free mason.

Among his children are two doctors and two lawyers — Drs Omodele and Afolabi Alakija.

Mrs Aduke Moore, one of his daughters, recently qualified as a lawyer.

She had formerly qualified in social welfare science before returning to England once more.

The funeral day is expected to be announced today.

Memorial CME Church Sunday with E. B. Koonce of the Koonce Mortuary and the Rev. D. W. Browning, pastor. Ajala expects to make the 2,200 mile tour in 30 days.

DUCATION AND COCOA IN NIGERIA.—African heads of Nigeria's department of agriculture and natural resources and education and social welfare recently toured the country getting firsthand information on the status of programs of agriculture and education which are being pursued among their people. Pictured above are a few of the installations which were visited.

Top row, left: Minister of education Kojo Botsio is shown inspecting a machine used to print literature for use in mass education. In this picture are, left to right: Tom Barton, permanent secretary to the ministry. Mr. Botsio, Lloyd Shirer, regional social development officer in the northern territories.

Top, senter: Outside the recently converted kraals at Nyohene in the northern territories, Minister Botsio talks with A. R. G. Prooser, chief social development officer, after inspecting buildings used for training mass education teams. At far left is Lloyd Shirer.

Top, right: The education minister visits and chats with a local chieftain.

Bottom, left: Minister of agriculture and natural resources, A. Casely-Hayford (wearing glasses), inspects cocoa beans being crushed by machine into powder. This is part of the various stages in the processing of the cocoa bean.

Bottom, center: The minister is seen again, with G. B. Holland, manager of West African Mills, Ltd., Takoradi, inspecting the refrigerator room where cocoa butter is solidified for shipment.

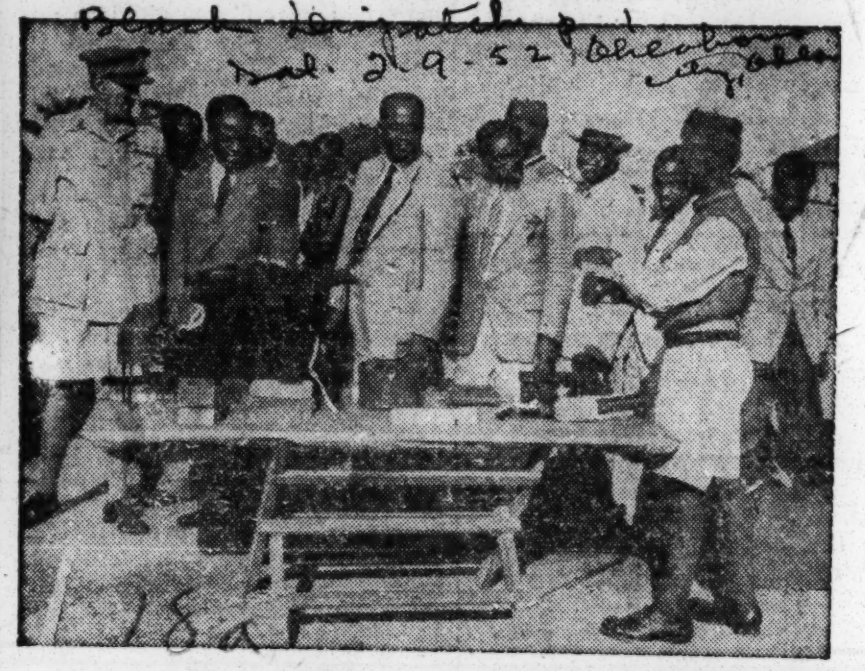
Bottom, right: A worker in the cocoa plant reaches for a bucket into which the liquid form of cocoa has been poured. This is one of the many processes connected with the making of cocoa butter.—ANP Photo.

Members Of Nigeria's Council Of Ministers

LAGOS, Nigeria (ANP)—Here are the officially announced members of Nigeria's cabinet, officially called the council of ministers:

Minister of Labor—S. L. Akintola; Work—Mallam Abubaker Tafawa Balewa; Communications—Chief Arthur Prest; Transport—Chief Bode Thomas; Commerce and Industries—A. C. Nwapa; Mines and Power—E. U. Njoku; Natural Resources—Mallam Mohammadu Ribadu; Social Services—Shettima Kashim; Land Survey and Local Development—O. Arikpo; and Ministers Without Portfolio—Alheji Usman Nagogo (emir of Katsino); Sir Adesoji Aderemi (Oni of Ife), and Dr. E. M. L. Endeley.

Nigerian Leaders Inspect Army Engineers



Recently elected leaders of the Nigerian government under its new constitution inspected the nation's armed forces early this month. A government contingent led by Kwamme Nkrumah, head of the government, is shown above as they watch demonstration of demolition equipment by the 356th Field Squadron, West African Engineers. Among those watching are Lt. Gen. L. G. Whistler, general officer, commanding-in-chief; Kwame Nkrumah, K. A. Gbedemah, J. K. Donkoh, and the Rev. I. D. Osabuety-Aguedze.—(ANP)

Locate Huge Uranium Field In Nigeria

LONDON—Nigeria has and will most likely become one of the most important factors in the development of the atom bomb.

The British government disclosed last week that one of the world's largest deposits of uranium—the raw material of the atom bomb—had been found in Nigeria. The land is owned by the Nigerian government, but mining rights belong to the British Crown.

The report said the field, which lies in the north central part of the British West African colony, covers 200 acres with 700,000 tons of ore to the vertical foot. The depth of the deposit is unknown.

Geologists estimated each ton of ore contained $14 worth of uranium and niobium, a scarce metal used in heat resistant alloys for jet engines. That would make the ore more valuable than many high-grade gold deposits.

The main sources open to Britain at present are the Belgian Congo and Canada, both of which require payment in gold.

NIGERIA SLOWLY REORGANIZING BASIC LAWS TO CONFORM WITH NEW McPHERSON CONSTITUTION

Many Unable to Comprehend Change Made In Fundamental Charter Because Of Illiteracy

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DUCK PLEDGE OF LOYALTY TO KING OF ENGLAND

By K. O. K. Onyioha

LASOS, Nigeria, W. A. - (ANP) - The new constitution

LAGOS, Nigeria, W. A.—(ANP)—The new constitution after Sir John Macpherson, present Governor of the country, is now being put into practical effect. Meetings of the various Regional Houses of Assembly started holding from Jan. 4 in the north; Jan. 5 in the east; and Jan. 7 in the west.

Preceding these Assemblies meetings were installation ceremonies of the lieutenant governors in charge of the various regions and who in the old constitutions were known as chief commissioners.

Several surprises have marked the opening sessions of the Regional Assemblies. In the north where ignorance has made the people rather docile, conservative and complacent upon the status quo, some of the princes—the sons of the Emirs-Chiromas as they are called—during the time of swearing in the members refused to take the oath of allegiance to the King of England. On the contrary they swore allegiance to the King of England. On the contrary they swore allegiance in Islam and the teachings of Mohammed.

In the East the NCNC, the only nationwide political party in Nigeria led by Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe (Zik to everybody) has established beyond every shadow of doubt its majority claims, 74 of the 80 elected members of the house having signed a common pledge of loyalty to it. Thus the NCNC, holding far more than two-thirds of the seats of the Eastern House of Assembly, satisfies the conditions necessary for a party to dictate who should be ministers as provided in the constitution.

In the West, the story is that of corrupt waverers—of politicians without convictions dangling here and there in search of personal gains. Today some of the members here and there in search of personal gains. Today some of the Western House of Assembly sign a pledge of loyalty to the NCNC; tomorrow they sign for Action Group; the following day they stand aside, independent, waiting to be wooed or influenced once more into another party.

From the primary election stages to the intermediate and final levels some of the candidates contested elections on the ticket of the NCNC. Suddenly they changed steps and signed a pledge of loyalty to the Action Group. The Action Group began to claim 51 of the 80 seats.

Two days before the first meeting of the Western House of assembly, 38 elected members of the Western Assembly attended a Western NCNC conference and signed a pledge of loyalty to the NCNC. The Action Group claims dropped, but the waverers changed their minds. Two days later they had already pinned to their chests, Action Group badges.

The Action Group claims ran to 49. The NCNC ran down to 31 including a few independents. The Action Groupers marched in that number to the morning session of the House of Assembly.

After the formal opening of the meeting with prayers and the lieutenant governor's address, all the Action Groupers walked out of the Assembly Hall and standing outside insisted that they would not return to the hall until seats were arranged on party basis. They would not mix up with NCNCers. They were granted this demand.

As things stand now, it could be accepted that the Action Group has more seats in the Western House of Assembly, but not two-thirds of the total. The party may not dictate who should be ministers within the provisions of the new seats in order to get the necessary two-thirds.

These first sessions of the Regional Houses have the problem of (1) appointment of ministers and (2) the election of members to the Central House of Representatives.

EDUCATION AND COCOA IN NIGERIA.—African heads of Nigeria's department of agriculture and natural resources and education and social welfare recently toured the country getting firsthand information on the status of programs of agriculture and education which are being pursued among their people. Pictured above are a few of the installations which were visited.

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JUIN BIDS U. N. SHUN NORTH AFRICA ISSUE

He Says France Should Quit World Body if It Interferes in Tunisia and Morocco

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, Oct. 17—In an interview appearing in the Spanish magazine Destino tomorrow Marshal Alphonse-Pierre Juin, Allied land commander in chief in Central Europe, is quoted as having said that France should withdraw from the United Nations if that body should try to interfere with the administration of the protectorates of Morocco and Tunis.

Destino said that to the question whether the "United Nations has authority to interfere in Morocco," Marshal Juin replied:

"Under no circumstances. France's policy in Morocco is based exclusively on the treaty of 1912, which is recognized by all powers. An intervention by the United Nations is absolutely inadmissible because the question is one of purely internal character and no country must submit her internal problems to an international body.

"In my opinion France should withdraw immediately from the United Nations if the latter attempted to intervene directly in Moroccan and Tunisian questions."

One paradoxical aspect of the question Marshal Juin declared was that the nations that were not members of the United Nations like Portugal and Spain could administer their colonies without international interference or criticism.

"I am not an enemy of nationalism," Marshal Juin said. "The problem is not nationalism but it is extremism, that is, the Istiqlal party [in Morocco]. This movement, which is still very small, aims at the total and immediate expulsion of all administering powers instead of seeking the attainment of a reasonable plan of gradual evolution."

In reply to another question the French marshal supported inclusion of Spain in the system of Western defense.

"Spain should form part of all international defensive bodies—including the European army," Marshal Juin said. "Of course Spanish forces should be under the supreme command and assigned where their presence is necessary.

"The idea of placing the defense of Europe on the Pyrenees is absurd. The decisive battle must begin before and must be fought by all the powers together.

"We can not allow ourselves to be defeated one by one. There is no true Europe without Spain and North Africa because they both form a perfect geographical political and strategic entity."

The mere fact that the Government Censorship Bureau permitted this last statement to appear was taken as an indiction that the Franco regime in spite of many statements to contrary that have been appearing in the Spanish press would be willing to collaborate with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization powers and also would consider the possibility of sending Spanish troops to fight abroad in event of Soviet aggression on Western Europe.

Race Crisis in South Africa

'53 Elections, Nation's Most Decisive, Will Determine Whether Malan's Color Policies Will Go On, Indicate if a Republic Is Wanted

By A. T. Steele

JOHANNESBURG.

The South African elections of 1953 promise to be the most decisive in this country's history. Though the balloting is still many months off—probably in April or May—rival politicians are already stumping the countryside in force.

Do the white voters want a continuation of the present government's color policies? Do they want a republic? The outcome of the elections will provide a barometric reading on these and other critical issues.

It is a struggle between the Nationalist party led by Prime Minister D. F. Malan, and the United party, headed by Opposition leader J. G. N. Strauss. The Nationalists speak primarily for the conservative hard core of the Afrikaans-speaking section of the white population. They draw their main voting strength from the Boers (farmers) of the country districts. On the United party side stand most of the people of British descent and a part of the Afrikaner (Dutch-descended) majority.

At the moment, the odds favor the ruling Nationalists, but observers agree that too much can happen between now and election time to make any prediction of safe one.

Boer War Issues

If the Malan government is returned to power by a substantial margin it could well mean that the Boers will have won, at last, the war they lost half a century ago. For a decisive victory at the polls would almost certainly be regarded by the Malan Nationalists as a mandate to press for a republic and undo those clauses of the constitution which they find objectionable. The United party and its allies are fighting the Nationalists noisily on both these issues.

On the color issue—the key to the white man's future in South Africa—the differences between the two parties are perceptible but less fundamental. Both parties support the principle of white supremacy, though they disagree somewhat on approach and emphasis. The Nationalists are militantly committed to a strong apartheid (racial separation) policy. They won the election on this issue in 1948. Despite a marked deterioration in race relations since that time, they keep plugging apartheid as the one and only cure for South Africa's racial ills.

The United party is vaguer but only slightly more compromising on the color question. Like the Nationalists, it favors social and residential separation of the white and Colored peoples. It has shown no disposition, up to now, to concede the right of even "advanced" Africans to political equality with the white man. It does, however, favor economic integration of the two races, and it advocates consultation between Europeans (whites) and non-Europeans (non-whites) in an effort to iron out their differences. It has proposed taking the racial issue out of politics and turning it over to a non-partisan commission of qualified experts for study and recommendation. Mr. Strauss, the United party leader, has come out strongly for opening wider the gates to white immigration as the one sure way of preserving the white man's position. He thinks South Africa should take in 50,000 white immigrants annually for many years.

Strong Stand Aids Nationalists

The strength of the Nationalist party lies in its tight organization, its unity, its support of Afrikaner nationalism and, ironically, its strong color policy. The Nationalists mince no words in stating their views on almost any subject, which is more than can be said for the United party. This gets them into hot water abroad and stirs up racial antagonisms at home, but so far it has paid off at the polling booths. The next election will show whether or not the old slogans still have their old vote-catching appeal.

Deep in the background of Nationalist thinking stands the secret Afrikaner Broederbond. The significance of the Broederbond may be judged from the claim, often made by the opposition, that a majority of the cabinet, including Prime Minister Malan, are members. The Bond claims to be non-political. The opposition prefers to accept the verdict of the late General Smuts, who once described the society as "a dangerous, cunning, political, Fascist organization."

United party spokesmen assert that the Broederbond is the main driving force behind Afrikaner nationalism in its narrowest sense and that its objective is a Christian National Calvinistic Afrikaner Republic. The Bond is said to have a membership of just under 3,000, scattered through key branches of the government and especially strong in the teaching profession. It has been active in promoting the wider use of the Afrikaans language, which has had a considerable revival since the Nationalists came into power.

The Church Influence

Nor can one overlook the Calvinistic influence of the Dutch Reformed Church on Nationalist policies. Dr. Malan himself was a former preacher. The influence of the church is felt in many places. It shows up strongly in the puritanical outlook of many Afrikaners. In few countries is the Sabbath more rigorously observed than in this one. Even clangorous Johannesburg slows down to a dead stop on Sunday, with all places of amusement tightly padlocked.

These are some of the things that help account for the conservatism and uncompromising stubbornness of the Nationalist leadership. The cabinet has its weak spots, but it includes a number of able, tough-minded men who should not be under-rated. Indeed it is questionable whether the United party, if it were voted into power, could assemble a group of equal administrative ability.

The United party lacks the unity, the discipline and the rugged leadership of the Nationalists. The coalition it heads is made up of so many diverse elements that it has a hard time being positive about anything.

Torch Aids Morale

The morale of the United party had declined to a low ebb when the Torch Commando injected itself into the picture in the late spring (South African autumn) of last year.

The Torch started as a "war veterans' action committee." It called some protest meetings against the efforts of the Malan government to override the constitution, and they caught on. Then some one had the bright idea of a "march" on Cape Town. As a demonstration, the affair was a dramatic success. The Torch Commando became overnight a beacon of hope to the discouraged Opposition.

But the Torch got a little out of hand. During a by-election in the constituency of Wakkerstroom the Torch again tried its dramatic methods. This time, the "dynamic" approach flopped. The Nationalists won the election by a bigger majority than they had held in the previous balloting.

Sobered by this experience, the Torch Commando has become a little less militant in its tactics. It remains, however, a valuable ally of the United party. Certainly it has done a lot to revive the jaded spirits of the Opposition and to put some punch into its campaign. If the Nationalists carry their pursuit of Afrikaner nationalism beyond constitutional limits, the Torch Commando is likely to be heard from again in a big way. It has a claimed membership of about 250,000, and its leader, A. G. (Sailor) Malan, is a fighter. He was an air ace in World War II.

In 1953, as in 1948, it is probable that the racial issue will swing the election one way or the other. The Nationalists profess confidence that their firm line on the color question will bring them a resounding majority. The United party is hopeful that the white electorate is sufficiently fed up with the growing deterioration in race relations to ditch the Nationalists and put the United party back into power.

White liberals, who are a minority, will vote United party, not because they like its wishy-washy racial policy but because they deem it the lesser of two evils.

The United party recalls bitterly that it had a larger popular vote than the Nationalists in the last election, yet lost control of Parliament by a narrow margin. Gen. Smuts was still alive then. He is gone now. This is a handicap that the party will not find easy to overcome.

South Africa calls on UN to keep hands off

BY STANLEY JOHNSON

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 12—(AP)—South Africa called on the United Nations today to declare itself incompetent to deal with the explosive problems of the treatment of non-whites in that British commonwealth now torn by racial conflict.

There was little chance of success, as a majority of the UN's 60 members had previously decided over South African opposition to place the question on the agenda of the General Assembly.

Ambassador G. P. Jooste told the assembly's special political committee South Africa's racial policies were her own business and no affair of the UN. He said they did not constitute a threat to international peace and the UN had no standard by which to judge whether human rights were being violated.

"I must point out," he said, "that neither in the charter nor in any binding international instrument is there a definition of human rights against which the actions of the South African government or those of any other government can be tested.

JOOSTE DID NOT threaten today to walk out if the vote goes against him, but observers believed South Africa would boycott any debate on her racial policies.

The Asian-Arab group maintains that Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's white supremacy policy threatens world peace.

While Jooste was speaking in committee, Pakistan's Foreign Minister Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan was telling a plenary session of the assembly "racial, religious and color discrimination and prejudice are being intensified."

He also called for an end to colonialism which he called "outmoded and immoral."

Without referring to France's troubles in Morocco and Tunisia—which have been put on the assembly's agenda—he told the assembly "political domination of one people by another is today an anachronism and a destructive one . . . The process of self-determination must be accelerated."

But though debate turned to South Africa, chief UN interest remained on the two major problems raised thus far in the Assembly meeting—the Korean deadlock and the sudden resignation Monday of Secretary General Trygve Lie.

In the Korean debate, the Russians were faced with a new Western request for agreement that power, or otherwise, is the gravest of all crimes against peace and security throughout the world."

S. AFRICA COURT REVERSES MALAN

Holds His Parliamentary Tribunal Illegal

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa, Nov. 13 (AP)—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's high court of parliament was declared illegal by the South African appeal court Thursday, opening a possibility he may try a Senate-packing scheme to put across challenged race laws.

The five judges on the highest tribunal of South Africa's regular judiciary agreed unanimously with a lower court ruling that parliament—dominated by Malan's Nationalist, white supremacy supporters—acted unconstitutionally in setting itself up last spring as a supreme court to rule on constitutional questions.

They dismissed the government's appeal.

In the ruling, they turned thumbs down for the second time in 10 months on a law that would have cut the constitutionally-guaranteed voting rights of 50,000 Cape coloreds (persons of mixed blood) who hold a balance of power position in Cape province.

The basic issue is the fact that parliament passed both that law and the subsequent legislation converting itself into a high court by less than the two-thirds majority required to change entrenched clauses of the constitution. These clauses include the political rights of non-whites.

Most political observers believe Malan will accept the latest ruling and send his Nationalists into the general parliamentary election scheduled next May with the Cape colored voters still on the common roll.

If the Nationalists win by any margin, this theory goes, they probably will pass a bill—requiring only a simple majority—giving themselves power to pack the Senate with enough government-nominated members to insure a two-thirds majority of both Houses of Parliament sitting together. This would necessitate the appointment of about 80 extra senators.

—WIREPHOTO by The Associated Press.
PRIME MINISTER MALAN

On the other hand, Malan could defy today's verdict and call on the high court of Parliament to overrule the regular court and declare itself a legal body. Only the Nationalist senators and assemblymen have taken part in past sittings of the court. It is boycotted by the opposition members of Parliament.

India Incites Trouble, South Africa Charges

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 13 (AP)—South Africa angrily accused India today of using the United Nations as a platform for speeches to incite civil disobedience in South Africa.

G. P. Jooste told the U. N. Assembly that Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit of India two days ago "went so far as to state in the most unmistakable terms that those who are deliberately breaking the laws of my country have the blessing of India."

India is among 18 nations which asked the special Political Committee earlier today to set up a U. N. commission to look into South Africa's white supremacy policies.

Jooste said India had supported a U. N. resolution of 1950 declaring "any aggression, whether committed openly, or by fomenting civil strife in the interest of a foreign

Race Crisis in South Africa

'Defiance of Unjust Laws' Campaign Has Caused Little Inconvenience to the Public, but It Is a Symptom—and a Warning

By A. T. Steele

JOHANNESBURG.

A clenched fist with thumb upraised is the symbol of the passive resistance movement in South Africa. Africans usually accompany the gesture with the one word: "Africa?"

Like Churchill's "V" sign of the late war, the gesture is supposed to connote determination in a common cause.

It would be a mistake to overestimate the strength of the "Defiance of Unjust Laws" campaign here; it would be a greater mistake to underestimate it. The movement is both a symptom and a warning. It is a symptom of the swelling undercurrent of restiveness among an important section of the colored population. It is a warning to South Africa's ruling white minority that if the issue of racial injustice is not squarely met, real trouble lies ahead.

White Man's View

Though the Defiance movement has put a mild strain on some of the country's jails, it has so far caused little or no inconvenience to the general public. Life goes on in South Africa pretty much as usual, and most members of the white population know of the passive resistance campaign only from what they read in the papers. Yet there is a mounting feeling of worry among the whites—a vague realization that "the natives are getting out of hand" and that something ought to be done about it. The average white man doesn't much care what is done, so long as he remains boss and isn't called upon for any personal sacrifices.

The one encouraging feature of the white reaction is the outcry that has been raised by certain churchmen, newspapers and experts on race relations, who see with more clarity than most of their fellow whites the dangers toward which the country is heading. The main emphasis of this outcry has been on the urgent need for consultations between the government and non-European leaders.

The Nationalist government, up to now, has ignored these appeals. Like a rhinoceros (a white one, of course) it lumbers on along its chosen course of apartheid—thick-skinned, sure of its strength and snorting angrily at the arrows of criticism.

Meanwhile, since June 26, more than 6,000 Africans and Indians have submitted to arrest by deliberately violating South Africa's color laws. Contrary to the expectations of most observers, the discipline of the demonstrators has been well maintained. There is no reason to suppose that the leaders of the Defiance campaign had any connection with the October riots at Port Elizabeth. But the disturbances did show, alarmingly, what can happen when emotions are raised too high.

An Urban Movement

To suggest that the passive resistance movement is a mass movement, in the broadest sense, would be misleading. So far it has been confined mainly to the cities and the towns. And it has caught on more in industrial centers like Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth than in the rural hamlets. The city-dwelling Africans, uprooted from their tribal background, are much more conscious of racial grievances than the people, say, of the Reserves. They live in slums. They meet the color bar at every turn. Because of their color they can advance so far but no farther.

In the reserves, on the other hand, white men are seldom seen except in the trading posts and along the highways. The people follow a way of life that has changed little in centuries. There it is the chiefs rather than the agitators who command most of the influence. And since the chiefs depend on the government for authority and income, they are usually careful to take a cautious and conservative line.

The passive resisters are trying to enlist sympathy and support in the reserves by capitalizing on the land question. The movement has not gone very deep in these areas but it may spread.

Ancient Dissatisfactions

The passive resistance movement grew out of frustrations that began developing long before the Malan government came into power but which were greatly aggravated by the Malan government's racial policies.

The Smuts government had tried forlornly to satisfy the African demand for an increased voice in government by setting up a Natives' Representative Council with advisory powers only. The council offered plenty of advice, but it was rarely heeded. The council was dissolved after a falling out with the government. It was succeeded by apartheid arrangements even less satisfactory to the Africans.

Then the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress, leading political organizations of their respective communities, got together and decided on joint action. This surprised a lot of people. The Africans and the Indians had been regarded as mutually incompatible, especially after the bloody Zulu-Indian riots at Durban in 1949. As a start, the two groups formally demanded the repeal of certain "oppressive laws."

When the government rejected these demands, as everybody knew it would, the two organizations launched their passive resistance campaign, based on the concept of nonco-operation that Gandhi made famous. Their plan of action called for three stages: First groups of volunteers to invite arrest in the big cities; second, extension of the campaign into other centers; third, mass action to include rural as well as urban areas. The movement is now in the second stage. Whether mass action will be possible is still problematical, since the government is considering taking firmer measures in an effort to put down the movement.

Fight Laws, Not Men

The leaders of the Defiance movement say their movement is not directed against any race or national group but rather against the unjust laws which keep them in subjection. Their ultimate objective, they say, is full democratic rights in a multi-racial society.

The majority of the leadership of the Defiance campaign is made up of moderates. It contains also some persons, especially among the Indians, who are believed, by general reputation, to be Communists. This worries detached observers, who fear that the longer the resistance movement goes on the stronger the influence of the Communists will become. That may or may not happen.

The Colored races have a long way to go before they can pose a real challenge to white supremacy in South Africa. They are without arms and are still lacking in cohesion. Apathy is still commonplace. Differences of race, of tribe, of language, of education and of outlook make political unification difficult and long-range. But a groundwork is being laid.

A year ago, the Africans knew nothing about the technique of passive resistance. Now they are learning it from the Indians, who are conspicuous in the movement. They are also learning organization, which has been one of their weak points in the past. Thousands have gone to jail and are coming out "martyrs." The campaign has caught the imagination of many others who took no interest in politics before.

The present movement may be suppressed; it could even fizzle out. But the antagonisms it has created are likely to remain to flare up anew in the future on a possibly more dangerous scale. Unless, that is, a racial solution is found in the meantime.

The African System

Color discrimination runs from top to bottom in South Africa. It starts with the cradle and ends with the grave. Volumes have been written on the many forms it takes, and it is not necessary to go into detail here. The restrictions vary from province to province, from city to city and from Colored race to Colored race. Indians get slightly different treatment from Coloreds (half-castes), and both groups are on a slightly different plane from the Africans. All, however, are treated as inferiors to the whites.

The Africans are allowed three elected representatives in the lower houses of Parliament and four in the Senate, all of whom must by law be whites. Outside the reserves the Africans are required to carry passes of several kinds. In most cities they are subjected to curfew regulations which do not apply to the whites. They can live only in districts of the white man's choosing.

This is just the beginning. Once they have found work they are bound by rules stricter than those applying to the whites. If they don't find work within a stipulated time, they must move on. Their labor unions have no legal standing and little bargaining power. It is illegal for them to go on strike. Though the law does not debar them from skilled jobs—except in the mining industry—the white trade unions do. Regardless of qualifications, few ever advance beyond semi-skilled categories. On top of this, there is unending segregation between white and black—in buses, in trains, in post offices, on public benches, sometimes even in stores.

These examples don't cover the list, by any means, but they give the idea. Yet most Africans submit to these conditions with surprising good nature. After all, they were born to them.

Oppression Not Main Factor

In justice to South Africa's whites, one must distinguish between discrimination and oppression. The color bar is by nature oppressive, yet it is easy to name a number of other governments that are considerably more oppressive in other ways. Whatever your color, you can still criticize the government in this country without sacrificing your head—though you may find yourself in jail if you advocate overthrowing it by force.

The African is not generously treated by European and American standards, but he is better off economically than the native inhabitants of a number of other African countries. Best proof of this is the influx of Africans, much of it illegal, from neighboring countries.

The fact still remains, however, that in point of racial discrimination, South Africa leads the list.

U. N. Beats South Africa Bid To Bar Debate on Race Laws

Assembly Vote Is 46 to 6 to Retain Issue on Agenda—Pearson Ruling Is Defeated—Nationalist Chinese Seat Approved

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 17—The United Nations General Assembly, in the first closely contested debate of the present session, defeated today South Africa's attempt to bar debate on the race-segregation policies of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Government.

By a 46-to-6 vote, with eight abstentions, the Assembly decided to keep the issue of "race conflict in South Africa" on its agenda—but only after a procedural wrangle in which a ruling by the Assembly's new President, Lester B. Pearson of Canada, came in for some heavy criticism from Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky and others.

A nine-man credentials committee voted to seat Nationalist China in the General Assembly and to bar any attempt to recognize Communist China for the remainder of the 1952 season.

Before the tangle over rules, on the South African issue, Ambassador G. P. Jooste of South Africa, in an hour-long address, outlined his Government's opposition to a United Nations airing of the race-conflict question, which had been demanded by thirteen Arab and Asian nations.

On the legal side, he delved into the records of the San Francisco meetings in 1945, at which the Charter was drafted, to argue that an Assembly debate would be an interference in his country's domestic affairs and a violation of the Charter protections against infringing upon domestic affairs of states. He also rejected the complaints of the thirteen sponsors who protested that the Malan Government's policy of apartheid—or segregation—violated the Charter's guarantee of human rights and threatened world peace. Mr. Jooste called these charges "preposterous" and "completely unfounded."

Sir Gladwyn Jebb of Britain and R. G. Casey, Australian Minister for External Affairs, also came to South Africa's support, with the British delegate objecting that there was a growing tendency toward interference in domestic matters and the Australian minister declaring that such "meddling" would damage the prestige of the United Nations and that "no good would come of it anyway." Only the actual prospect of war, Sir Gladwyn held, could justify United Nations interference.

Once again, India led the campaign of the thirteen sponsoring nations to keep the disputed topic on the Assembly agenda. Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit said it was useless to argue against the Assembly's legal right to debate this issue when at two past sessions the Assembly had recorded its "concern" over the South African government's policies.

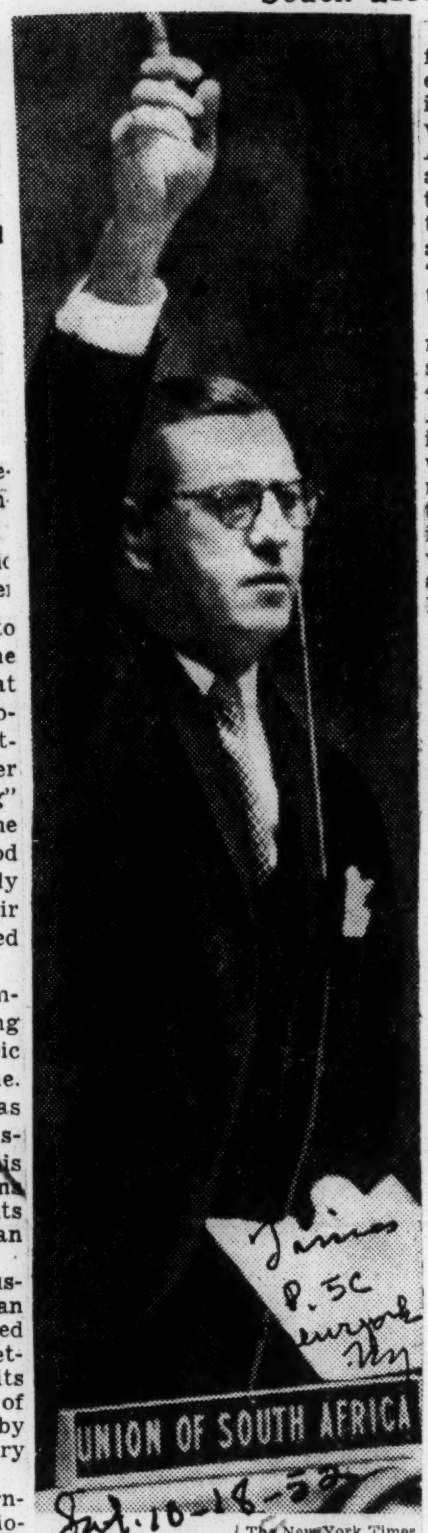
Support for an Assembly discussion came also from Dr. Hernan Santa Cruz of Chile, who contended that the Assembly at past meetings already had demonstrated its legal right to take up charges of the violation of human rights by discussing forced labor, slavery and race discrimination.

He also insisted that a government that had been accused of violating such rights could not alone decide that a dispute was solely a matter of domestic jurisdiction. Dr. Mohammed Fadhil al-Jamali of Iraq, one of the sponsors of the item, told the Assembly that the matter was too important to be put aside by "legalistic arguments."

Wrangle Over Procedure

The procedure battle was set off when Mr. Pearson, at South Africa's request—sought to get the Assembly to vote first on its own competence to deal with the discrimination item before it voted on whether or not to include it as the seventy-first item approved for debate.

His ruling was immediately challenged by Dr. Hernan Santa Cruz of Chile and Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo of Mexico, who held that it was contrary to the Assembly's rules of procedure.



The New York Times

VOTING "AYE": G. P. Jooste, South African delegate, voting on his proposal racial discrimination in his country be kept off United Nations agenda.

Mr. Vishinsky, taking the floor for the first time at this session, excitedly told the Assembly that it was not a "good omen" at the very start of the session for the Assembly President to "usurp" the authority of the Assembly. He attacked Mr. Pearson's decision to take a prior vote on competence as "legal nonsense" that showed "disrespect for the intelligence" of the delegates.

At Mr. Vishinsky's insistence, a roll-call was taken on Mr. Pearson's ruling, which was overruled 41 to 10 with 8 abstentions. The Assembly then voted to put the item on the agenda and Sir Gladwyn served notice that he would raise the issue of competence when the race-conflict question came up in committee. The five states then voted with South Africa to exclude the item were Australia, Colombia, France, New Zealand and Britain.

6 Die in Africa Race Rioting

DURBAN, South Africa, Sunday, Oct. 19—(AP)—The worst race rioting in South Africa since 1949 broke out Saturday in Port Elizabeth, killing six persons or more and injuring a dozen, at the suburban New Brighton Railway Station.

Considerable property was burned or smashed.

The area is noted for demonstrations against the white supremacy policies of the Malan government.

Rioters besieged the station for hours after the first outburst and prevented fire engine and ambulance crews under threats of stoning from helping some of the wounded.

The known dead were four white persons and two Africans, but it was feared more Africans were killed. All the reported injured are Africans suffering from bullet wounds. The first outbreak was fired on by police.

At 1:15 a. m. Sunday the situation was described as worsening but by 4 o'clock the senior police officer on duty said his men had the situation in hand.

South Africa Riot Claims Eleven Dead

27 Are Injured In New Brighton

CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, Oct. 19—(AP)—New Brighton, a township of Port Elizabeth, was quiet today after a night of murder, robbery and arson during which 11 people were killed and at least 27 injured.

Fully armed police have been on the alert all day, and have cordoned the whole township off from the surrounding areas—a big task in view of the size of the township which holds 40,000 Negroes. Only authorized people have been admitted into the township which today shows ugly scars of yesterday's rioting.

Not only was the Rio Cinema—the biggest nonwhite motion picture house in the Union—set on fire by the mob and burned out, but so was the Post Office which forms part of the administration block, five shops and stores and many motor vehicles. Extensive damage was done to the railway station and other municipal and government property.

Among those stoned and stabbed to death by the mob was the managing director of the movie and the motion picture operator who tried to flee by a fire escape. A white woman was seriously assaulted.

The trouble is said to have nothing to do with the widespread native campaign of defiance of the Union of South Africa's racial laws, but is reported to have started when railway policemen tried to arrest two Negroes wanted on charges of theft. A mob of Negroes went to aid the two men and attacked the policemen as well as damaging railway buildings.

They were dispersed after the police had opened fire, but returned to the attack in large numbers later.

They moved on from the railway station to other parts of the township and there began firing and looting other buildings and setting fire to motor cars and trucks.

The police were compelled to call for reinforcements which soon began moving into Port Elizabeth from the surrounding areas. Even active citizen force units were alerted in case the trouble spread, but there was no need for their services.

Armed police took up positions at strategic points, such as power stations, in case rioting should spread outside the native township.

South Africa Gets British Aid Against 'Interference'

LONDON — (ANP)— Great Britain too has decided to bar UN meddling in internal affairs of other countries—meaning South Africa.

This decision came about last week when Britain said it would back South Africa in opposing a demand by Indian and 12 Asian-African states calling for a UN debate on South Africa's race policies. This was disclosed by commonwealth diplomats.

The Malan government's known desire to make South Africa a republic and to pull its air squadron out of Korea may have influenced Britain's decision.

However, London's stand will bring Britain directly to grips with two other commonwealth nations—Indian and Pakistan—which helped organize the demand for UN intervention on the race situations in South Africa.

The Africa-Asian group is charging that Prime Minister Malan's race policies are creating a dangerous situation and are violating human rights. The group announced that it will ask the assembly to give "urgent consideration" to the whole race question and in particular to the defiance campaign now raging in South Africa by the non-white groups in protests to unjust laws. In that campaign, more than 4,181 non-whites have been arrested since last June 26.

The British are concerned, however, that the UN should have no powers to probe or pronounce upon the internal affairs of member states.

MALAN PARTY ASKS CITY RACIAL SHIFT

Plan Put Forward to Remove 250,000 Negroes to Area South of Johannesburg

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 3—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Nationalist party, which advocates apartheid (separation of the races), has put forward a plan to move 250,000 Negroes from the Johannesburg municipal area to a site of 18,000 acres south of the city.

A spokesman for the Johannesburg branch of the Nationalist party said the project would solve Negro housing "for the next thousand years."

If the plan is accepted by a state commission now sitting in Johannesburg to hear representations about "cleaning up black spots," the entire municipal area of Johannesburg will be zoned for Europeans (whites) except for one small Negro township.

Johannesburg's population of 912,000 includes 365,000 whites, 22,000 Asiatics, 35,000 coloreds (mixed blood), and nearly 500,000 Negroes.

The Nationalists want to shift all Negro homes, as well as those of East Indians and coloreds, from the city to well outside the city limits. Non-white servants of white employers will not be affected but will be allowed to remain on their employer's premises as at present. The area suggested could, the Nationalists say, eventually house 1,000,000 Negroes.

The new Negro area would be separated from the whites by a buffer of coloreds, and the Asiatics, many of whom are traders, would be shifted from the central business area of the city to several miles out.

It was not explained whether the Asiatics would have to abandon their businesses in the city but the Group Areas Act, under which the transfer of population would be made, is designed to zone cities and other regions into racial areas, with whites living in an all-white area, and the other races in areas of their own.

Police Kill 14 Negroes in Kimberley As Riot Flares in Racial Tension

By The United Press.

KIMBERLEY, South Africa, Nov. 8—Police fired with rifles and submachine guns tonight into a mob of thousands of African diamond workers who rioted after drinking strong Kaffir beer.

Police said fourteen natives were killed and thirty-four injured and that the death toll was rising hourly.

It was the worst outbreak of violence in racial-tense South Africa since 1949 when 100 were killed and thousands injured at Durban. Eleven were killed in riots of Oct. 19 in Port Elizabeth.

Police acted after the diamond workers had embarked on a frenzy of arson and stoning.

The trouble started at a beer hall where the workers were drinking Kaffir beer. It spread quickly to the Kimberley municipal camp for African employes.

Police reports said some of the natives set upon others at the beer hall and then surged toward the till to rob it. Beer hall employes turned them back and called police.

More and more diamond mine workers—recruited from the tribal areas of South Africa—joined in. The mob stormed the camp offices, setting them afire, and then turned to face police forces.

Police said they were confronted by thousands of shouting, hostile demonstrators silhouetted by the flames of the burning offices of the largest diamond mines in the world.

Stones rained on the police as the crowd surged forward and smashed windows on the police cars and wagons. One police van was overturned.

New flames blossomed from the camp post office and other buildings and the police unlimbered Sten guns, rifles and revolvers and fired at pointblank range into the mob.

The rioters scattered, leaving their dead and wounded behind.

The post office and camp offices burned to the ground. At intervals smaller fires broke out in the camp buildings.

Ambulances set up a shuttle service between the wrecked and blazing camp and the city hospital in this tense city of 56,000.

Situation "Under Control"

A police communique said the situation was "under control" but reports from the camp at that time indicated tempers were still high and sporadic firing continued.

The Africans, recuited from their tribal villages to work in the gigantic open-cut diamond mine, live in the municipally administered village near by.

South Africa has been torn for months by the issue of white supremacy and Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's policy of segregation of non-whites.

Three non-white were killed and four injured last Monday in Johannesburg in rioting in a native men's hostel over increased rents.

Violence also broke out in Kimberley earlier this week when municipal officers were stoned and police cars damaged. Police stood by then with sten guns, but no casualties were reported.

7 Whites, 30 Natives Arrested

Natives Gain White Support In Passive Resistance Fight

Johannesburg, South Africa (ANP).—Seven white persons last week joined hands with native South Africans in the passive resistance fight against South Africa's new race laws. The white persons were arrested along with 30 natives defying the laws.

Included among those arrested were Patrick Duncan, son of Sir Patrick Duncan, former governor general of the Union of South Africa, and Manilal Gandhi, of the late son Mohandas K. Gandhi, who originated the passive resistance technique as a means of gaining freedom for his people.

Gandhi, who edits Indian Opinion at Durban, had traveled from his home at Phoenix, near Durban, to join a group of defiers, including the seven whites led by Duncan.

They met in Johannesburg, drove 15 miles to the Germiston Negro location and entered without permits. It is illegal to enter a Negro section without a permit.

Led by Duncan, who was on crutches as the result of an automobile accident, the party paraded through streets of the location. Scores of Negro children and women with babies in their arms joined the procession, which sang the African national anthem, shouted "Africa" and gave the thumbs up salute of the resistance movement.

In most demonstrations, the native Africans wear bands of three colors on their arms. The colors are black, symbolic of the native Africans; green, the land, and gold, the gold beneath the ground. All represent the desires of the Africans for the future of South Africa.

In the heart of the native village, Duncan halted the procession for a brief speech in which he appealed to the villagers to refrain from violence. He said in part:

"I ask you not to make any trouble. I ask you to do what you have to do without making trouble but in the spirit of love."

At the conclusion of Duncan's speech, police drove a car across the road and arrested Duncan and Gandhi and the others. No one resisted. Among those held were newsmen following the demonstration. They were told they were held for entering the location without a permit. They were released later at Germiston.

Race Crisis in South Africa

Correspondent Tours the Cities and the Veldts, Notes the Reaction to Malan's Program, and Finds the Tension Obviously Growing

By A. T. Steele

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JOHANNESBURG.

Here is a land liberally endowed with gold, diamonds, uranium and other natural treasures yet cursed with the most complex racial muddle on the face of the earth.

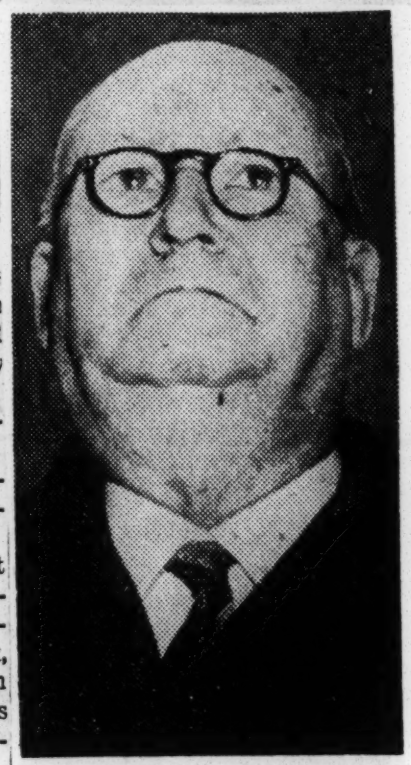
One cannot put in three months and 2,500 miles of travel in South Africa—as this writer has just done—without being impressed by the country's material development and appalled by its racial entanglements.

Nor can one help but be impressed by the difficulties of unraveling the racial snarl.

I first touched South Africa at Johannesburg—a modern metropolis among mine dumps; a mixture, but not a blend, of black, white and all shades of brown. In short, a good place to meet this country's racial complexity head-on.

Johannesburg is the biggest city and industrial nerve center of southern Africa. It is pushy, money-minded, hectic — more American than European in appearance and feeling. It is a city that at first glance reminds you, say, of Denver, Col. Johannesburg is a striking product of the industrial revolution through which South Africa has passed during the last half century.

The jarring contradictions of South African life become more apparent within a few minutes after you have reached the center of the city. White and black mingle in the streets but never in company with each other. Signs read "Europeans Only" and others read "Non-Europeans Only." Some buses are filled with white people, and others with people of color. Marked differences of dress and development are noticed among the Africans and marked differences of speech among the whites. For, while English is the most commonly spoken language in Johannesburg, the whites here, as in other parts of South Africa, are divided mainly between those of British and those of Afrikaner descent.



Associated Press

Prime Minister Malan

This is the white man's Johannesburg. Around its edges sprawl the townships, locations and squatter colonies where the bulk of the black population lives. Passing from the white areas to the black is a passage from streets lined with beautiful suburban homes and gardens to a dreary vista. Here and there in the black areas stands a home that in America or Europe might pass for "middle class." But in the main, the picture ranges from regimentally arranged blocks of cottages put up under various housing schemes to a chaos of shacks and hovels pieced together by the homeless and destitute. Among and beyond these settlements rise the ghostly yellow-white piles—some of the small mountains—thrown up from mines producing gold and to produce uranium. Still farther out, as far as the eye can see, lie the white-owned farms of the mile-high veld.

People in Johannesburg kept telling me: "Don't judge South Africa by Jo'burg. Travel around the country. See the real South Africa."

My wife and I acquired a car and set out to see "the real South Africa." We headed east across the eucalyptus-fringed countryside, through tidy villages populated largely by Afrikaans-speaking settlers of Dutch descent. We jolted across Swaziland, a British protectorate closely tied to South Africa economically but not a part of it politically. We entered the Union again at the border of Zululand, in Natal, where parched ranges and bony cattle showed the effects of prolonged drought. The Zulus, though closely related to the Swazis, gave the impression of being a more spirited people. They regard their Swazi neighbors with a slight disdain—the disdain, as one administrator put it, "of a bulldog for a French poodle."

To Seaside Durban

Then it was downhill through the sugar plantations of Natal to seaside Durban, beautiful in its semi-tropical setting, unbeautiful in its problem of race relations. Natal is the center of what white South Africans like to describe as "our Indian problem." More than 80 per cent of the 350,000 Indians in South Africa live in that province, and they are hampered by law from moving freely into the other three provinces of the union. Durban itself is one-third white, one-third Indian and one-third African. The whites brought the first Indians into Natal as indentured laborers. Now they spend much of their thinking time trying to devise ways and means of getting the descendants of these Indians out, or at least of segregating them so effectively that they will no longer be a "threat" to the white man's comfortable way of life.

Since most of the whites in Natal are of British stock they have a natural and even violent antipathy for the Malan government. "The Nats (Nationalists) are ruining the country." "They are a pack of madmen." "If they declare a republic we should secede from the Union." I got used to hearing outbursts like this from hot-collared Durbanites, though I do not mean to suggest that all whites in Durban are as passionate in their political views. Many of them have second thoughts on the secession issue when they contemplate the prospect of being left alone with the Indians and the Africans.

At the American-managed McCord Zulu Hospital in Durban I found the finest example of interracial co-operation I have seen in South Africa. The staff is a mixture of whites, Indians, Africans and "Coloreds," working together without any trace of racial discrimination. "I wish Prime Minister Malan could be here," quipped an African doctor as we sat—white, brown and black—around a tea table.

Not Easy to Meet Non-Whites

It is not always so easy for a white visitor in South Africa to meet colored people on a social level. Since the social color ban precludes their coming to your hotel or your restaurant, you must arrange to meet them at some place where the segregation rules do not prevail.

Leaving Durban, we traveled south along the resort-lined shore of the Indian Ocean and soon found ourselves in the quite different world of the Transkei, largest of South Africa's native reserves. I shall have more to say about the reserves in a later article. Suffice it to mention here that the rolling pasture lands of the Transkei contain a medley of African tribes and some of the best-watered land in the Union. Yet entering the Transkei was like going back in history several thousand years. The people live in hilltop clusters of circular mud huts of the kind so common in Africa with the monotony broken every so often by a church, a mission school or a white man's trading station. The territory is overcrowded, overgrazed and inefficiently farmed.

We came to the Kei River. It was in flood. A highway department truck towed us through the swollen stream. Pausing briefly at the rain-sodden port of East London, we continued southwestward through another native reserve, the Ciskei, to Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth. And at Port Elizabeth, second only to Johannesburg in industrial importance, we got a new and stimulating glimpse of this country's industrial advance.

Port Elizabeth Riots

The African suburbs of Port Elizabeth were less of a shock than those at Johannesburg, for Port Elizabeth leads other South African cities both in its housing arrangements and its treatment of the African population. The difference of course is relative. Yet, ironically, Port Elizabeth is the major stronghold of the passive resistance movement. It was the scene of the bloody October riots, in which four whites and a number of Africans were killed. The government claims that Port Elizabeth has been too easy-going in its treatment of the colored population. Local people point, however, to a long record of racial peace. They criticize the government for threatening to take away some of those liberties which have already been given.

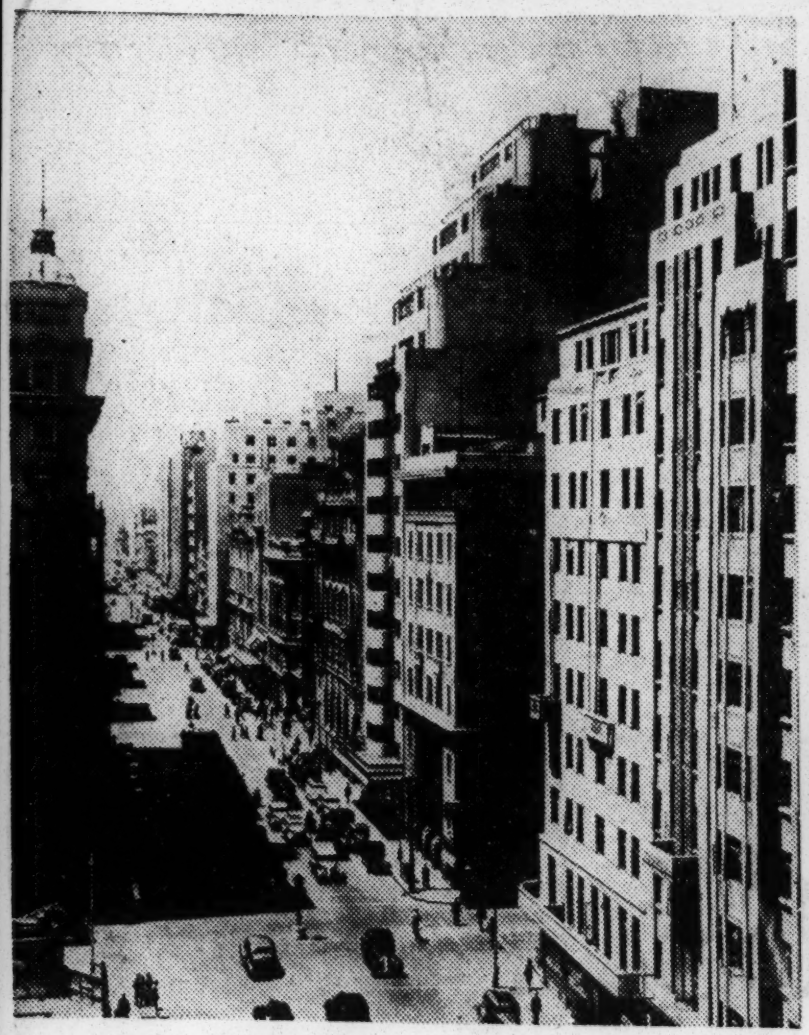
We were now well inside Cape Province. Between Port Elizabeth and Capetown, near the southern extremity of Africa, we traversed what South Africans call the "Garden Route." It is just that. Mile upon mile of park-like country, blazing with the colors of a South African spring. Again we noticed a change in the racial complexion of the country. Here we saw fewer Africans and Indians. Here it was the Coloreds who did most of the labor in the white man's fields. The Coloreds, a half-caste element of heterogeneous origin, form a distinct racial group in South Africa. There are just over 1,000,000 of them, and a good 90 per cent live in Cape Province.

Capetown, sandwiched between Table Mountain and the sea, is one of the most magnificently situated cities in the world. Life moves more slowly there than in the cities to the north—and in some ways, more graciously. Capetown's old white families—some of them not quite as white as they would like to have one think—are a bit on the snobbish side, but they know how to enjoy life. They look down their noses at "hectic Johannesburg."

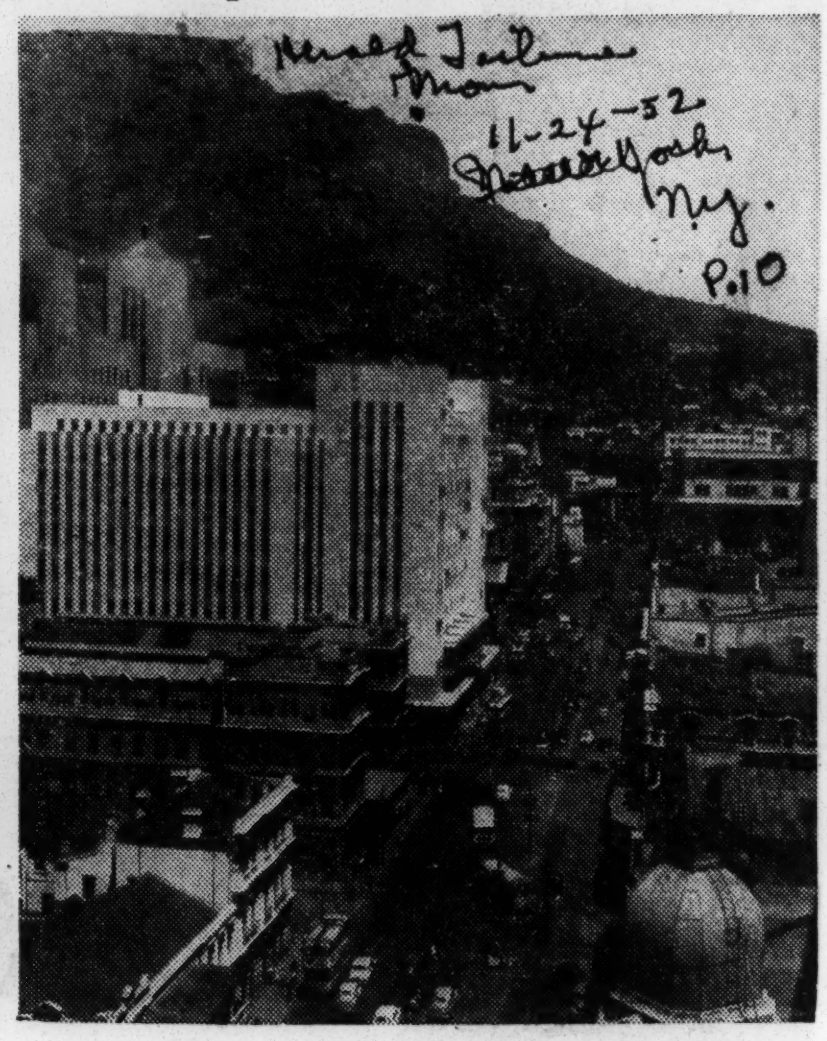
North From Capetown

We turned north from Capetown over the "short" road to Johannesburg, 950 miles long and paved all the way. It was a spectacular climb from the coast up to the high and dry central plateau, where we encountered yet another aspect of this diversified country. For hours on end we rolled through the Karoo, a great, semi-arid sweep of plain and mesas, much like parts of the American Southwest. Cattle and sheep were scattered thinly over ranches thousands of acres in extent.

South Africa—Where Racial Tempers Grow Hot



Commissioners Street in heart of downtown Johannesburg, largest city and industrial center of the Union of South Africa



South African Government Information Office

Adderely St. in Cape Town, near the southern tip of the African continent. Table Mountain looms high above the city

Herald Tribune

The Union of South Africa, the political subdivisions of which are Cape Province, Natal, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. Swaziland and Basutoland are under British control

So. Africa Whites Defy Race Laws

7 Arrested in Negro Area; Gandhi's Son Seized

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Dec. 8 (AP).—Seven white persons, including the son of a former Governor-General of South Africa, were arrested today for entering without permits a Negro settlement on the outskirts of near-by Germiston and holding a meeting. Eighteen Indians, including a son of the late Mohandas K. Gandhi, and fourteen Negroes also were arrested.

It was the first time Europeans have participated in the native-led "defiance of unjust laws" campaign. This campaign is aimed at the white supremacy and racial segregation policies of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Nationalist government.

Those arrested face a maximum fine of £300 ($840) or three years in jail. They will appear in court tomorrow.

South African, Mme. Pandit In Clash at U.N.

She Says Racialism Policy Imperils Peace, He Calls Charge 'Preposterous'

By Ralph Chapman

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov 12.—Representatives of the Union of South Africa and the thirteen-nation group of Asian and Arab nations which want United Nations investigation of the apartheid (separateness) policy of the South African government met head on today during debate in the Assembly's Special Political Committee.

"In our view the situation in South Africa today has created a new and dangerous tension which is fraught with serious consequences for harmony among nations and the peace of the world," Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, head of the Indian delegation which is one of the sponsors of the resolution, told the committee.

"The allegation that South Africa is threatening the peace is preposterous," said Gerhardue P. Jooste, permanent South African representative to the U. N.

Calls Issue Domestic One

Mr. Jooste insisted that the United Nations cannot consider "the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid," which means racial segregation, because this is a matter of domestic concern and that "conditions in my country are no concern of the General Assembly."

South Africa took a similar stand in regard to another item, treatment of people of Indian origin in that country, brought before the same committee by a similar group but cast the only negative vote yesterday when the committee passed a resolution establishing a good offices commission to assist in negotiating the problem. Today's debate was conducted against a background of reports of continuing racial disturbances in South Africa.

"My delegation is not appearing here to account for the domestic policy of our government," Mr. Jooste declared in opening today's debate, "or to defend South Africa against the outrageous distortions contained in the explanatory memorandum which accompanied the request to include the present item in the Assembly's agenda."

Offers Resolution

He introduced a resolution to the effect that the special political committee "finds that it has no competence to consider the item."

"The deliberate policy of the government of the Union of South Africa is designed to establish and to perpetuate every form of racial discrimination and exclusiveness," Mme. Pandit said in an address which followed that of Mr. Jooste. "The aim is to dominate and exploit the non-European population, to relegate it to ghettos and reserves. . . ."

She added that the situation is imperiling race relations not only in all of Africa but in other areas of the world.

Lord Llewellin, of the United Kingdom, supported South Africa in the debate and warned that "if delegations reject the application of this provision of the charter (barring U. N. interference in the internal affairs of nations) they wil not subsequently be able to invoke it for themselves."

U. N. Calls On South Africa to Halt Racialism

U. S. Votes No, but Joins in Resolution to Establish a New Good Offices Body

By Ralph Chapman

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The Union of South Africa was called upon today to suspend enforcement of the Group Areas Act, which provides for racial segregation, in a resolution adopted today by the General Assembly's Special Political Committee. There was every indication that South Africa will pay no attention to this or any other U. N. resolution which, it feels, interferes with its internal affairs.

Suspension of the law was made part of a resolution establishing a United Nations Good Offices Commission "with a view to arranging and assisting in negotiations" between South Africa, on the one hand, and India and Pakistan, on the other, concerning treatment of people of Indian origin in South Africa.

Vote on the resolution as a whole was 41 to 1 (South Africa), with sixteen abstentions. The United States joined the fifteen Asian-Arab nations which sponsored the resolution and the five-nation Soviet bloc in voting "yes." France, the United Kingdom and other members of the British Commonwealth abstained.

South Africa asked for a roll call on the Group Areas Act paragraph, and this was carried by 30 to 12 with sixteen abstentions. On this vote, the United States abstained while France and the United Kingdom, generally considered "colonial" powers, joined ten other members in the negative.

The resolution provides that the Good Offices Commission shall report to the next session of the General Assembly and that the item shall be continued on the agenda. Membership on the commission is still undetermined.

The committee's action followed reports of further rioting in South Africa. It was obvious that many members felt some action in the U. N. was necessary to avert what they consider a threat to world peace.

There was no official explanation of the abstention by the United States on the Group Areas Act clause and its affirmative vote on the whole resolution, but the generally accepted view that this country is still trying to walk the tight rope.

Tomorrow the Special Political Committee will begin discussion on apartheid (separateness) which is one of the major policies of the South African government.

Racial Clashes Alarm Whites In South Africa

Cause Run on Firearms; 10,000 Natives Lose Jobs for Port Elizabeth Strike

By A. T. Steele

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

Copyright, 1952, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Nov. 11.—Justice Minister C. R. Swart will report at a Cabinet meeting tomorrow on his visit of investigation to the main centers of the recent racial disturbances, and observers are hoping for a statement of the Malan government's position.

The increased number of disturbances has sent an unpleasant tremor through this country's white population and has caused a run on dealers in firearms and riot insurance.

The English-language press is clamoring for a judicial inquiry into the background of the riots at Port Elizabeth, Kimberley and East London. J. G. N. Strauss, leader of the opposition United party, is supporting the demand, with the suggested alternative of a special sesison of Parliament to deal with what he calls "this new phenomenon." [At Port Elizabeth, c10,000 natives lost their jobs for taking part in a strike Monday protesting against a curfew and ban on public meetings., The United Press reported. Nine hundred discharged municipal employees staged a demonstration, but were dispersed by police.]

Reds, Indians Blamed

So far the government has been cool to both the inquiry and the special session proposals, though it has indicated that special legislation to strengthen the government's hand will be asked at the next regular meeting of Parliament, scheduled to open Jan. 23. There are signs that the official line may be that the recent racial agitation in South Africa has been Communist-inspired and Indian-financed.

Whether or not there are grounds for such a viewpoint, it is obvious that the root causes of African discontent go much deeper. They stem from the elaborate, but shaky, structure of racial discrimination on which white supremacy in this country is based. The Apartheid (segregation) policies of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's regime have done what might otherwise have been avoided—they have forced the colored (mixed-blood) moderates and the colored extremists into the same camp.

Mob Hysteria

Forty persons, including six whites, have died and scores have been injured in the outbreaks of the last few weeks. The white victims in most cases were persons who had devoted their lives to service with the Africans. They were murdered apparently simply because they were white and happened to be on the scene when mob hysteria was at its peak.

There can be little doubt that police gunfire, which caused most of the African casualties, contributed to the hysteria. The police assert they fired in self-defense in the face of stone-throwing and clubbing.

2d Church Burned By South Africans

Anti-Whites Are Blamed; Meetings Banned

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Nov. 12 (UP).—Terrorists burned an Anglican misison church today in the latest incident of anti-white sabotage in the East London area, it was reported here.

Police said the unidentified arsonsists threw rags soaked in kerosene into the wood and iron church building at St. James' Mission and set the fire. It was the second church-burning in the area in two days.

The Rev. Paul Adamson, head of the mission, said there was little doubt that the sneak raid was inspired by anti-white sentiment.

"We have been aware for sometime of a spirit here which could be called anti-European," he said. "Churches in charge of native persons have not so far been targets, although some have been threatened."

Meanwhile, Justice Minister C. R. Swart, who has returned from a tour of the area where rioting has occurred in the last few days, announced that the ban on non-religious public meetings imposed on Port Elizabeth last week has been extended to East London, Kimberley, King Williamstown, Peddie and Uitenage. At Peddie, he said, fifty-five Africans have been sentenced to jail for a month for violating the ban.

Gandhi's Son Held in Africa; Whites Join Race Law Fight

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Dec. 8—The campaign against South Africa's race segregation laws took a significant turn today when whites participated in organized defiance of the laws. Patrick Duncan, son of Sir Patrick Duncan, former Governor General of the Union of South Africa, and Manilal Gandhi, son of Mohandas K. Gandhi, were arrested with thirty-seven others, six of them whites, this afternoon. They were jailed and will appear in court tomorrow.

Mr. Gandhi, who edits Indian Opinion at Durban, had traveled from his home at Phoenix, near Durban, to join a group of defiers, including seven whites led by Mr. Duncan. They met in Johannesburg, drove fifteen miles to the Germiston Negro location (all Negroes must live in locations, which are townships set aside for them) and entered without permits. It is illegal to enter a Negro location without a permit.

Mr. Gandhi marched behind Mr. Duncan, who was on crutches—he was recently injured in a motor accident—along the main street of the location. They turned into an unpaved side street, followed by thirty-seven other demonstrators in cars. Scores of Negro children and women with babies in arms joined the procession, which sang the African national anthem, shouted "Africa" and gave the thumbs-up sign of the resistance movement. Midway through the location Mr. Duncan paused and made a one-minute speech.

"In the long road that lies ahead of you," he told a large crowd of Negroes who had collected, "I ask you not to make any trouble." He appealed for love and peace between races and said he wanted the Negroes to gain their freedom through peaceful methods.

The police drove a car across the road and arrested Mr. Duncan, Mr. Gandhi and the others. No one resisted. Among those held were newsmen following the demonstration. They were told they were under arrest for entering the location without a permit and were ordered to report to the police commandant at Germiston. There the reporters were released.

Among thos arrested was a daughter of Naidoo, a friend of Mohandas Gandhi who led a march of Natal Indians into the Transvaal in 1913 when Mr. Gandhi first tried out the passive resistance tactics that he later used against the British in India. The whites arrested included Miss Freda Troup, author of "In the Face of Fear," a book based on the work of the Rev. Michael Scott, spokerman for South African tribesmen, and Miss Bettie du Toit, a trade unionist.

ARRESTED: Manilal Gandhi, second son of the late Mohandas K. Gandhi, one of thirty-eight persons seized yesterday in South Africa for participating in passive resistance campaign against segregation laws.

Mr. Duncan, who resigned from the British colonial service in Basutoland to join the resistance movement, said yesterday that if he thought the defiance campaign were Communist he would not cooperate with it.

Mr. Duncan's geture was considered to be sure to intensify the racial struggle in this country and possibly further afield in Africa.

Kenya Native Guard Formed

NAIROBI, Kenya, Dec. 8 (UP)—Kikuyu tribal leaders today announced formation of a native "home guard" to help the Colonial Government in the Mau Mau terrorist war against the white man.

E. W. Mathu, a Kikuyu member of the Kenya Legislative Council, said his tribesmen welcomed the setting up of their own home guard with great enthusiasm. He said enrollments in the guard would be limited to eighty men.

SOUTH AFRICAN ENVOY DEFENDS SEGREGATION

A government view of the handling of racial relations in the Union of South Africa was presented yesterday by Gerhardus P. Jooste, South African United Nations delegate and Ambassador to the United States. He spoke at the Columbia Law School Forum, held at the McMillin Theatre, 116th Street an dBroadway.

Mr. Jooste answered questions from the floor after giving an outline of the situation in South Africa. He said racial problems there were unlike those in any other country and that this fact made it extremely difficult for people of other nations to understand his Government's policies or statements.

Enforced segregation, Mr. Jooste said is necessary and conducive to peace because white South Africans believe the various racial segments must develop separately. As native Africans gain in ability to govern themselves, he said, the Government is working to increase their opportunities for local self government. The Government also is working to give Indians and other non-Europeans their "proper place" in the Union, Mr. Jooste said.

Their honesty of purpose and real desire for lasting peace are the moral justification for the policies of white South Africans, the speaker said, adding:

"We realize in South Africa that, unless we solve this problem, we will have no future. We know that to be effective a solution must provide a future and destiny for the other peoples as well as ourselves."

4 HELD IN SOUTH AFRICA

Eighth White Is Arrested for Defiance of Racial Laws

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Dec. 15—A white man, Arnold Selby, secretary of the African [Negro] Workers Textile Union, was arrested with three non-whites in Johannesburg today for using the counter section of a postoffice reserved for Negroes. He is the eighth white person to be arrested for this kind of defiance of the racial segregation laws.

Last week Patrick Duncan, son of a former General Governor, and six other whites were arrested for breaches of these laws. Today Mr. Duncan was remanded from a Magistrate's court to a regional court, which has power to inflict heavier sentences.

Meanwhile at the annual conference of the African National Congress over the week-end, Albert Luthuli was elected president of the organization. He replaces Dr. J. S. Moroka, who started the defiance campaign.

U.S. Tells UN to Shun Africa Race Dispute

'Power of World Opinion' Held Answer; Can't Risk New Failure, Sprague Says

By DAVID ANDERSON

New York Times News Service, Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 15—The United States recommended Saturday that the question of racial discrimination in South Africa be left to the "lively conscience" of the people there on the theory that the "power of world public opinion" would accomplish "far more than abrupt and direct action."

In its first policy statement on this hotly debated issue before the United Nations General Assembly's special political committee, the United States delegation spokesman, Charles A. Sprague, rejected alike the South African thesis that the United Nations had no right to intervene in a domestic dispute and an 18-nation proposal for an investigating commission.

EVEN AT THE RISK of seeming to prefer a do-nothing attitude, Sprague explained, it was felt in Washington that a clear expression of disapproval, couched in general terms, would be the most effective long-term approach. The United Nations cannot afford to chance another failure, he said.

The general feeling is that the United Nations should avoid, if possible, taking actions that are likely to fail. The General Assembly's decision of 1949 ordering the creation of an international enclave in Jerusalem was a classic example of futility, in the opinion of observers here.

"We have no power to enforce change," Sprague reminded the committee, "we can only urge in order to persuade," he added.

* * *

"WE WOULD LEAVE enforcement (of the principle of racial equality) to the lively conscience of the citizens of each country and satisfy those eager to crack down to the power of the public opinion of the world. This course may not on a member whom they regard as delinquent. It will not satisfy those who, not recognizing the limitations of this organization, want the United Nations to do something about distressing situations.

"But in the long run, this course may accomplish far more than abrupt and direct action. Let us not impute evil purpose or lack of intelligence to the people of South Africa. Rather our attitude should be one of neighborly helpfulness in working out just solutions to the difficult problems they face in the field of race relations in their country."

* * *

A STRICTLY legalistic approach, akin to that favored by South Africa and a number of other delegations although aimed toward different ends, was condemned by the United States as inadequate. The door to legality, it was argued, must not be strongly bolted nor should it be wide open to receive "every sort of proposal."

"Wise statesmanship suggests that we leave the door ajar and neither close it tight nor open it wide," Sprague concluded.

Moderation was likewise sought in passing moral judgment on South Africa, and the United States, he informed the committee, "does not intend to point an accusing finger" at the Malan government. The point at which South Africa could be criticized lay in "the practical wisdom" of her present race policy, it was maintained rather than the policy itself, which was her own business.

Malan Accepts Court Defeat But Will Take Case to Voters

By Reuters

ODENSDAALSRUST, South Africa, Nov. 14—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan said here tonight that he would appeal to the electorate against the Appeal Court's invalidation of his attempt to make Parliament the highest constitutional court in the land. The Appeal Court is South Africa's highest tribunal.

Meanwhile, Dr. Malan said, the Government would accept the ruling, handed down yesterday, declaring unconstitutional the High Court of Parliament which his Government had set up. This court, consisting of all members of both houses, voting by a simple majority, was intended to have the last word on whether legislation was constitutional or not.

The High Court of Parliament would have circumvented provisions in the South African Constitution demanding a two-thirds majority for laws changing the rights of Africans. Dr. Malan does not at present command such a majority for his racial segregation laws.

Dr. Malan said the matter would be taken to a "higher appeal" next April, when South Africa elects a new legislature. The electorate would be asked to give the Government a mandate to place beyond doubt the sovereignty of Parliament — that is to say, not to leave its laws open to quashing by the law courts. Dr. Malan said the precise nature of these steps would be announced later.

Dr. Malan said the mixed race electors in Cape Province, known here as coloreds, would be carried on the common electoral roll for the April election. His Government devised the High Court of Parliament when the courts quashed a law designed to place the coloreds in that province on a separate roll, with reduced representation. This law was passed by simple majority only, and thus was held invalid.

Dr. Malan likened the series of native riots against racial segregation laws to the Mau Mau terrorist disorders in Kenya, the British East African colony. Both movements were directed from the outside, against the white man, he asserted. He did not elaborate on his reference to "outside" influence.

The United Nations by its attitude toward South Africa's domestic affairs, was deliberately causing unrest among non-whites in South Africa by inciting them against their lawful government, he said. The United Nations therefore was not carrying out its first object—preservation of peace, he added.

There were indications that the United Nations was on the downgrade, he declared, and he added that the time would come when it would have to revise its policy or go down to "a dishonorable grave."

Dr. Malan said that in addition to United Nations interference, another thing behind the recent disturbances was Communist activity.

A third factor contributing to the cause of the disturbances was an appeal by Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, to Indians in the Union to embark on a passive resistance campaign and to enlist the support of natives, Dr. Malan asserted.

Opposing Motions in U. N.

Special to The New York Times.

UNITE DNATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 14—With two opposing resolutoins before it, the Special Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly continued in spirited debate today on the racial policies of the Union of South Africa.

In the twoprincipalresolutions before the committee are, one by th Union of South Africa, which declares that the Charter bars the United Nations from considering the problem, and one sponsored by eighteen Arabs, Asian and Latin-American countries, which condemns the South African "apartheid" policy of racial segregation and would establish a commission to study the "international aspects and implications" of th epolicy.

Against a background of sharp, sometimes bitter disagreement, Dr. C. L. Patijn of the Netherlands sought to steer a middle course. He said it would not be "right and proper" to bar discussion of an issue "which by its nature is connected with one of the basic principles the United Nations are called upon to promote."

Caste System No Monopoiy

"A caste system," he continued "is not a monopoly of the Union of South Africa; discrimination along lines of color of the accident of birth can be found elsewhere also; social contrasts as bitter as in South Africa or even more so, can be found in many countries, including the Middle East."

These observations, Dr. Patijn went on, nevertheless did not alter the fact that "the world at large and among them the people of the Netherlands find it increasingly difficult to understand the policy of the government of the Union of South Africa with regard to the race problem."

Dr. Luis Quintanilla of Mexico said he could agree both with those who argued against intervention in a domestic situation and those who cited the principles of human rights and democracy.

Pierre L. Hudicourt of Haiti said his delegation believed the United Nations had "a right and a duty" under the Charter to help correct this problem "of a denial of human rights."

Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland introduced an amendment to the eighteen-nation resolution to modify some of the more "sweeping" statements. Oscar Gunderson of Norway explained that the four sponsors of the amendment could not support the resolution "in its entirety" in its present form and thought that "another approach might be wiser."

WHITES TO MEET NEGROES

A Second South Africa Town to Attempt Conciliation

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Nov. 25 — The Kimberley City Council decided today to "enter into direct and immediate consultation with the Negro Advisory Boards, inhabitants of Negro locations and the public to ascertain grievances and complaints and eradicate them."

This is the second municipality to work for rapprochement with the Negroes after serious rioting involving loss of life and arson. The Port Elizabeth City Council, after recent consultations with Negro leaders, has decided to appoint a Negro welfare and employment officer and take other steps to improve race relations.

The Malan Government, however, has refused to parley with what it calls "lawbreakers."

Nun, 9 Others Killed in South Africa As Police Battle Rioting Negroes

By The Associated Press.

DURBAN, South Africa, Nov. 9 —Gun-wielding South African policemen tonight still battled rioting Negroes who put the torch to at least five municipal and Government buildings in a Negro settlement in suburban East London.

Two white persons, one a Catholic medical nun, and an undetermined number of natives were killed in the rioting and gunfire.

The number of Negroes killed and wounded was not known, but these casualties were expected to be considerable. Earlier reports said at least eight Negroes had been killed.

It was the latest outburst of violence that has erupted among non-whites at various places because of the Government's racial segregation policies.

The police said the disturbance was being confined to East London. However, the police were still shooting sporadically late tonight.

The nun, Dr. Elsie Quinlan, also known as Sister Aiden at Mater Dei Hospital, was killed in rioting that started as the police went in to disperse an illegal meeting of Negroes. The other white victim was identified as B. Vorster, an insurance agent.

Late tonight shots resounded throughout the area. A glow from the fires set up by Negroes lighted the sky. Fire engines roared through the streets with sirens screaming, but they were not permitted to enter East London itself because of the fighting. An ambulance that went to pick up wounded Negroes was stoned and had to flee.

Sister Aiden had served a mission clinic in East London for three years, healing thousands of Negroes. When the rioting burst forth, according to first reports, she was seized in her car and killed. The car then was overturned and set afire, and the nun's body was incinerated inside.

The trouble started when police entered the Negro settlement to disperse an illegal meeting in Bantu Square. The meeting had been held in defiance of a ban imposed on all gatherings under terms of the Riotout Assemblies Act.

Negroes Refused to Disperse

The Negroes refused to disperse and began stoning the police, some of whom were reported injured. Police Capt. C. V. Pohl ordered his men to fire, and the Negroes retaliated with stones. More policemen arrived, and the fighting continued.

When the clash started, automatic fire was heard. Later only rifles and pistols appeared to be used.

This was the se cond day of police action against restive natives in this race-divided country. Yesterday fourteen Negroes were illed and thirty-nine wounded when police dispersed rioters at Kimberley, South African diamond center in Cap Province.

In Port Elizabeth, the next big port south of here, citizens braced for a Negro protest strike. Defense units were alerted and white residents formed "law and order patrols" to stem possible violence. Seven Negroes and four whites were killed in rioting in a Port Elizabeth suburb last Oct. 18.

The twenty-four-hour strike has been called by the African National Congress, the spearhead of resistance against racial laws of the Government headed by Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan.

The strike call is to protest emergency measures set up by the Port Elizabeth City Council following rioting in October. These measures prohibit Negroes from holding public meetings except those of a religious nature. The Negroes want the restrictions removed.

The City Council has asked that the city be put under military control, but South African Government authorities said military units would move in only if the local police requested aid.

The Kimberley riots were set off by Negroes demonstrating outside a beer hall against race segregation laws. Thousands of Negroes brandishing pickhandles, sticks and knives stormed through the suburban area. Police using Sten guns, rifles and pistols opened fire and eventually restored order.

Police Kill 10, Including Nun In Africa Riot

Gun-Wielding Squad Breaks Up Meeting In Durban Area

DURBAN, South Africa, Nov. 9 (AP).—South African police fired today on hostile crowds in a native location in suburban East London, killing at least 10 persons, including two Europeans. One of the latter was reported to be a nun and the other a doctor summoned to preside at a birth.

Police said they had opened fire after a crowd of Negroes around a meeting place stoned them and charged. No police casualties were reported.

It was the second day of police action against restive natives in this race-divided nation. Fourteen Africans were killed and 39 wounded yesterday when police dispelled rioters at Kimberley, South African diamond center.

Police acted today to break up native meetings banned for 30 days under government regulations.

In Port Elizabeth, the next big port south of here, citizens braced for a Negro protest strike due to begin at daybreak Monday. Defense units were alerted and white residents formed "law and order patrols" to stem possible violence. Seven Negroes and four whites were killed in rioting in a Port Elizabeth suburb last October 18.

The 24-hour strike has been called by the African National Congress, the spearhead of resistance against racial laws of the national government headed by Prime Minister Daniel Malan.

Thousands of Negroes are expected to respond to the strike call, which is to protest emergency measures set up by the Port Elizabeth city council following the October riots. These measures prohibit Negroes from holding public meetings except those of a religious nature. The Negroes want the restrictions removed.

Explosive South Africa

(From The New York Times)

In the face of such a tragedy as South Africa witnessed over the past week-end—the killed, the wounded, the hatred and racial passions between Negroes and whites—recriminations are not in order. Those who say that the Malan policy of apartheid (or segregation of the races) was bound to lead to such excesses, and those who blame agitators and outsiders for stirring up the Negroes with false hopes and malicious exaggerations, are equally unhelpful.

Obviously, a sort of crisis either has been reached or is fast approaching, and if a disaster is to be avoided the situation must be handled calmly by all concerned. The Cape Times yesterday wrote that Europeans in South Africa "are facing something which cannot be allowed to develop any longer, something very near a spontaneous combustion of our native people." The leader of the Opposition, J. G. N. Strauss, has called for a parliamentary debate on the rioting in Kimberly, East London and Port Elizabeth, and the heads of the African National Congress, the chief Negro political organization, have appealed to all Negroes to avoid violence.

The hope for any settlement (and this goes for Kenya, where the Mau Mau operates, and other parts of Africa south of the Sahara) lies in getting the responsible African Negro leaders to support legal campaigns for reform and to condemn revolutionary violence. The peaceful coexistence of mthe "natives" and the "Europeans" has become a matter of mutual acceptance and accommodation. The days are gone—and very fortunately gone—in which the white man can dominate native peoples permanently just because he has the machine guns and tanks and they have clubs and bottles. At the same time, it is no more just that the Negro, in a continent like Africa, should kill or drive out the white man just because the native has an overwhelming numerical superiority. Racism is utterly evil, whether it is employed by whites, blacks or any other color or race.

The South African problem of the moment is to restore tranquillity, but unless the succeeding period is used to achieve something better than Malah's apartheid, it is hard to see how peace can be lasting.

UN Voices Disapproval Of Race Bias In South Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — (NNPA) — For the seventh successive year, the United Nations General Assembly has voiced its disapproval of racial discrimination in the Union of South Africa.

Mrs. Vijaya Lakanami Pandit of India, along with thirteen other sponsoring delegations, introduced a resolution calling for the establishment of a three-member United Nations Good Offices Commission to assist the government of the Union of South Africa and the governments of India and Pakistan to find a solution to the question of the treatment of the people of Indian origin in South Africa, according to UN principles of human rights.

J. P. Jooste of South Africa, in the Ad Hoc Political Committee on Monday (November 3) stated his government's continual adherence to the position that this was a domestic issue and, therefore the Assembly was debarred "from concerning itself with it in any way whatsoever."

He said this matter was "conceived in the spirit of condemnation." Mr. Jooste charged Indians with applying trade sanctions and giving to the world "a distorted picture of our affairs."

Mrs. Pandit reviewed India's efforts to solve this problem by direct negotiation. She went on to explain that, due to the "discriminatory" Group Areas Act of 1950, a proposed round-table conference, initiated by India, could not take place "in such an unfavorable atmosphere."

"In ignoring world opinion and repecting the recommendations of the General Assembly, the Union government is pursuing a policy of systematic and deliberate denial of elementary human rights and fundamental freedoms to the vast majority of the South Africans.

Labor Leader's Book Is Banned In South Africa

Britain Reads Charge That Malan Plans 'Fascism,' May Employ Pogroms

By Gaston Coblentz

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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LONDON, May 23.—The political crisis in South Africa echoed in London today with the publication here of a violently anti-Malan book reportedly banned in Capetown and Johannesburg.

Entitled "The Choice Before South Africa," it was written by Emil Solomon Sachs, one of several South African trade-union leaders whom the government is trying to expel from their posts under the 1950 suppression of communism act.

The book has an introduction by Tom Driberg, Left-Wing British Labor M. P., and is published by the Turnstile Press, a subsidiary of the New Statesman and Nation Publishing Co. It was scheduled to appear simultaneously in Britain and South Africa, but a large consignment was said by the publishers to have been barred from the shops by Nationalist Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan.

Urges Anti-Malan Alliance

Michael Hodson, general manager of the Turnstile Press, said Mr. Sachs resigned from the Communist party in 1931. Mr. Sachs is secretary general of the garment workers, one of the strongest industrial unions in South Africa.

In his book Mr. Sachs calls for an alliance of the anti-Nationalist United party, the Labor party, the trade unions and the nation's lib

[illegible]

position

in power

its leader [illegible]

mediocrities and dolts."

Calls Pogroms Possible

He said the Malan government is determined to establish a "Fascist police state" and that it is capable of using pogroms.

"Now, in our present historical stage of development, I suggest a break with feudalism, Nazism and imperialism, and concentration upon building a South African nation on a truly civilized basis," he wrote. "Capitalism can still play a progressive role in South Africa, provided backwardness, reaction and foreign domination are eliminated from our national life."

From Johannesburg, press agencies reported an announcement by Mr. Sachs that he prefers prison to the government's ban on his activities. On May 19 the government ordered him to stay out of trade union affairs for two years and not to leave Transvaal province in that period.

Newspaper Suppressed

CAPETOWN, South Africa, May 23 (AP).—The Left-wing newspaper "Cape Guardian" was banned by government edict today on charges of serving the Communist party before the party was outlawed two years ago.

The ban was the first in the Union's peace-time history.

Officials of the sixteen-year-old weekly tabloid, which had a circulation of about 35,000, denied the paper had been a Communist party organ, although it was known often to have paralleled the party line.

Riot in South Africa Injures 40 As Anti-Malan Author Is Seized

Friends Battle Police Clubs to Try to Rescue Unionist Arrested Under Anti-Red Law

By The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, May 24.—A labor organizer whom the government of South Africa has ordered into retirement under a law to suppress Communism was arrested here today at a protest meeting in front of the City Hall as trade unionists fought with police to protect him.

Forty persons, including six white, were injured by police clubs in this development in a nation-wide split over the nationalist policies of Prime Minister Malan.

The labor organizer, Emil S. Sachs, is a professed ex-Communist. He has been general secretary of the 20,000-strong Garment Workers Union. He had spoken ten minutes to a crowd of 10,000 when the police closed in.

Mr. Sachs called for calm, but screaming women drowned out his words and pressed forward, brandishing sticks and flags. Bottles and sticks flew through the air. In confused fighting, police made a charge to clear the City Hall steps and Mr. Sachs was taken away in a police van.

Mr. Sachs was released tonight on his own recognizance. He is expected to appear in court Monday. Penalties upon conviction of violating the act for suppression of Communism range up to three years in prison.

Mr. Sachs declared a few days ago he was not a Communist, that he was expelled from the party in 1931 and that he intended to defy the order to refrain from all but religious, social and recreational activities.

A drive against labor leaders believed Red is part of the government's anti-Communist campaign. This campaign led yesterday to banning of a leftist tabloid newspaper, "The Weekly Guardian," in the first such action in South African history.

[Mr. Sachs is the author of "The Choice Before South Africa," an anti-Malan book just published in London but reportedly banned in Capetown and Johannesburg by order of Premier Malan.]

Malan's racial bill gets second reading

CAPETOWN, South Africa, May 9—(AP)—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's bill to alter South Africa's constitution and keep the independent courts from killing his white supremacy program won majority approval on its decisive second reading last night.

The House of Assembly, controlled by Malan's Nationalist members, passed the bill 79 to 65 after a 30-hour debate marked by insults and threats as well as arguments and appeals.

Second reading is approval of the principles of the bill. It now goes to a committee of the whole House for clause by clause debate of amendments, but Malan's majority is strong enough to beat back crippling changes and pass it on the final formal third reading.

SPECIFICALLY, the bill will create a parliamentary high court to decide constitutional issues' in place of the Appeals Court, South Africa's present highest tribunal.

Malan's admitted purpose is to make clear sailing for his major Jim Crow act—trimming the voting rights of about 50,000 mixed blood colored persons in Cape Province. Their right to vote for white national legislators from the province was guaranteed in the 1909 constitution.

South African Senate Approves Malan's Bill

By The Associated Press

CAPETOWN, South Africa, May 30.—The Senate last night gave final approval to the controversial court bypassing bill aimed to support the white supremacy policies of the Nationalist Government. It is expected to become law by Tuesday.

The bill will set up a parliamentary court as the highest in the land for judging constitutional questions.

It was introduced by Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's government after the Appeals Court, now the highest in South Africa, knocked out key legislation in the government's program to maintain white supremacy.

After the Senate took final action, the House of Assembly passed Senate amendments by various votes averaging a majority of 29. Only a formal ratification is now required to make the bill a law since the House had approved it previously.

The bill is bitterly opposed by the United Party, which claims that its passage by less than two-thirds of both houses makes it unconstitutional.

Dr. Malan meanwhile struck back at the British Labor Party. The Labor Party and the British Trade Union Congress criticized the Malan government for policies which they said violated democratic freedoms and created bitter racial hatreds.

Dr. Malan, in an interview, said the British Labor Party had "shown itself to be a disrupting factor within the commonwealth." He added that the return of Labor to power in Britain would "be a catastrophe."

African Court Constitutionality Challenged

CAPETOWN, South Africa, June 11 (AP).—Four Cape colored persons (theose of mixed races) asked the South African supreme court today to throw out a Nationalist government law setting up a high court of parliament.

They contended t he act, if ap- rights of 50,000 colored people. After the court ruled this act would breach the South African constitution by letting the government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan slice their voting rights.

The four applicants are the same men who brought the original appeal to the supreme court against the Malan government's act designed to cut the voting to argue the case public might be construed as contempt

(At Bloemfontein, Dr. J. S. Moroka, president of the African National Congress, a political organization, said 1000 volunteers will start breaking race laws June 26 in a campaign of defiance. He said the nonviolent campaign of disobedience was aimed at Malan's race-segregation policy).

The latest developme matically freezes all pu cussion of the issues i For newspapers and pol publicly now

British Fear Violent Revolt In So. Africa

By JOHN CAMSELL
INS Staff Correspondent

LONDON—British officials are reported fearful that the political crisis in South Africa is rapidly heading for a violent showdown.

They believe a new and more dangerous phase has arisen in the bitter nationwide battle over Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's racial segregation policy.

It is the Nationalist government's rigorous enforcement of its "suppression of communism act," which already has resulted in violent disturbances in Johannesburg.

MORE THAN 50 persons, including many women, were injured during police baton charges after a prominent labor leader, Solly Sachs, was arrested on the steps of the Johannesburg city hall on May 24 on charges of violating the act.

Sachs was recently ordered by the Malan government to quit his post as general secretary of the Garment Workers' Union and forbidden to make any public speeches.

* * *

HE DEFIED the ban by addressing a crowd of 10,000 white and colored workers in front of the city hall. Sachs was later released on bail and ordered to appear before the court on June 9.

Two days later Sachs was again arrested for attempting to address members of the Garment Workers' Union from the steps of the city hall.

Immediately after his re-arrest became known the Trades and Labor Council, the leading co-ordinating body of South African trade unions, began organizing demonstrations throughout the country.

* * *

POSSIBILITY of a country-wide general strike was not ruled out.

Some British officials believe that the Malan government blundered by arresting Sachs and thus incurring the anger of labor organizations.

Sachs was the South African representative at the International Trades and Labor Conference in Geneva recently and is well known in union circles in Europe.

The executive committee of the South African Trade and Labor Council in Durban has cabled the British Trade Union Council calling for an International Trade Union boycott of South Africa.

* * *

A SPOKESMAN of the British T. U. S. said:

"The protest from Durban will be discussed at a general meeting of the council within the next few days. Until then, we can make no comment."

Almost simultaneously with the arrest of Sachs, the minister of Justice Charles Swart issued an order expelling from parliament Sam Kahn, the natives' representative for the Cape Western constituency.

It is the first occasion in democratic times that an M. P. has been expelled from parliament.

KAHN AND Fred Carneson, who was banned as African representative from the Cape Provincial Council, were recently "named" under the suppression of Communism act by a select committee of the House of Assembly.

Other government measures, including the suppression of the left-wing newspaper, the "Guardian," had angered the opposition United Party led by Jacobus Gideon Nel Strauss.

* * *

MALAN HAS refused to accept the ruling of the Supreme Appellate Court of South Africa that his separate representation act, passed in both house of parliament by a simple majority in 1951, was illegal.

Malan's action has resulted in angry outbursts not only from the union's 2,500,000 European voters of British, German and Dutch origin, but it has also fanned discontent among the 8,500,000 native and 1,000,000 colored and 250,000 Indian population.

Legislation Is Inspired By "White Supremacist"

JOHANNESBURG, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—(ANP)—A bill taking from the Supreme court its power as the highest judicial authority in the land became law in the Union of South Africa when Gov. Gen. Ernest Janson signed it.

This bill, inspired by the Nationalist party headed by "white supremacist" Dr. Daniel F. Malan, prime minister of South Africa, makes the naiton's parliament the highest judicial power of the land. It can now override a decision of the Supreme court.

This bill, inspired by the Nationalist party headed by "white supremacist" Dr. Daniel F. Malan, prime minister of South Africa, makes the nation's parliament the highest judicial power of the land. It can now override a decision of the Supreme court.

Dr. Malan proposed this law after the Supreme court recently ruled a bill reducing the voting power of Coloreds (mixed blood persons) unconstitutional. When this restrictive voting law pass, it leave all the suffrange in South Africa in the hands of whites, outnumbered 4 to 1 in that nation.

In the meantime, the nation is observing its 42nd anniversary of the formation of the Union.

While the 42nd anniversary of the formation of the Union of South Africa was being celebrated in Johannesburg, last week, non-white leaders here urged South Africa to rise against what they called "this racial arrogance and tide of facism" in Daniels Malan's white supremist government.

The high command of a united passive resistance movement announced "a well planned disciplined and non-violent" struggle against race laws non-whites unjust will be launched on a nation-wide scale June 26.

A statement said five members of the organization ordered by the government to retire from public activities on grounds that they are Communists, will touch off the campaign this week by defying the orders. They expect to go to joil.

The non-white peoples must either fight or "capitulate and submit to untold African situation leaves us no alternative but to call upon our peoples in their united millions to rise."

Their vow is to carry on until they reach national freedom. Though the 10,000,000 non-whites out number the whites here more than four to one, revolt is still far from near. They have not the arms, organization nor leadership.

African Police Fire Upon Mob

CAPETOWN, South Africa, June 18 (AP) — Rioting broke out in the native quarter of the mining boom town of Odendaalsus, Orange Free State today over the Nationalist government's tightening of White supremacy measures.

Police fired into the melee, seriously injuring four natives and wounding 20 others. A police station was wrecked, a police car burned, and some policemen were injured.

The fighting flared when town police tried to enforce an order requiring native Negro women to carry special passes when they went out on the street.

The rioting was part of the fiery opposition to Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's policies.

In Capetown, the chief opposition leader said his party will have nothing to do with the newly created High Court of Parliament. This court was set up to overrule an Appeals Court which killed a government effort to remove 50,000 Cape colored persons (those of mixed blood) from the general voting list.

Malan proposed the Court of Parliament, in which all members of the Senate and House will sit as judges in secret, to pass on the constitutionality of their own acts. United Party Leader J. G. N. Strauss has led the fight against it.

MALAN PARTY AIDE EXPLAINS IDEOLOGY

Afrikaner Possesses 'Divine Element' Tied to 'God-Given Calling,' Spokesman Says

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 10—An insight to the mentality of the ultra-nationalism that is the source of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's political strength in the Union of South Africa is given in an article in Inspan, Afrikaans business magazine, by Dr. D. N. Diederichs, prominent Nationalist member of Parliament and big business representative.

Dr. Diederichs, a former university professor and one of the principal philosophers of the Nationalist movement, poses this question:

"What do we mean by 'Afrikaner?' What are the most noteworthy qualities of our people, as a people, that distinguish it from other people and make it an independent reality?"

The Great Trek into the interior a century ago was "a revelation of the real nature of the Afrikaner," Dr. Diederichs declares. Speaking of the religious awareness and "individualism" of the Afrikaner, he says:

"He saw himself as part of the Creation, but separate from the rest of the created world in that he carried with him a divine element. He saw himself as a link between eternity and the temporal, and therefore as something particular to itself and unique with its own reality and value.

"We who are Afrikaners are, in the first place, a people because we believe that we belong together, because we as a people, have been called to fulfill a God-given calling."

Dr. Diederichs devotes the second part of his article to an analysis of those "factors from outside influencing the Afrikaner people today." The first of these is a lack of belief, he says.

The second, he went on, was the drive toward equality that derived from a lack of belief.

"A world that loses all sense of the absolute must necessarily deny the hierarchy of values," he says, "and finally do away with all differences, discriminations, and dividing lines, which lead to equality, leveling, the destruction of that which distinguishes one from another.

"The trekker (Dutch pioneer) observed and maintained differences and lines of division. The divisions of day and night, summer and winter, rain and drought, black and white. But the world of today does not want that. The world of today is the world of the masses, of the average. In the mass everything is alike."

The last part of Dr. Diederichs' article discusses the future of the Afrikaner people.

"Is there a chance for us?" he asks. "Do we have a future? Actually, it is a wonder that we have managed to exist, as we have so far, as the smallest people in the world, the only real people in Southern Africa, and the only white people in the whole of Africa. [According to normal statistics there are 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 whites in Africa].

"But all these forces from outside do not arouse as much fear for the future as the fear of what is happening within us. There ar people among us who have begu to lose faith in themselves. Th is the greatest danger we have face—that we may lose faith ourselves."

South African Stalks Out of United Nations Conference In Paris In Huff Over Trusteeship

Malan Government Severely Criticized

PARIS—Interior Minister T. E. Donges, South Africas chief delegate to the UN, announced last week that he was walking out of the General Assembly in Paris in protest against the UN's stand on Southwest Africa. The walkout is limited to plenary meetings and to the Trusteeship Committee. The South Africans are continuing to sit in the Assembly's other committees.

UN circles felt a dangerous precedent to have been set, where a nation can walk out of the UN whenever a decision is made unfavorable to it.

Mild "Childing"

Although drastic measures have been suggested at the UN, the only resolution to emerge was a US-sponsored mild "childing" of the Malan government for their ligations regarding the former League of Nations mandate territory. Rev. Michael Scott, described by Malan as "a well known hostile and fanatical foreign agitator," who has been fighting for years in the UN in the Southwest African tribes' behalf, charged in his 1949 report to the UN that the tribes have been driven from their fertile soil to barren land, herded like cattle, and were paid as little as $2.80 per month for working from dawn to dark.

The tribes charge the Malan regime with policies leading to extreme exploitation and decimation of the native population.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA HELD TRUSTEE ZONE

Assembly Declares Formally Area Should Be Trusteeship —Vote Is 45 to 5

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 19—The United Nations General Assembly declared formally today that South West Africa—German territory before the first world war—should be placed under the trusteeship system of the world organization.

The Assembly also criticized the Union of South Africa for refusing to agree to a trust system for South West Africa and declared in effect that the United Nations could not recognize the Pretoria Government's stand that the territory formed an integral part of the Union.

The South African Government, which had been boycotting the Plenary Assembly sessions on orders from home, returned for the latest round in the long battle between Pretoria and the United Nations over South West Africa.

The South Africans refused to take part in the vote on the two resolutions before the Assembly. But T. E. Donges, South African representative, said that his country could not play its part in the United Nations unless it knew where it stood in relation to the charter, which, Pretoria says, has been violated by United Nations "interference."

Pretoria Ponders Action

After the session Mr. Donges told newspapermen that a decision on whether South Africa would continue, extend or call off her boycott, was being made in Pretoria by Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Government. He said all the factors would be taken into consideration, including such things as the Assembly's upholding of South Africa's request for a full debate on the case.

South West Africa, an area of about 317,000 square miles, was surrendered by Germany to the South African forces on July 19, 1915. After that the Union administered the territory under a League of Nations mandate.

With the formation of the United Nations other countries administering League mandates agreed to place them under the United Nations trusteeship system. But in July, 1949, the Union of South Africa told the United Nations that it would submit no further accountings to the United Nations and that South African laws would be applied to the country.

the Assembly today was approved by 45 votes to 5, with 8 abstentions, and expressed regret that the Union had not given "adequate expression to its international obligations with respect to Southwest Africa."

The Soviet bloc voted against the resolution on the ground that it did not go far enough against South Africa.

Special Committee Continued

The motion continued the existence of the Special Committee on Southwest Africa, which was not able to reach agreement with the Union Government. The committee, which consists of Norway, Syria, Thailand, the United States and Uruguay, was instructed to continue conferences with the South Africans.

The resolution also appealed "solemnly" to South Africa to reconsider her position and urged Pretoria to submit reports on the administration of Southwest Africa and to transmit petitions from the territory's inhabitants to the United Nations.

The second resolution, adopted by a vote of 36 to 0, with 22 abstentions, recalled previous Assembly motions that the "normal way" of adjusting the territory's status would be to place it under United Nations trusteeship. The United States, the Commonwealth countries and most of the Western European nations were among the abstainers.

AFRICAN CHURCH COUNCIL CALLS RACIAL PARLEY

May Take Stand on White Supremacy

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 23 [Reuters]—The Council of South African Churches today called for a national convention of all races to discuss Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's white supremacy policy.

The council said several church leaders in other countries had asked it to define its attitude to Malan's policy.

Appealing for a national convention, the council said joint consultation was the only means to promote peace and harmony between the races.

"Aware of Responsibilities"

"We are very much aware of our Christian responsibilities in these matters," the council asserted. "At the same time we have to state that in matters of high politics affecting the relation of our country to external authorities the council finds it difficult to issue, without delay, an authoritative statement on behalf of all its member churches."

The church council represents all Protestant churches in South Africa except the Dutch Reformed church, the nation's largest religious body and one sympathetic to the Malan administration.

Methodist, Congregationalist, and Presbyterian churches already have condemned the segregation policy at their own conventions.

Africa Defies U. N.

An Anglican churchman, the Rev. Michael Scott, has urged the United Nations to ask South Africa to look more kindly on the native Africans. Malan has defied a U. N. appeal to place Southwest Africa under U. N. trusteeship.

Scott championed the case of the five Herero tribes of Southwest Africa who wanted to appear before the U. N. to voice complaints about the South African administration.

The case brought world-wide attention to the racial issue here, altho the government ignored the U. N. appeals and walked out of the organization, accusing it of meddling in internal affairs.

Cite Danger to Whites

Malan has pursued his segregation policy ever since he gained power, altho many critics have contended that it is fraught with danger for the whites.

They have pointed out that against a white population of 2,000,000, there are 9,000,000 non-Europeans who want an active part in their administration.

A group areas act has been approved to split large towns into white and nonwhite zones. Trains have segregated sections. At the start of a new session of parliament, a government policy statement gave notice of legislation to give separate parliamentary representation to nonwhite voters.

SOUTH AFRICA SPURS PRODUCTION OF GOLD

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—South Africa's expanding gold output will play a prominent part in the British Commonwealth's talks on the dollar-sterling problem in London on Jan. 15. Finance Minister N. C. Havenga will attend the conference, despite the opening of the South African Parliament at this time. This suggests discussions of unusual importance.

Hitherto South Africa has, under contract, sold not less than 40 per cent of her gold output to Britain, partly to pay for imports and partly to prop up sterling, with which South Africa is closely linked. Another 40 per cent was sold at a premium of up to $5 to $7 an ounce above the United States buying price of $35. This traffic in gold for "industrial, artistic and professional uses" netted South Africa £5,504,259 in premiums in the first nine months of 1951.

This helped to offset the rise in working costs, from 26s 5d a ton in 1949 to 29s 4d in 1950 and 31s 5d in January-September, 1951. Output fell slightly in the first nine months of 1951—from 8,447,694 ounces worth £105,333,007 in 1950 to 8,252,541 ounces worth £102,935,439 in 1951—but was expected to increase from new mines in the Orange Free State and Western Transvaal, where about $1,000,000,000 is being spent on opening up thirteen large mines, including the laying out of four towns for 50,000 inhabitants each

and the provision of water and power.

Riots Kill 41 In Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Fierce Christmas day battles in slum -ridden native shanty towns on the city's outskirts took the lives of 41 persons and brought injury to 500 others.

African women, chanting fierce tribal songs, urged their men into battle.

Zulus in Orlando township, armed with cordwood clubs and iron bars, fought Basuto tribesmen in a battle in which seven were killed and 85 injured.

Many Africans were killed or hurt in smaller factional fights. In one hospital almost 400 wounded persons were treated.

SOUTH AFRICA NEGROES ARE WARNED BY MALAN

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 29 (Reuters) — Prime Minister Daniel Malan warned leaders of the Negro population here today that they would be "dealt with" if they carried out threats to call demonstrations against the Government's color legislation.

He issued the warnings to the African National Congress, the major Bantu tribes organization.

The Prime Minister was replying to a letter from the congress that threatened to hold protest demonstrations and meetings April 6 unless the Government repealed discriminatory laws against Africans by Feb. 29. April 6 would be the three hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the first white settlers here.

Mr. Malan said if there were any disturbances they would be quelled and those responsible would be adequately dealt with.

The laws that the congress is protesting would require the Negro population to live in certain prescribed areas, barring them from mixing freely with whites.

Mr. Malan said his Government would under no circumstances entertain the idea of giving administrative executive power over Europeans within a European community to Negroes.

"It should be clearly understood that while the Government is not prepared to grant the Bantu political equality * * * it is only too willing" to allow him full scope for all his potentialities within his own community," he said.

The British Crown

Shortly before the death of King George VI of England, we had occasion to take serious exception to his proposed visit to the home of the notorious Prime Minister Malan of South Africa. We felt then and we feel now that the brazen white-supremacy gutterpup who bosses the Union of South Africa today should receive no honors nor any support from the rulers of Great Britain.

Since last we wrote upon this subject King George has been laid to rest and his daughter, Elizabeth, has assumed the full perogatives of the British Crown. Queen Elizabeth brings with her to the throne of Great Britain the best wishes of all of us in the western world.

It is our earnest hope that the young Queen will usher in a new era of enlightenment and bring her influence to bear upon the colonial issues in a manner that will be consistent with highest traditions of freedom so nobly espoused by so many of her great countrymen. The rising tide of racism in the Union of South Africa, the grave injustices done Seretse Khama and other non-whites in the British Commonwealth are the outgrowth of major mistakes in British policy. The day of the "white man's burden" belongs to history. Events in the world today have made that fact crystal clear.

Queen Elizabeth is in a position to influence the course of world history. We hope that she will accept the challenge of her exalted office and give her support to the great democratic concepts of freedom and individual liberty which are acknowledged by the western world as the inalienable rights of all mankind.

SOUTH AFRICA ISSUE IS FOUGHT IN COURTS

Ruling Slated This Month on Law for Separate Elections for the Colored Voters

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 29 (By Airmail)—The bitter constitutional struggle that has raged in South Africa since the Government cut down colored franchise rights will come to a boil at the end of February, when the Appeal Court will decide, in effect, whether the Union's Constitution is binding on Parliament.

The Appeal Court has set aside six days, from Feb. 20, to hear argument on the validity of the Separate Representation of Voters Act, which the Malan Government forced through Parliament last year without the requisite two-thirds majority of both houses sitting together. The act, adopted by a simple majority of the two houses sitting separately, removes the 50,000 Colored voters of Cape Province from the common rolls and gives them separate and restricted representation by Europeans in Parliament.

One of the most contentious measures ever before the Union Parliament, it was opposed so strongly by the Opposition, led by J. G. N. Strauss, Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts' heir and disciple, who charged the Administration with breach of faith toward the non-European majority, that Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan acted to limit debate.

Case Is Appealed

Last October four colored voters urged the Cape Provincial Division of the Supreme Court to declare the act null and void on the ground that it contravened the South Africa Act of 1909, which is the Constitution of the Union.

The lower court ruled that only the highest court in the land—the Appellate Division—could decide such important constitutional issues. The case then was appealed, and the Appeal Court will be asked to hold that franchise rights cannot be changed without a two-thirds majority of both houses sitting together, as required by the South Africa Act, which entrenched non-European franchise rights.

The Government's reply is that the Statute of Westminster, which ended the power of the British Parliament to legislate for South Africa, made the Union Parliament completely sovereign and that any entrenchment of colored voting rights is not binding.

If the Appeal Court decides that the Voters Act is illegal, it will precipitate a serious political crisis in the Union. When Mr. Strauss first announced in Parliament that he would fight the issue in the courts, Dr. Malan threatened that, like President Kruger of the former Boer republic, he would brook no interference from the judiciary. Kruger discharged judges who questioned the legality of laws.

If the Appeal Court upholds the Constitution, Dr. Malan would find himself in a Krugerian conflict with the court, but under the South Africa Act he could not discharge any judge without a two-thirds majority in Parliament, which he does not command.

Instead, he almost certainly will fight an immediate general election on the "Save White South Africa" cry that gave him victory over Marshal Smuts in 1948. The 50,000 colored voters on the common rolls would influence the results in fifty-five Cape constituencies, perhaps enough to defeat Dr. Malan and put Mr. Strauss in power. By removing the colored votes to a separate roll, Dr. Malan's Nationalist party hopes to gain up to a dozen seats in the Cape and thus make certain of its return to power in 1953, it is said.

New York seeing new pictures on South Africa

NEW YORK—(Global)—A pleasing plethora of material on South Africa seems suddenly to have descended upon us through novels, movies, plays, pamphlets and newspapers.

In the main, this new material is concerned with the African as a human being, and not simply the grunting head hunter or native guide we've so long been used to seeing in Hollywood productions and reading about in fiction.

To mention a few, here in New York recently, two movies opened which were made in Africa with many of the parts acted by non-professional natives.

The first to open was "Cry, The Beloved Country" an adaptation of the distinguished novel by Alan Paton, White South African. This is a tragic story of conflict between South African natives and the whites or Europeans. An able cast is headed by American Negro actor Canada Lee and West Indian Sidney Poitier. The remainder of the cast was recruited from around Johannesburg, capital of South Africa.

A second movie, "The Magic Garden," is now showing in New York. Winner of the Edinburgh Festival prize for 1951, it concerns Africans of today who live and work in the cities. The whole cast is made up of natives.

Both of these movies are English-produced. No doubt some sort of analogy could be made here which would certainly place Hollywood in an unfavorable light, but we'll let it pass.

In addition to presenting the natives as "people," there are some extremely able characterizations achieved in each picture by several of them. In "The Magic Garden" the native headmaster of a large school, Matuma Ramokgopa, plays the lead. He's good. A 20-year-old boy, Willard Cele, provides the remarkable background music for the picture—all done on a penny whistle and reminiscent of the zither in "The Third Man." since the picture was made, Cele has become a professional and plans to come to America.

South Africa's first movie queen is discovered in "The Magic Garden" in the person of Dolly Rathebe. This young woman plays the romantic lead with more finesse than many a Hollywood starlet.

"Cry, The Beloved Country" is already well known to many Americans, either through Mr. Paton's book or from the musical version of it, "Lost in The Stars," with Todd Duncan.

Gandhi's Son Begins Fast Against African Segregation Edicts

DURBAN, South Africa — A three-week fast was begun here last Friday by Manilal Gandhi, 56-year-old son of the late Mohandas K. Gandhi, in protest against South Africa's race segregation laws.

This is the second fast within a year against the oppressive race legislation of Prime Minister Malan's government. Gandhi said that his fast was to prepare him for his part in a nationwide protest demonstration by the African National Congress.

Gandhi Ends Protest Fast In South Africa

Won't Support April 6 Fight On Segregation, Urges Abandonment

DURBAN, South Africa—Manilal Gandhi drank a glass of fruit juice Friday morning, ending his 21-day fast in protest against the South African Government's policy of apartheld (racial segregation), withdrawing from that country's National Day of Protest, set for April 6.

Mr. Gandhi, son of Mohandas K. Gandi of India who inspired that nation to freedom, announced that he will not participate in the scheduled day of protest, urging the Africans to abandon the whole idea because he fears it will lead to violence.

While to much of the Christian world, April 6 will be Palm Sunday, a day of peace and a preview of Easter, in the Union of South Africa, Easter will be only a minor thought in the minds of its 12,000,000 people because this will be a crucial day in the Union's history.

On that date, the white people of the nation, who now wield that country's power, will celebrate the first settling of the country by white men. Non-whites of the nation, however, will look upon that day as the beginning of another great fight to gain the human freedoms they feel that they should have.

Detailed Plans Worked Out

Plans call for a group of more than 1,000 non-white volunteers to intentionally violate all of South Africa's present aparthied laws, with the hope that they are put in jail.

Africans will stop carrying identity papers, work and travel permits; Indians will cross provincial borders into banned areas and board street cars and buses for whites, and colored persons will use European entrances to post offices and railroad stations.

Reason for the increased activity in South Africa is the recent ruling by the nation's Supreme Court that a Nationalist party-sponsored law removing 40,000 colored (mixed bloods) from the Capetown voting rolls was unconstitutional.

Ruling Setback To Malan

This action was a great setback to Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan and his Afrikaaners who believe in racial superiority.

The racial question in South Africa is so grave because although whites hold all the offices and political and material power, they are a minority among the nation's population.

There are only 2,500,000 whites, compared to more than 8,000,000 native Africans, 1,000,000 colored and several hundred thousand Indians.

In view of the decision against him, Prime Minister Malan stated that he would quickly introduce legislation to put the sovereignty of South Africa's Parliament beyond court review.

Nation's Fate In Balance

Although superficially calm, South Africa has been thrown into a state of turmoil that may either see the utter defeat of Malan and his racial segregation policies or the complete adoption of his white supremacy doctrine.

On both sides, Prime Minister Malan, head of the Nationalist party, and his opponent, J. G. N. Strauss, the late Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts's heir and leader of the opposition, are taking the issue to the people.

2 Critical Phases Born

Aside from huge rash meetings urging Prime Minister Malan to resign, two critical phases were born for this divided nation.

1. A united front of most anigovernment forces plans to begin an extensive campaign this week to compel Malan to quit.

Country-wide demonstrations aimed at arousing white South Africans — have been arranged. Political parties, veterans' organizations and civil rights groups will take part.

2. Beginning April 6, African and Asiatic leaders are scheduled to launch their own campaign to defy what they term Malan's "oppressive and unjust" race laws.

SOUTH AFRICA SETS TIGHTER RACE LAW

Acts to Overcome Difficulties in Administering Measure Segregating Peoples

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 2—The difficulties in applying the Group Areas Act that caused India to indict South Africa before the United Nations have induced the Nationalist Government to put forth a bill amending te act, which created machinery for diving South African cities into racial zones for exclusive white, black, Asian and colored (mixed blood) occupation.

The amendments are designed to facilitate the administration of the act, which has encountered serious obstacles.

One amendment enables the Government to define an area that it proposes to declare a group area for occupation or ownership by any one racial group. Apparently the object is to encourage a voluntary movement from such an area of people belonging to other races. It will also tend to funnel property purchases along racial lines desired by the state.

A far-reaching amendment authorizes the Government to determine the occupation of premises in conflict with title deed provisions.

The amending bill also proposes that a white man married to a native (Negro or colored woman for purposes of the act) will be regarded as native or colored. Under existing legislation the woman follows the group of her husband, white the white man always keeps his group.

The war veterans' Torch Commando organization will meet in Capetown soon after the political truce ends on April 15 to decide its future action on the constitutional crisis caused by Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's plan to curb the Appeal Court's powers to test laws, as he says, to assure the sovereignty of Parliament.

For the second week in succession Time magazine has been held by customs authorities for scrutiny by senior officials. The latest issue discusses the South African crisis. Last week's issue, which carried an article on Torch Command, has not yet been released.

Malan Facing Passive War

By ARTHUR GAVSHON

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 5 (AP)—Armed police stood by throughout the South African Union today as non-white groups joined to declare passive war on Prime Minister Adniel F. Malan's racial laws.

After months of preparation, leaders of Negro, Asiatic and colored (mixed blood) organizations said they expected tens of thousands of their followers to attend "People's' Protest Day" demonstrations tomorrow.

April 6 was chosen because it marks the 300th anniversary of white settlement in South Africa.

Non-white leaders said they hope their campaign will blossom into a full-scale passive resistance movement like that developed in India by the late Mohandas Gandhi.

Under the wide powers it assumed in 1950, the Nationalist government can jail those who organize passive resistance movements or sitdown strikes or urge social changes.

Johannesburg's white population is openly jittery.

S. Africa May Curb Flog Law

JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA—To offset criticisms, the South African Nationalist government is attempting to revamp their "Flogging" bill which has aroused considerable controversy in the Union.

The bill in its original form, provided for the compulsory whipping of persons convicted of robbery, rape, or attempted rape, common assault and house breaking.

Several months ago the United Nations General Assembly in Paris declared flogging inhuman.

South Africa Regime Draws Protests Over Bypassing of Courts

By the Associated Press

CAPETOWN, South Africa April 23.—The opposition United Party launched a nation-wide protest campaign last night against Prime Minister Daniel Malan's white supremacy regime and its new effort to bypass the constituted courts.

One incident of violence was reported in the Transvaal State, where Dr. Malan's Nationalist followers broke up a United Party meeting.

The report from the Transvaal town of Alberton said Nationalists attacked outnumbered United Party members with stones and rotten eggs, burned their protest banners and tried to overturn a car outside the meeting hall. No casualties were reported. Protest meetings in other parts of South Africa went off without reported incident.

Parliamentary Court Proposed.

The opposition campaign was launched as the Malan regime introduced a bill to set up a high parliamentary court to rule on congressional issues. The proposed bill would hamstring the powers of the Appeals (Supreme) Court on constitutional issues.

J. G. N. Strauss of the United Party, chief parliamentary opposition to Malan's Nationalists urged that the bill be barred from the House of Assembly. He termed the proposed tribunal "a political court, a bogus court set up not to make judicial pronouncements, but to express the will of the caucus of the Nationalist Party."

Key Act Thrown Out.

The new court would outrank the Appeals Court, which last month threw out a key act in Dr. Malan's white supremacy policy. That act would have destroyed the 39-year-old constitutional voting rights of 50,000 colored persons (those of mixed blood) in Cape Province.

Interior Minister T. E. Donges address the House of Assembly for more than an hour yesterday in support of the bill.

The new court, he said, would consist of members of the Senate and Assembly and its jurisdiction would be limited to deciding basic constitutional issues such as the validity of a parliamentary act. The new court has become necessary, he said, because appeals to Britain's Privy Council, as a court of last resort, have been abolished.

South Africa Is a Reprint of Hitler's Germany

CENTURIES of color discrimination in South Africa is shaping up into one hell of a mess. There you have had white against black, mulatto and East Indian; white against white, that is the Afrikaans—the old Dutch element, which speaks a mixture of Dutch, German, and African tribal tongues—and the English-speaking element; and third, a three-cornered rivalry between blacks, mulattoes, and East Indians.

Mr. Rogers

The non-whites outnumber the two white groups nearly six to one. These two white groups have been bitter enemies for 138 years. They have had only one thing in common—prejudice for the blacks. The quarrel between the two whites really began in 1795 when the English seized Cape Colony, the oldest settlement there, nominally on behalf of the Dutch Prince of Orange to keep it from Napoleon, but really to safeguard their passage to India.

In 1814, England paid Holland the then enormous sum of $30,000,000 for the colony with what is now British Guiana thrown in.

The Dutch, known as Boers, not liking English rule, trekked north, plundering the natives and seizing their land despite desperate resistance. The English followed, dominating both Boers and blacks. Discovery of gold and diamonds sharpened the rivalry between the two and broke into open war, the Boer War, 1899-1902. This war, by the way, was really for possession of loot plundered by the Boers from the blacks.

The present impasse between these two white groups started a few weeks ago when the South African Supreme Court outlawed Malan's apartheid, or 100 per cent segregation law. Under this law the blacks and mulattoes have no rights whatever.

They can be represented in Parliament only by whites; they cannot buy land outside their own over-crowded reserves; they must carry a complicated system of passes on the streets; they can be thrust out of jobs in the cities; their homes raided by the police without a warrant; if they live in or near a white quarter they can be ordered into a "black" one, unless they are domestics, and on top of all that is a heavy poll-tax.

Why did the English-speaking group, who constitute Malan's chief opponents, welcome the Supreme Court ruling? Because it meant justice for the blacks? Not at all! Most of the restrictions I mentioned existed before Malan and the English had done little or nothing about them. But Malan, with his segregation had deprived the blacks and mulattoes of suffrage.

He had violated the terms under which Britain had given self-rule to South Africa. Malan, they knew, were out to get them, too. And after the blacks, could they not be next? That would be one way of turning back the clock and winning the war his Dutch forebears had lost to the English in 1902.

Oh yes, the Dutch are as sensitive about losing that war as most Southerners are at having lost the Civil War.

The English-speaking element feels that what is being done to the blacks could be done to them. White people have ever been more ferocious against other whites than they have been against blacks. History teems with instances. Remember Buchenwald and other Hitler concentration camps?

Division between whites in South Africa is shaping up into a case of Nazis and Jews under Hitler. Already there is segregation between them. William S. White, in a series of articles for the New York Times, says that it is this segregation within a segregation which is South Africa's "most somber manifestation. Here there is a dualism within a dualism—two sides where white meets black and then two sides again among the minority whites."

White is segregated from white in schools. "The two sets of schools," says Mr. White, "supported by what amounts to double taxation, are at work driving the whites farther and farther apart."

English-speaking whites are not permitted in Dutch hospitals. White says, "The young son of an American friend here of this correspondent was recently run down in a street accident and rushed off bleeding from his head to the nearest hospital. It was an Afrikaans-speaking hospital and he was English-speaking. He was not admitted . . ."

Does this remind you of anything in the case of white and black in the good old U.S.A.?

Other Editors Say

SOUTH AFRICAN DILEMMA
(N.Y. Herald Tribune)

The seething racial unrest in South Africa has ominous implications for the rest of the world. It is not, as some South Africans think, a purely domestic problem.

The head-on racial clash which extremists in that country anticipate and reportedly even welcome could dangerously fire racial antagonists all over the world.

Historically, the European may be at fault for exploiting the natives or at least for separating them from ancient tribal cultures without educating and integrating them sufficiently in the new.

South African liberals oppose firmly the policy of the Malan government, which would deepen and broaden the gulf between the races, reverse the progress already made, and degrade the sons of Ham for all time to serve the sons of Japheth.

There is a rigid, almost theological sense of rectitude behind this attitude, a domatism as unyielding as that of the Marxist

Against this anachronistic Old Testament fervor stands the Christian compassion dramatized for numberless readers by "Cry, the Beloved Country," a book which could prove as important for South Africa as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" did for North America — and more healing.

Only by combining that deeply Christian spirit with a level-headed realism is South Africa likely to find a way out of its present dark dilemma.

African Women Riot Over Arrest

12,000 Protest Leader's Seizure

JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA, May 24—(UP)—Police and 12,000 hysterical, screaming South Africans—mostly women—rioted over the arrest of a leftist labor leader today, and 56 persons were taken to hospitals.

The riot broke out when the mob gathered outside the Johannesburg city hall to protest the arrest of Solly Sachs, the left-wing secretary of the South African Garment Workers' Union.

Sachs was accused of defying a government ban on his activities.

He was released a few hours after the bloody disorders had been halted, and was to appear in court Monday on charges of violating the two-year-old anti-Communist laws, which Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan invoked recently to crack down on antigovernment leaders.

Fifteen police and 41 other persons—34 of them Negroes or half-castes—suffered cuts and bruises when police broke up the howling protest demonstration.

Police dragged Sachs up the steps of city hall through a barrage of bottles and sticks and past screeching women who snatched at their union leader in a futile effort to rescue him.

Strike Called

The union immediately issued a strike call, effective Tuesday, and said it will remain in force "until we get Sachs back." Most of today's demonstrators were members of the union.

Sachs had defied a government order issued under the Suppression of Communism Act by addressing a public meeting and leaving his office.

Brigadier J. C. Kriek, deputy commissioner of the Witwatersrand police, said, "I took the decision of arrest as my own responsbiity. We expected trouble and we were ready."

The biggest clash came when Sachs was arrested, but another crowd soon gathered in front of police headquarters and booed and jeered. By early afternoon the city was quiet though police said they were remaining on a standby alert.

Women Protest

Police, pushing and shoving or dragging Sachs through the mob on city hall steps, withdrew into the building and closed the big main doors behind them despite the pressure of the women who tried to hold the doors open and force their way inside.

Once the doors were locked the mob hurled itself against the glass panels and the women smashed them with handbags, shoes and bare fists.

Union of South Africa, Divided on Segregation, Prepares for a Showdown

By Arthur Gavshon

CAPETOWN, March 29.—(AP)—Ugly shadows of racial strife hang over South Africa. The Nationalist government's determination to battle the courts and the constitution on behalf of white supremacy has split this nation into angry, bitter camps.

Opponents of Premier Daniel F. Malan cry "Nazi!" at him, but he has hardened his policies against both whites and nonwhites.

Liberal-minded whites have launched an all-out fight against what they say is a government effort to sidestep the constitution; some resentful nonwhites have made secret plans to defy the country's strict race laws.

That is the picture today of the jittery South African people, celebrating the 300th anniversary of the first white settlers and afraid of what tomorrow may bring.

There is little doubt that South Africa is facing her gravest crisis since four war-bruised British colonies joined to form a modern state 42 years ago.

Formed Free Union

The colonies formed a new union free and independent within what became the British Commonwealth. The Union of South Africa is larger in area than Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico combined.

But it is a land where Negroes, Asiatics and those known as Cape colored—people of mixed racial origin—outnumber the whites by 9,500,000 to 2,500,000.

Racial unrest has been a troublesome thing for a long time; events piled up quickly last week to heighten the difficulties.

South Africa's highest court ruled that one of Malan's most important racial laws was against the constitution. This law slashed the voting rights of some 50,000 Cape coloreds who could swing the vote against Malan's Nationalists in about 13 marginal electoral divisions.

Threatens Court's Powers

Malan struck back, saying his government would not accept the court's ruling and would take away the courts' constitutional right to test the law of the land.

The United party under J. G. N. Strauss assailed Malan. This is the party of the late Field Marshal - Premier Jan Christiaan Smuts, South Africa's foremost commonwealth statesman. It is the Main opposition party of the Nationalists.

Under the law the coloreds could send four white men to represent them in Parliament. This would be done in a separate little election.

In some ways the two rival political parties seem to be divided mainly over the votes involved, although nobody but the coloreds put it as bluntly as that.

Other Complications

Yet there are other serious complications.

The Coloreds, products of marriages between whites and blacks down the years and partly re scended from the old Cape slaves goth the right to vote in the nineteenth century.

The father of the union wrote into the constitution that only a two-thirds parliamentary majority could change two basic "entrenched clauses."

One provided that nobody could be deprived of the right to vote on grounds of only race or color. The other provided equal language rights for English and Afrikaans.

The court said in its judgement that if the government arguements were accepted Jews or any other racial group could be deprived of their votes simply by the recording of a bare majority in parliament.

Act of British Parliament

Malan retorted that the court challenged Parliament's authority to pass laws. Anyone, he said, the South Africa act—the Union constitution—is an act of the British Parliament.

The United party countered that the act was written by South Africans and accepted without change by the British Parliament; that the court's rejection took place only because Malan's legislation was passed by a bare majority instead of the required two thirds.

Opposition legislators warn that bloodshed and revolution may lie ahead if Malan tries to apply the law outlawed by the courts.

A ranking minister in Malan's cabinet promised swift government action to put down any trouble.

Sporadic outbreaks already have occurred. Fist-fighting, tear-gas bombings, and stone-throwing have marked many of the coast-to-coast meetings called to protest the government's policies.

Work Toward Unity

An equally dangerous situation threatens in the nonwhites' struggle against the government. Negro, Asiatic and colored groups are working for the first time within a united front to launch a nationa campaign defying what they term "unjust race laws and 300 years of white oppression." These groups lack political organization and tried leadership.

Nonwhite leaders say they want a peaceful campaign growing into a full-scale passive resistance movement on the model of the one developed by India's Mohandas K. Gandhi. But many such peaceful demonstrations in this country have ended in bloody clashes with the police.

The South African situation is the direct result of the clash between the two tides of immigrants that swept into the country about 300 years ago. A black tide came from mid-Africa's greatest lakes region. The white ones came in surges first from Holland, then from Britian, France, and Germany. For 200 years whites and blacks fought for supremacy. The Boers (farmers), white settlers mainly of Dutch desent, fought 11 great "Kaffir Wars" before they broke the power of the proud Zulus in 1838 at the battle of Blood River.

Ever since the whites have been masters and the nonwhites servants; most whites still regard it as their mission to preserve that relationship.

Clashes Among Groups

There have also been clashes between rivals within the two big groups. Boer fought Briton, Zulu fought Basuto, and in recent times Negroes have clashed with Indians. As the nineteenth century ended, Boer and Briton were at each other's throats again. The struggle ended when Britain crushed the military power but not the hard-headed spirit of the Boers.

That spirit hardened steadily to produce the husky and proud Afrikanders. After years in the wilderness, they swept into political power in 1948 by defeating Smuts' United party. Smuts lost the leadership and has died since.

The Cabinet Malan set up contained men who had openly favored a German victory in World War II. No Englishman was in the government. Racial tensions increased all around.

Malan's Nationalist party's success stemmed from its promise of "apartheidt," which means setting the whites apart from nonwhites at all levels. Claiming their policy rested on Christian ethics, they said nonwhites cannot share the white man's civilization and warned that anything less than complete separation would produce an undesirable coffee-colored society, or "bastard society," as Malan once put it himself. Their policy implied white, black and colored compartments and subcompartments with the whites as paternal guardians of the color bars and the whole varigated society.

Tied to Economy

The Nationalists themselves have conceded their policy of division cannot be fulfilled for years because the blacks are tied so tightly to the country's economy. Organized industry, commerce, labor and the political opposition have asked Marlan who will run the factories and farms if the blacks go out. The Nationalist answer is that the whites must learn to do all these things for themselves.

Another quarrel arose over the role Smuts wanted South Africa to play as a loyal members of the British Commonwealth. The Afrikanders have no sentimental ties to Britain.

The Nationalists insisted there was little difference between Malan and Smuts over the master-servant concept of racial relationships, except as to method. Setting the Union in its overall African perspective, Smuts concluded that 3,000,000 whites could stay in the saddle only so long as they could keep pace with events stirring the African Continent's 150,000,000 blacks.

Malan Faces Strong Foes

Anti-Native Policy Hit By Three Groups

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—Already faced with a passive resistance campaign by colored natives and Indians over his white supremacy program, Prime Minister Daniel Malan was confronted with additional opposition to the program on Wednesday.

Three of the country's largest political groups formed a united front to block Malan's plan to keep the courts from upsetting his stringent racial policies.

The three groups proclaimed their intention in front of the city hall, and promised that they would use force if Malan does in order to fight "for restoration of democratic government in South Africa."

Together in the new front were the United party, Malan's biggest legislative foe; the Labor party, and the Torch Commandos, an organization intent on overthrowing the Malan Nationalist Government.

The action of the groups was a direct result of a battle that began a month ago when the highest court of the country threw out a Malan Law that would restrict the voting rights of 50,000 coloreds (persons of mixed blood.)

Incensed by the decision, that was a blow to his plan to restrict almost all rights of the natives, Malan said he would introduce a bill in Parliament to make that body supreme over the courts.

It was this proposal that helped unite the three groups in opposition to the Government.

AFRICA PROTEST DAY TURNS INTO ONE OF SMILES

Native Rally Fizzles Despite Oratory

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 6—Today was "African National Day of Protest," but Johannesburg had one of its quietest Sundays in years.

Altho police and troops, their week-end leave canceled, patroled the city or stood by in strategic positions in case of rioting developing, the only demonstration was an afternoon long session of speeches in a dusty vacant square.

Placards had been posted thruout the city for several days but only 1,000 of the city's 500,000 Africans and Indians were on hand when the "great demonstration of protest" opened at noon. For an hour and a half loud speakers played Indian and American music—songs like "I Love You Truly," "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," and "Old Folks at Home." By the time the speech-making began only another 2,000 had arrived.

For four hours African men harangued the crowd in three languages. They all demanded "an end of 300 years of white oppression, freedom in our time, equal laws and equal pay." The crowd cheered at all the proper places but despite all the cries of the agitators, the crowd remained a laughing, happy Sunday afternoon gathering of families and friends dressed in their best European clothes.

Stroll Off Singing

After the last speech, instead of bursting thru the streets, robbing, killing, and sacking as several South Africans freely predicted, the men and women and children strolled off singing to their homes or "clubs" for a round of home brewed beer.

While the "demonstration" was in progress, young Africans played football in adjoining streets, children flew kites, mothers went in and out of the small buildings. In the Africans' residential suburbs scores of thousands of men and women strolled the dusty streets—their favorite Sunday pastime. Buses which could have taken them to the "demonstration" had little business.

The "demonstration" was called by officials of the African congress, an organization which claims to represent "all Africans." The group associated with the Indian congress and, following practices adopted during the last years of British rule in India, the African congress agitators urge passive disobedience to racial laws.

Students Shake Boxes

Officials of the congress claim all money comes "from the people." Currently the congress is trying to sell a million stamps for 14 cents each and at today's demonstration white university students who sported the black, green, and yellow armbands of the African congress peddled the stamps and shook a variety of collection boxes "for the cause."

The small number of persons who showed up for the demonstration and the obvious good humor of those who did attend—if any white man or woman smiled at them today they smiled right back—came as a pleasant surprise to the white community.

Better Off Today

One conclusion being drawn tonight is that altho the 9,000,000 natives, the million half-breeds, and the 300,000 Indians and Chinese are discriminated against by the 2,000,000 whites who make and enforce the laws and customs, the African half breeds and Asiatics who live in the white dominated areas are more impressed by the knowledge that they are much better off today than they would have been if the whites had never arrived in South Africa.

Altho the African urban zones are slums and altho their facilities for health, education, or play are only perhaps one-tenth as good as those the whites have and their opportunities for work are limited drastically, the African of the city slum eats better and lives easier and longer than his cousin still "in the bush." Today's lack of enthusiastic protest against discrimination could mean that the African is too busy counting his blessings to curse the hand which, even tho it has beaten him and robbed him, has also helped feed him.

Race Protests In South Africa Are Peaceful

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 6 (AP)—Leaders of South Africa's main non-white groups called today for tens of thousands of volunteers to join in a campaign of defiance against Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's "unjust race laws."

Armed police and troops stood by in the country's major cities, but forecasts that clashes might take place between police and the demonstrators, did not materialize.

Reports from Capetown, Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg said the meeting passed off peacefully.

This day was chosen by leaders of Negro, Asiatic and colored (mixed blood) organizations for the "people's protest day" because it is the three-hundredth anniversary of white settlement in South Africa.

Non-whites outnumber the whites by nine and one half millions to two and one half millions in South Africa. The whites regard themselves as masters and the non-whites as their servants.

The current crisis stems from a ruling by South Africa's highest court that one of Malan's most important racial laws was invalid. The law slashed the voting rights of some 50 thousand Cape coloreds (mixed bloods) who could swing the vote against Malan's Nationalists in about 13 marginal electorial divisions. Malan declared his government would not accept the ruling.

Reporters estimated about 5,000 attended Johannesburg's rally. Dozens of police cars encircled the area and truckloads of soldiers carrying rifles and tommy guns were posted nearby.

Rally leaders urged a campaign of civil disobedience, or passive resistance. It is expected to work about like this:

Blacks will stop carrying passes which identify them and permit them to move around. The passes are required by law.

Indians will cross forbidden provincial frontiers.

Colored persons will ignore separate entrances at post offices, railroad stations and the like.

FEAR OF RACIAL STRIFE CLOUDING S. AFRICAN FETE

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 4 (AP)—Fears of racial strife hovered over the gayly planned celebration today of the 300th birthday of the first white settlement in South Africa.

Tens of thousands of men, women, and children have converged on this city for the event, arranged by the nationalist government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan.

But most of the nation's non-whites—Negroes, Asiatics, and Cape coloreds [persons of mixed blood]—have boycotted the festival in protest against the government's white supremacy policy.

Expect Another Climax

Birthday festivities reach their climax in a reënactment of the landing of Jan Van Riebeeck, the Dutch merchant sailor who set up the first white settlement in this land of diamonds, gold, and other precious metals.

But another climax is expected Sunday, the actual anniversary date of Van Riebeeck's landing, when a united front of nonwhites plans rallies in Capetown, Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, Durban, and other centers against the government's race laws.

The country's white population, 2,500,000 as compared to the 9,500,000 nonwhites, is divided on the racial question. The anniversary celebrations have brought about a temporary but uneasy truce among them, but the issue threatens to erupt again.

The focal point of the present dispute is the government's threatened move to curb the power of the courts to rule on laws passed by parliament, where Malan's nationalists hold a slim majority. South Africa's highest tribunal recently ruled unconstitutional a parliamentary law which would reduce sharply the voting rights of the 50,000 Cape coloreds who have the ballot. Malan has declared he will fight the court ruling.

Writing New Bill

Many foreign diplomats and local legislatives believe such a move will open the way for strong-arm rule by the nationalists, or will so inflame the opposition that actual physical strife may break out.

Government law experts are writing a new bill defining the court's authority, to be introduced soon after parliament reassembles April 15.

PARTITION PUSHED IN SOUTH AFRICA

Newspaper Would 'Resolutely' Remove Non-White Peoples From Europeans' Areas

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 31—The partition of the Union of South Africa into all-white and all-black states was advocated today by an editorial in the Vaderland, the Afrikaans newspaper in Johannesburg, which usually reflects the views of Nicholas C. Havenga, Deputy Prime Minister, in the Nationalist Cabinet.

"The question arises whether the non-whites should not be systematically and resolutely removed from the European [white] areas," the paper said.

"Some economists say the reserves [that is, 13 per cent of the land surface of the union reserved for exclusive Negro occupation] cannot carry the native population, but in the last analysis not even the reserves are the solution. The whole of Africa must be divided into white and non-white territories, and the native who is more suited to the warmer areas will have to be shifted there.

"This policy will necessitate a large-scale reshuffle and will be the work of courageous, far-sighted statesmen, but it would constitute a solution both for the Native and the white man and would clear away many of the unhealthy phenomena of the present day.

"Shock" to Economy Seen

"Naturally, at the beginning it would be a severe shock to South Africa's economic life. But with white labor and new orientation it would recover. The eternal gnawing at our souls about the non-whites in our midst would then be stilled and we could again, like other white lands, build up our state with white labor."

The union is still observing a political truce on Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's clash with the Appeals Court, which he wants to deprive of the right to test acts of Parliament conflicting especially with the South Africa Act which is the constitution.

But signs are multiplying that there is a significant trend of Afrikaner intellectual thought against the Prime Minister's plan to legislate to curb the courts. The latest statement came from Dr. M. H. H. Louw, senior lecturer in political science at the Nationalist-oriented Pretoria University.

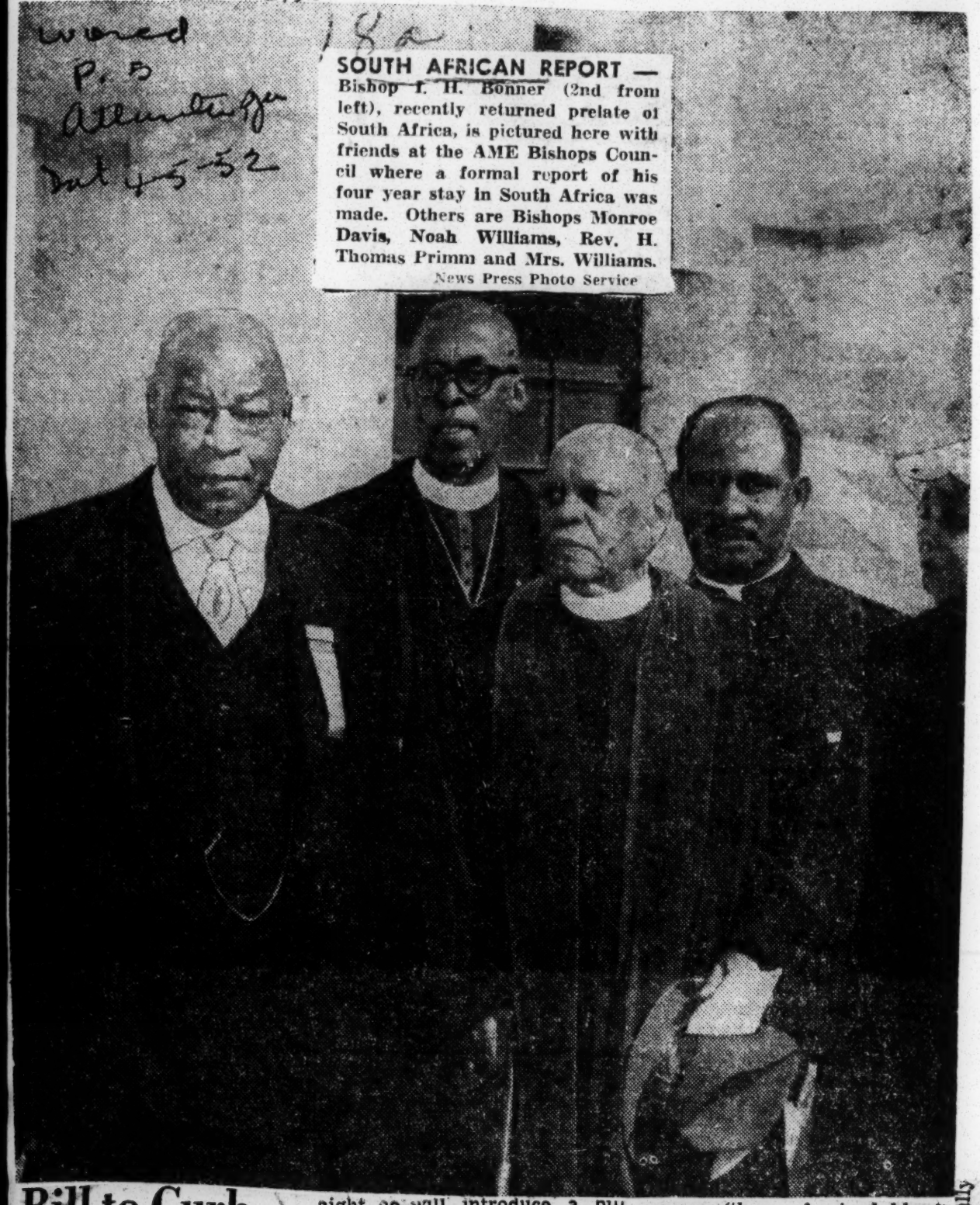
Wards of Central Rule

"For a democracy the supremacy of the constitution is essential," he said. "The only really so-called 'flexible constitution' in the world today is Soviet Russia. Con-

the constitution conform to ideology is always strong, but has to be firmly withstood in order to retain the essential foundations of democracy."

which created the machinery for dividing the cities into racial zones and was the basis of India's complaint to the United Nations against South Africa.

The constitutional crisis will



SOUTH AFRICAN REPORT — Bishop I. H. Bonner (2nd from left), recently returned prelate of South Africa, is pictured here with friends at the AME Bishops Council where a formal report of his four year stay in South Africa was made. Others are Bishops Monroe Davis, Noah Williams, Rev. H. Thomas Primm and Mrs. Williams.
News Press Photo Service

Will Disobey Malan's 'Unjust Racial Laws'

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa— A "National Protest Day" demonstration here April 6, launched a civil disobedience campaign by South Africa's main non-white groups in defiance of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's "unjust race laws."

The day was chosen by leaders of Negro, Asiatic and colored (mixed blood) organizations because it marked the 300th anniversary of white settlement in South Africa. They hope the new move will develop into a full-scale passive resistance movement aimed at defeating the government's policy of Apartheid, or race segregation.

The crisis is the result of a recent ruling by South Africa's highest court that one of Premier Malan's most important racial laws is invalid. The law restricted the voting rights of some 50,000 coloreds (mixed bloods).

Malan declared his government would not accept the ruling and would take away the court's power to test the law of the land.

The Johannesburg rally was attended by an estimated 5,000 persons, there were no clashes between police and demonstrators.

Dozens of police cars encircled the area and truckloads of soldiers, carrying rifles and tommy guns, were posted nearby.

The government, under powers assumed two years ago, can jail any one who organizes passive resistance movements or sitdown strikes, or urges social changes. Non-whites outnumber whites by 9,500,000 to 2,500,000 in South Africa.

Reports from Capetown, Durban, and Port Elizabeth said the meetings there passed off peacefully, with the thousands of non-whites attending acting with good dicipline and order.

The disobedience movement will go into full swing at a date to be announced later.

According to plans, the blacks will stop carrying passes which identify them and permit them to move around. The passes are required by law. Indians will cross forbidden provincial frontiers. Colored persons will ignore separate entrances at post offices, railroad stations and the like.

Messages of support for the Johannesburg rally reputedly came from representatives of 12 foreign countries, including four Premiers—Cho En-lai of China; Jawaharlal Nerhu of India; Mohammed Mossadegh of Iran, and N. Nkrumah, of the African Gold Coast. Other governments were identified as Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Yemen and the Phillipines.

South Africa Parliament To Get Segregation Issue

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 11 (AP).—The Nationalist government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan plans to introduce legislation in Parliament next week dealing with the situation caused by the Appeals Court invalidation of one of the vital laws in his program of race segregation.

This was reported today by the pro-government newspaper "Die Burger."

The Appeals Court, South Africa's highest tribunal, ruled the law unconstitutional. It would have removed 50,000 coloreds (people of mixed racial origin) from the electoral rolls in Cape Province. These votes could swing thirteen marginal electoral districts.

"Die Burger" gave no details on the proposed legislation, but Dr. Malan has said he will challenge the authority of the court to rule on constitutional matters. The court held the law sought to change "entrenched clauses" in the South African constitution, and this could be done only by a two-thirds vote of Parliament. The law in question passed by a majority vote.

Bill to Curb African Court Powers Ready

CAPETOWN, April 21 (AP).—Interior Minister T. S. Donges told cheering government adherents in South Africa's Parliament tonight he will introduce a bill Tuesday to set up a "high court of Parliament and define its jurisdiction."

The bill is Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's reply to a recent appeals court decision junking a key act of his white supremacy policy. The act would have impaired the 39-year-old constitutional voting rights of some 50,000 colored persons (those of mixed blood) in Cape Province and was a key section of Malan's program of apartheid or race segregation.

Contents of the bill are not known yet, but it is believed it will propose:

1. Removal of the court's right to test the constitutionality of laws passed by Parliament.

2. Establishment of parliamentary court superior to the appeals court—presently South Africa's highest—to rule finally on disputed legislation.

Malan's Nationalist Party now holds a majority in Parliament and presumably would hold a similar majority on the proposed new court.

Segregation Issue Turns Nation Into Tempest of Violence

(Special to the Courier)

DURBAN, South Africa—Fear was having a field day here Sunday as white South Africa gingerly celebrated its 300th anniversary of exploitation and settlement while simultaneously keeping a fist ready to smash any violence on the part of the nation's vast non-white population which seethed to the point of open revolt.

For the first time in the history of the Union, a united front of 9,500,000 non-white elements cooperated in promoting nation-wide rallies in Capetown, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth and Durban against overly repressive race laws. Even the 2,500,000 whites themselves were split on the issue.

The Africaans government of Nationalist Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan and Deputy Prime Minister Nicholas C. Havenga precipitated the crisis by vigorously prosecuting the passage of severe apartheid (segregation) laws which stung even whites. Although halted by an Appeal Court decision which thwarted them from divesting the colored (mixed bloods) population of its vote, the Malan government succeeded in passing, last week, amendments to the Group Areas Act.

THIS LAW, strongly protested by the Indian government before the United Nations, had been difficult to carry out. The new "gimmicks," designed to remove all "flaws," would enable the government to stake out definite areas for the segregation of specified black, white, Asian, and mixed blooded groups. In cases where white men have intermarried with non-whites they would lose their white status and be regarded as "natives" or "colored." Under the old apartheid law the woman who married the non-white followed her mate, but the white man remained within his own group.

Editorial comment on the amendment had been sparked by such publications as the Vaderland, which speaks for Havenga. The paper called for the partition of the union into all-white and all-black states by "fair-sighted" statesmen. The publication urged that the blacks be sent to the warmer climates of the union because they were better suited to live under that type of weather.

The 300th anniversary celebrates the landing of Jan Van Riebeeck, Dutch merchant seaman, at Capetown as a highlight. However, the festivities have been boycotted by practically all non-whites. Only a scant few had turned up for ceremonies through Saturday and these hardy souls were far below the number who had been expected to participate.

* * *

THE GIANT protest was being led by Dr. J. S. Moroka, president-general of the African National Congress, and Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, chairman of the South African Indian Congress.

A white group of protestors, the Torch Commando war veterans organization, has already planned an April 15 meeting to protest the Prime Minister's plan to curb the court's powers.

The government warned last month that it would deal with the leaders of any demonstration that led to violence.

FOES OF MALAN RISK CIVIL WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

Mobilize Thousands for Passive Resistance

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 19 (AP)—Opposition groups risked civil strife in the plans they laid this week to thwart Prime Minister Daniel Malan's efforts to rewrite South Africa's constitution.

Ranking anti-government chiefs disclosed they were taking steps to:

1. Mobilize hundreds of thousands of their white supporters in a folded arms movement—a sort of passive resistance campaign—which might paralyze industry and commerce.

2. Hit back if the government uses force to impose policies which the opposition considers unconstitutional.

Might Come to Fore

The question of force might come to the fore if the government should attempt to shut down Torch Commando, a militant organization of war veterans, on the ground its activities were subversive. Malan has accused Torch Commando, the opposition's strong right arm, of being communist tinged.

Malan warned Friday his government will not hesitate to use the police and, as a last resort, the military forces to avert chaos. Nationalist newspaper organs have charged the Torch Commandos are stockpiling arms secretly.

The leaders of the 10,000,000 nonwhites of South Africa prepared their own civil disobedience campaign to defy the white man's strict race laws. Their idea is to enlist thousands of volunteers for the purpose of breaking racial laws and going to prison, inspiring the largely unorganized nonwhite masses to do the same.

Reds Back Campaign

Members of the Communist party, banned in South Africa, are actively supporting this campaign for mass disobedience, but they do not dominate it. There are only three known former Communists among the 20 leaders of the Negro, Indian, and colored [mixed blood] organizations, tho there may be other fellow travelers among them.

Angry parliamentary debate seemed to dispel rumors that moderates in Malan's nationalist party and the opposition United party were hunting a compromise.

There is no room for any compromise, cried the United party leader, J. G. N. Strauss, in parliament. He demanded new general elections.

Seeks to Curb Courts

Cabinet spokesmen replied the government would not resign. Malan challenged the opposition to make the constitutional problem an issue in the next general election, which he predicted would not come until 10 or 11 months after the present session of parliament.

The constitutional storm sweeping the 42 year old Union of South Africa is a climax to the Malan government's policy of apartheid, or racial separation.

The idea was to sort out the nonwhites into tight social, economic, and political compartments where they would live under the guardianship of 2,500,000 whites.

The immediate issue is Malan's proposal to introduce legislation next week to curb the courts. The nation's highest court March 20 ruled unconstitutional a Malan law which removed the 50,000 coloreds of Cape province from the general voters' role where they had a voice in choosing the province's 55 members of the lower house of parliament. Instead they were to be placed on a separate roll to vote for four special representatives in parliament.

The colored voters' rights were protected by a so-called "entrenched clause" in the South African act of 1909—the country's constitution—by which the British parliament established the South African union.

Cannot Be Changed

It was provided that the "entrenched clauses" cannot be changed except by a two-thirds majority in a joint session of the two houses of the South African parliament. Malan's law had a bare majority.

One other important "entrenched clause" would be endangered should Malan succeed in curbing the power of the Supreme court to pass on a law of parliament. That is the law making the English and Dutch languages official. "Dutch" has been expressly declared by parliament to include Afrikaans, the language spoken by most Dutch descended whites.

The government program has split the whites into two suspicious camps.

On the one hand is the nationalist camp, led by Malan, a one-time minister in the Dutch Reformed church who commands a great following among the Dutch descended.

Issues Divide Them

On the other is the United party's English speaking minority, once led by the late Jan Christiaan Smuts, its moderate Dutch supporters and its allies.

Two basic issues divide them. One is the avowed nationalist aim ultimately to set up a sovereign independent republic, and to make Afrikaans the senior language.

The other involves a question of tactics for maintaining white supremacy. In general, the United party stands for a more moderate approach than Malan's apartheid policy.

The heat of the controversy has melted the United party, Torch Commando, and the trade union movement into what they called a united front.

SOUTH AFRICA BANS WEEKLY AS RED MOUTHPIECE

Unions Protest Ouster of Their Leaders

PRETORIA, South Africa, May 23 [Reuters] — Justice Minister Charles Swart today invoked the suppression of communism act to ban South Africa's leading leftist publication, the Capetown Weekly Guardian.

The paper, tho never avowedly communist, followed a strong left-wing socialist policy and often featured activities of Communist party leaders before the party was dissolved in 1950.

Swart's move made the headlines of most papers as labor leaders besieged him with protests against the government's recent ousting of top union leaders from their jobs under the same anti-communist legislation.

Called Move to Crush Unions

The trades and labor council demanded that Premier Daniel Melan's government withdraw the orders immediately. The council said Swart's action was designed to destroy trade unions. Solomon Sacks, one of the ousted union leaders, took the fight to the supreme court.

The ban on the Guardian came a few hours after today's issue appeared on the streets with a banner headline "Swart Cannot Crush Us."

Most of the 30,000 Guardian subscribers are Negro or Indian. The paper, which began in 1937, has traditionally upheld the cause of colored peoples as well as conducting an onslaught on capitalism.

Gazette Discloses Ban

In international affairs, the paper has been critical of western policy toward Russia and in Korea and Malaya.

A guardian spokesman said the staff did not learn of the ban until it read it in the Government Gazette here.

The Gazette announcement said by any publication of the Guardian was prohibited because it "served as a means for expressing the views propagated by the Communist party."

South Africa's biggest daily, the Johannesburg Star, commented: "This is the first direct interference with the freedom of the press African customs authorities, distributors said today.

It is the overseas edition of the London Daily Mirror and Sunday Pictorial for May 1. The photograf showed Welshman Eric Boon, former British lightweight champion, fighting a Negro boxer.

Hold Up British Paper

CAPETOWN, South Africa, May 23 [Reuters]—A British newspaper carrying a picture of a Negro boxer in the ring with a white man has been held up by South

Ballinger Said Race Relations were Deteriorating

(The Courier) Manchester England 2nd June 14, 1952 p. 4

CAPE TOWN

WHEN THE DEBATE on the policy motion of the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, was resumed last week in the Senate, Senator W. G. Ballinger (Natives' Representative) said race relations between Europeans and Natives were deteriorating.

Senator Ballinger said the Minister should consult the Natives and he would find they did not agree with his apartheid legislation.

He was pleased to see that from the policy statement of the Minister the idea of "Bantustan" had been abandoned and he had accepted the only possible course of industrial intergration.

He said that if the Minister of of Native Affairs was sincere about apartheid, Native tradesmen should be permitted trading licences more easily to enable them to serve their own community.

There was a grave Native land problem among the 8,500,000 who owned only 17 per cent of the land in the Union, They were opposed to the control of the Native Trust because the holdings allotted were so small that they were useless.

IRRESPONSIBLE

Senator J. N. le Roux (Natal) said Senator Ballinger had carried on in an irresponsible fashion and should rather have told the Natives what the Europeans were doing for them. He wanted all problems magically solved overnight.

He said that if Natives were given land there would be nothing left. Many Europeans had no land at present. He described the Natives as no agriculturists but despoilers of the land.

Senator C. R. van R. Smit (U.P.) said persons who explained new laws to the Natives should be very sympathetic towards them. There was much dissaticfaction about some good laws, simply because the Natives did not understand them.—*SAPA.*

South Africa Riots Leave 11 Dead, Heavy Damage

By the Associated Press

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa, Oct. 20.—Heavily armed police ringed New Brighton township today following week-end riots which left 11 persons dead, at least 27 injured and great property damage in the Negro section.

The township, a part of Port Elizabeth housing 40,000 Negroes, was quiet today after the orgy of violence, looting and arson Saturday. Only authorized persons were allowed to cross the police cordon.

Before gun-firing police were able to restore order Saturday night, a New Brighton post office, a large motion picture theater, five shops and stores and many automobiles were burned. The railway station and municipal buildings were badly damaged.

Trouble flared first at the station when railway police tried to arrest two Negroes on charges of theft. Bystanders attacked the police, and the police opened fire to disperse them. Later a bigger mob returned to the attack.

The crowds fanned out, burning and looting buildings and setting fire to cars and trucks. At one time during the riot about 5,000 Negroes fought a running battle with the police.

Defiance Of Racial Laws Unabated

Arrests Mount As More Volunteers Violate Jim Crow

CAPETOWN, South Africa — South Africa's non-whites are prepared for a long passive resistance campaign which will be carried on throughout the Union, leaders said as the revolt against the white supremacy laws went into effect several days ago.

About 140 volunteers—the vanguard of what is claimed to be a much larger force— have gone into action after thorough preparation in the Ghandi-style resistance campaign.

THE WHITE supremacy law, or apartheid policy, aims to have the racial groups—white, Negro, Indian and colored persons of mixed blood live in entirely separate areas, some in country regions and some in the segregated sections of the cities.

The organizers of the passive resistance campaign, Dr. J. S. Moroka's African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress, say other volunteers will act later.

AT PORT ELIZABETH 30 Negroes in a cold pouring rain used a railway footbridge reserved for whites. At Johannesburg 50 broke curfew regulations, while another 50 attempted to enter the location where Negroes must not live without the required permits.

All submitted eagerly to arrest by the large police force held in readiness by the Malan government. They are charged with conspiring to commit public violence under a law that carries heavy penalties and will face trial on July 11.

"This won't be just a one-day campaign," Dr. Moroka said "Nothing will stop the fight except withdrawal of the discriminatory laws which are the cause of the present action."

* * *

ROUGHLY 3,000,000 Negroes live in reservations set apart by law for them, 3,000,000 live and work on white farms and another 3,000,000 in cities. But for the time being, Dr. Moroka cannot expect support from the first two groups, who are mostly primitive people uninterested in political action.

Only a limited number of the Union's 360,000 East Indians are participating in the campaign, but significantly they have succeeded in building a non-white front.

* * *

WHETHER THIS non-white front will be consolidated depends on actions of the Malan Government, which won power in 1948 on the apartheid slogan, interpreted then and now as white supremacy, and is preparing to fight the 1953 elections on the same cry.

The Prime Minister is relying on police action to discourage the campaign of resistance. Parliament recessed last month and will not meet until January. The laws complained of by non-whites will thus remain in force.

White Parties Engaged in Bitter Struggle For Long-Time Control of South Africa

Rivalry of Two Major Parties Is the Basis of Constitutional Crisis

This is the second of several dispatches on conditions obtaining in the Union of South Africa.

By WILLIAM S. WHITE
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 13—Over a constitutional crisis far graver than it looks, the two major parties of white South Africa are desperately maneuvering toward a great prize: presumed control of this Union for many years to come.

The party in power is the Nationalist party of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan, a former parson of the Dutch Reformed Church, which has a profound influence over South African life.

The opposition is the United party, headed by J. G. N. Strauss. In its background, its basic motives, its financing and its intellectual leadership, it is essentially South African British.

Dr. Malan's party is bitterly for South Africa, first and always, and seeks to cast out even the shadow of the shadowy British crown that still in a formal sense binds this country to the British Commonwealth.

The immediate issue is complicated in its details but mortally simple in its meaning.

Will the Nationalists be able to put through Parliament—and make it stick—a law striking down the Supreme Court's recently asserted power to knock out any act of Parliament that, by less than a two-thirds majority, seeks to change voting rights or alter the right of every person in this country to use English or Afrikaans—the language of the Dutch-descended—as he wishes?

These two rights—of ballot and of language—are the only entrenched rights in the South African Constitution.

The New York Times
Dr. Daniel F. Malan

Associated Press
Jacobus G. N. Strauss

In all there are two stakes, one merely fundamental and one absolutely indispensable.

The fundamental stake is the vote of the 55,000 "coloreds" of this area. These people, by old practice, may vote, as the relatively educated and propertied elite among the 1,038,000 coloreds of this country.

As things have thus far stood, they may vote in their various areas on all of the fifty-five members of Parliament from this province—all of whom must be white. The total membership of Parliament now is 159, and Dr. Malan's margin of control is half a dozen.

The coloreds in South Africa are men of mixed blood. The 8,500,000 blacks of the country, who outnumber all others by nearly four to one, have no vote at all and no rights at all by ordinary standards. They therefore are not in any way directly involved in the immediate issue.

Coloreds Vote United Party

The coloreds for their part traditionally vote United party, not that they love the United party so much but that they love the Nationalist party far less.

The Nationalist party, which in this parliamentary system simply is the Government, with its leaders serving in the Cabinet, from Dr. Malan down, tried to put the coloreds in a separate roll so that they could vote on four members of Parliament—also all white—but no more.

The Supreme Court declared this act invalid because, by only a simple majority, it struck at one of the two imbedded rights in the South African Constitution. The Court simply held these rights could not be changed short of a two-thirds majority of both houses meeting together.

The legal arguments about this are endless—some Nationalist lawyers contend, for example, there is simply no inherent right in the Constitution at all—and to an outsider the head reels with it all.

Anyhow, in a practical sense it is quite inescapable that the Nationalists tried to do two things—right or wrong—to put Parliament above the courts and to cut the strength of the United party.

Could Perpetuate Themselves

At stake is this: If the Nationalists could put and keep Parliament's power above the courts, they could alter—as any later temporary majority in Parliament could alter—other voting rights, not to speak even of the dual language rights. Obviously they thus could tend to perpetuate themselves in office.

Accordingly, they are now preparing to introduce a bill, when Parliament comes back Tuesday, to say that the Court has no right to question any act of Parliament, two-thirds majority or not.

They cannot possibly get two-thirds for this new bill—and so what next? The country simply waits to see.

In their case, the Nationalists appeal to what ordinarily they extremely dislike: the tradition of Britain, where in the absence of any written constitution there is no question of Parliament's supremacy over any court.

The United party men appeal to what they have not heretofore regarded very highly: the tradition of the unfettered power of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Two Partisan Positions

The two partisan positions are put forward roughly in this way:

Nationalists — The "democratic" method is for the simple rule of Parliament.

United party—A Parliament able to override any and all guarantees to the people would become the instrument of despotism.

What has not thus far been sketched is the human position. In a somewhat simplified way it is this:

The Nationalists, mostly descendants of Dutch settlers here, were defeated fifty years ago by the British in the Boer War and, in their view, most cruelly treated.

They are thus desperately and locally patriotic, desperately anxious to see the end of any taint of British political influence.

Moreover, driven by their hard past and influenced by their predominant religious views, they are nakedly and totally racist, and there is no honest question that in this they see something approaching a divine mission.

The Nationalists are on the whole not simply anti-black—as nearly every white man here is in the sense that he fears and represses the native blacks. They are in many cases anti-Briton, anti-Jew, anti-Catholic, anti-Italian—anti most everybody but themselves, however harsh this may seem.

Among the United party there also is some racism going beyond the blacks, but not nearly so much nor is it so bitter.

A distinguished Nationalist, a deliberately selected representative of "moderation" in this matter, told this correspondent:

"We have our own language, our own race, our own religion—our own everything."

NATAL FOR MALAN OUSTER

South African Provincial Body to Campaign for Removal

PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa, June 19 (Reuters) — The Legislative Council of Natal today unanimously adopted a motion calling for a provincial convention to campaign for the removal of the Nationalist Government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan.

The Council, in which the opposition United party has an overwhelming majority, also called for its representatives to the national parialment to return from Capetown immediately to advise the councillors on the action to be taken.

Council members have expressed objection to A. Malan's recent moves establishing a high Court of Parliament and invoking the Suppression of Communism Act against several union leaders.

South Africa Nonwhites Call For Defiance of Race Laws

By ARTHUR GAVSHON

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 6—(AP)—Leaders of South Africa's main nonwhite groups called Sunday for tens of thousands of volunteers to join in a campaign of defiance against Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's "unjust race laws."

Armed police and troops stood by in the country's major cities, where meetings were held to launch a unique national struggle. There had been widespread forecasts earlier that clashes might take place between police and the demonstrators, but these did not materialize.

Reports from Capetown, Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg said the meetings passed off peacefully, with the thousands of nonwhites who attended acting with good discipline and order.

This day was chosen by leaders of Negro, Asiatic and colored (mixed blood) organizations for the "People's Protest Day" because it is the 300th anniversary of white settlement in South Africa. These leaders hope Sunday's meetings will blossom into a full-scale passive resistance movement aimed at crushing the government's policy of apartheid or race segregation.

The government, under powers assumed two years ago, can jail any who organize passive resistance movements or sitdown strikes, or urge social changes. There is some fear in South Africa that the campaign contains the seeds of a real racial explosion.

The non-whites outnumber the whites by 9½ million to 2½ million in South Africa.

The current crisis stems from a recent ruling by South Africa's highest court that one of Malan's most important racial laws was invalid. The law slashed the voting rights of some 50 thousand Cape coloreds (mixed bloods) who could swing the vote against Malan's nationalists in about 13 marginal electoral divisions.

Malan declared his government would not accept the ruling and would take away the court's power to test the law of the land.

Charge Rights Ignored In New Constitution

LONDON — (ANP) — Reliable sources indicate that forthcoming interracial talks to prepare a new constitution for Kenya may be "seriously prejudiced by the (British) Colonial Secretary's rejection of African demands."

To be specific, Mr. Lennox-Boyd has turned down the request made by two delegates of the Kenya Africa Union, Mbiyu Koinange and Achieng Oneko, for suspension of all racially discriminatory legislation. He also declined to withdraw 1938 ordinances to enable Africans to secure rights of ownership and occupation of land in any part of Kenya.

Koinange is disappointed that the attempt to seek the cooperation of the Colonial Office "on matters of vital importance to our relationship should have been entirely disregarded."

It is well-known in key circles that land hunger, especially among the Kikuyu in Kenya, the most politically conscious tribe in East Africa, requires "urgent remedies."

In London recently, Mrs. Eirene White, M. P., pointed out in the House of Commons that there are 480 people to the square mile in the Kikuyu territory, as compared with 136 in the rural areas of Great Britain.

The excessive overcrowding has caused Africans to focus their attention on the White Highlands, so-called because effective ownership is restricted to Europeans (whites). Africans claim that from 2,000 to 3,000 Europeans hold between 35 to 50 per cent of the "good land" of Kenya, while 5,250,000 Africans must share the remainder.

A campaign has been launched in Kenya and Britain to secure support for the Africans. Petitions, expected to be signed by 1,000,000 people in Kenya and 100,000 people in the United Kingdom, have been distributed. In London, African supporters are currently pressing for a full debate in the House of Commons.

S. AFRICA HEARS NATAL'S THREAT TO QUIT UNION

Leader Warns Premier Is Forcing Action

CAPETOWN, South Africa, May 20 (AP)—An opposition leader warned today that Natal will quit the Union of South Africa if the Nationalist government pushes its race segregation laws thru parliament.

G. Heaton Nicholls, leader of the opposition United party in the senate, spoke against a government bill which would make the Nationalist-dominated parliament a court to decide whether its legislation is constitutional.

The bill has already been indorsed by the lower house. It was introduced by the government of Prime Minister Daniel Malan after its law restricting the voting rights of Cape persons of mixed blood was thrown out as unconstitutional by the appeals court.

Sees Threat of Dictator

Nicholls told the senate that the new government bill creating a high court of parliament "will make a coup d'etat unnecessary." Elections, he said, could be dispensed with and a dictatorship could be established by the simple process of passing an enabling act giving the government complete authority.

"If you strip the legal framework of the constitution of all its flesh and blood, so that only the dry bones remain, then the constitution is dead no matter how you prop it up with legal wires," he said.

The senator is regarded as a chief spokesman for Natal's English-speaking eastern seaboard province. He was formerly administrator of Natal, equivalent to governor.

Will Hold Convention

"If the act of union is definitely torn up and the government seceds from its moral and constitutional obligations enshrined in the treaty of union, Natal will not be with them," he said.

Nicholls contended that creation of a high court of parliament will kill the act of union "as dead as a dod, leaving it stinking to high heaven."

He announced the Natal provincial council will stake an emergency discussion June 2 of a resolution demanding that a new national convention be held on the constitutional crisis. The resolution is sure to be passed, as the opposition dominates the council. It will be submitted then to mass meetings for indorsement.

Whether Natal would be allowed to quit the union if its people decided they wanted out is an open question. With its thriving Indian ocean port of Durban, it is in a strategic position. Some leading Natal politicians are known to be thinking of an appeal to Britain for help.

Three Union Leaders Ousted

Justice Minister Charles Swart today ordered the resignation from office of three more trade union leaders. Under the suppression of communism act, Swart yesterday ordered the resignation of Solomon Sachs, general secretary of the garment workers' union.

The three leaders named today were Israel Wolfson, secretary of the tailoring workers' industrial union; Ronald Fleet, secretary of the hairdressers' employees' industrial union, and Daniel Johannes du Plessis, vice-president of the union of laundering, cleaning and dyeing workers. Swart has named all four as Communists.

The garment workers' union announced it will hold a one day strike in protest at the "naming" of Sachs.

Nigeria Soldiers Riot

LAGOS, Nigeria, May 20 (AP) — About 100 African soldiers armed themselves with sticks and crowbars at the British army's command workshops on the outskirts of this city yesterday and injured two officers.

A detachment of military police, reinforced by 100 troops from another detachment, and the Lagos fire brigade put down the riot after stores had been looted, telephone wires torn out, records destroyed and fires set. Seventy arrests were made.

The rioters apparently objected to plans to move them from civilian quarters to barracks.

Say Campaign Against Bias Will Flood Jails

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa. —Approximately 130 Africans, Indians, and colored persons were arrested last Thursday for deliberately violating Jim Crow restrictions as they launched their second nation-wide campaign of passive resistance against the "unjust race laws" of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan.

Among those arrested in this campaign to "flood the jails" with lawbreakers were Nana Sita, Yussif A. Cachalia, and Walter Sisulu, organizers of the resistance campaign.

Maintaining order, volunteers participating in the campaign broke racial laws by using railroad cars, station platforms, buses, libraries, and other public facilities set aside for whites; by moving into all-white residential areas, and by defying regulations stipulating that they must carry passes to travel.

At Port Elizabeth, 30 Africans, including two women, used the "for white only" entrance to the raidroad station and were arrested within 10 minutes as police met them on the platform. Other Africans in a train gave the clenched fist salute and shouted: "Mayibuye o Afrika"—"Come back, Africa."

Before his arrest, Sita, president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, addressed a meeting of African and Indian volunteers in a Johannesburg hall, appealing to them to maintain order.

The group split into three parties and marched out of the city wearing the colors of the African National Congress—gold for wealth; green for land, and black for the colored races.

Later, 50 Africans, Indians and persons of mixed blood left Johannesburg in a fleet of cars to the neighboring town of Boksburg. They sought to enter a restricted area without special permits and as they were arrested their supporters cheered and wept.

Last April 6, South Africans staged their first non-cooperation campaign against segregation which saw Africans, Indians, and colored unite for the first time in history, with few influential whites becoming sympathetic.

Africans outnumber the whites nearly four to one. And altho all whites, in fear of being overrun by this majority, favor some kind of control over non-whites,

Racial Strike Hangs Over South Africa; Nationalists Prepare To Battle Courts

By ARTHUR GAVSHON

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 29 (AP)—Ugly shadows of racial strife hang over South Africa today. The Nationalist government's determination to battle the courts and the constitution on behalf of white supremacy has split this nation into angry, bitter camps.

Opponents of Premier Daniel F. Malan cry "Nazi!" at him but he has hardened his policies against both whites and nonwhites.

Liberal - minded whites have launched an all-out fight against what they say is a government effort to sidestep the constitution; some resentful nonwhites have made secret plans to defy the country's strict race laws.

That is the picture today of the jittery South African people, celebrating the 300th anniversary of the first white settlers and afraid of what tomorrow may bring.

There is little doubt that South Africa is facing her gravest crisis since four war-bruised British colonies joined to form a modern state 42 years ago.

The colonies formed a new union free and independent within what became the British Commonwealth. The Union of South Africa is larger in area than Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico combined

Whites Outnumbered

But it is a land where Negroes, Asiatics and those known as cape colored—people of mixed racial origin—outnumber the whites by 9½ millions to 2½ millions.

Racial unrest has been a trouble-some thing for a long time; events piled up quickly last week to heighten the difficulties.

South Africa's highest court ruled that one of Malan's most important racial laws was against the constitution. This law slashed the voting rights of some 50,000 cape coloreds who could swing the vote against Malan's Nationalists in about 13 marginal electoral divisions.

Malan struck back, saying his government would not accept the court's ruling and would take away the court's constitutional right to test the law of the land.

The United party under J. G. N. Strauss assailed Malan. This is the party of the late Field Marshal Premier Jan Christiaan Smuts, South Africa's foremost Commonwealth statesman. It is the main opposition party of the Nationalists.

Under the law the coloreds could send four white men to represent them in Parliament. This would be done in a separate little election.

Votes Vital

In some ways the two rival political parties seem to be divided mainly over the votes involved, although nobody but the coloreds put it as bluntly as that.

Yet there are other serious complications.

The coloreds, products of marriages between whites and blacks down the years and partly descended from the old cape slaves, got the right to vote in the 19th century.

The fathers of the union wrote into the constitution that only a two-thirds parliamentary majority could change two basic "entrenched clauses."

One provided that nobody could be deprived of the right to vote on grounds of only race or color. The other provided equal language rights for English and Afrikaans.

The court said in its judgment that if the government arguments were accepted Jews or any other group could be deprived of their votes simply by the recording of a bare majority in Parliament.

Malan retorted that the court challenged Parliament's authority to pass laws. Anyway, he said, the South Africa Act—the union's constitution—is an act of the British Parliament.

Opposition Counters

The United Party countered that the act was written by South Africans and accepted without change by the British Parliament; that the court's rejection took place only because Malan's legislation was passed by a bare majority instead of the required two thirds.

Opposition legislators warn that bloodshed and revolution may lie ahead if Malan tries to apply the law outlawed by the courts.

A ranking minister in Malan's Cabinet promised swift government action to put down any trouble.

Sporadic outbreaks already have occurred. Fist-fighting, tear - gas bombings, and stone-throwing have marked many of the coast-to-coast meetings called to protest the government's policies.

An equally dangerous situation threatens in the nonwhites' struggle against the government. Negro, Asiatic and colored groups are working for the first time without in a united front to launch a national campaign defying what they term "unjust race laws and 300 years of white oppression." These groups lack political organization and tried leadership.

Nonwhite leaders say they want a peaceful campaign growing into a full - scale passive resistance movement on the model of the one developed by India's Mohandas K. Gandhi. But many such peaceful demonstrations in this country have ended in bloody clashes with the police.

Immigrants Clash

The South African situation is the direct result of the clash between the two tides of immigrants that swept into the country about 300 years ago. A black tide came from mid-Africa's great lakes region. The white ones came in surges first from Holland, then from Britain, France, and Germany. For 200 years whites and blacks fought for supremacy. The Boers (farmers), white settlers mainly of Dutch descent, fought 11 great "Kaffir Wars" before they broke the power of the proud Zulus in 1838 at the battle of Blood River.

Ever since the whites have been masters and the nonwhites servants; most whites still regard it as their mission to preserve that relationship.

There have also been clashes between rivals within the two big groups. The struggle ended when Britain crushed the military power but not the hardheaded spirit of the Boers.

That spirit hardened steadily to produce the husky and proud Afrikanders. After years in the wilderness, they swept into political power in 1948 by defeating Smuts' United party. Smust lost the leadership and has died since.

The Cabinet Malan set up contained men who had openly favored a German victory in World War II. No Englishman was in the government. Racial tensions increased all around.

Malan's Nationalist party's success stemmed from its promise of "apartheidt," which means setting the whites apart from nonwhites at all levels. Claiming their policy rested on Christian ethics, they said nonwhites cannot share the white man's civilization and warned that anything less than complete separation would produce an undesirable coffee-colored society, or "bastard society," as Malan once put it himself. Their policy implied white. black. and colored compartments and subcompartments with the whites as paternal guardians of the color bars.

The Nationalists themselves have conceded their policy of division cannot be fulfilled for years because the blacks are tied so tightly to the country's economy. Organized industry, commerce, labor and the political opposition have asked Malan who will run the factories and farms if the blacks go out. The Nationalist answer is that the whites must learn to do all these things for themselves.

Another quarrel arose over the role Smuts wanted South Africa to play as a loyal member of the British Commonwealth. The Afrikanders have no sentimental ties to Britain.

Only Method Called Different

The Nationalists insisted there was little difference between Malan and Smuts over the master-servant concept of racial relationships except as to method. Setting the union in its overall African perspective, Smuts concluded that three million whites could stay in the saddle only so long as they could keep pace with events stirring the African continent's 150 million blacks.

Smuts also argued that South Africa is too weak to stand on its own legs in a danger-packed world and needs close links with Britain.

Moving along the path of the old cape liberals, Smuts reasoned that eight million blacks would not remain completely shackled. Consequently, he granted some rights and advantages to nonwhites. The Malan government soon moved to rub out these slight gains for the black and colored groups.

Leading the fight to unseat the Nationalist government is the Torch Commando group of nearly 15,000 members. It is led by Capt. Sailor Malan, an ace air pilot in the battle of Britain. The Commando has field headquarters and posts throughout the country and is fighting against a Nationalist victory in the 1953 general election.

3 Africans Arrested Defying Travel Laws

EAST LONDON, South Africa—Three Africans were arrested last week and charged under the South African "pass" laws which prohibits Africans from traveling between provinces without permission.

The arrests were regarded as a sequel to April 6, the day of protest meetings, when thousands of Africans, Indians and Colored attended mass meetings to pledge support for action defying South Africa's segregation laws

SOUTH AFRICA BODY BANS SEGREGATION

Land Tenure Advisory Board Rules Against Government in First Transvaal Test

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, May 6—The Group Areas Act, which is the cornerstone of the Nationalist Government's policy of apartheid (race segregation) and which caused South Africa's indictment by India before the United Nations, suffered a setback today when the Land Tenure Advisory Board summarily rejected an application by the Lydenburg Municipality for the act to be applied there. This was the first attempted application of the act in Transvaal Province.

If the application had been granted Lydenburg would have been zoned into four exclusive racial areas—white, Indian, half caste and Negro.

The board announced it could not recommend to the Government the plan advocated by the municipality but said that further proposals on alternative areas could be submitted later.

Meanwhile, as Parliament tensely debates the second reading of the Government bill which would set up a "high court of Parliament" to supersede the Supreme Court on constitutional questions, protest meetings are being held in various centers daily.

The war veterans' organization Torch Commando, which claims 200,000 anti-Government members, is providing guards to assure order at opposition meetings which previously had been interrupted by Nationalists. At Pretoria bodyguards were provided for all press photographers tonight to avert trouble at a Democratic Front meeting. Several newspaper men have been assaulted at other demonstrations.

Two killed, 35 injured as African tribes battle

CAPETOWN, South Africa, May 26—(AP)—Two persons were killed and 35 seriously injured in a fight last night between Zulu and Basuto tribesmen on the outskirts of Johannesburg.

The clash, in the segregated Negro township of Newclade, was the third such outbreak in 11 days of undeclared native warfare between the two tribal factions. The total casualties are nine dead and 68 injured.

Armed with battle axes, clubs and some revolvers, hundreds of Basutos surged through the area at dusk and attacked unarmed Zulus. Police flying squads dispersed the rioters by nightfall.

South Africa Alerted for Racial 'Protests'

JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA, April 5—(AP)—Armed police stood by throughout the South African Union today as nonwhite groups joined to declare passive war on Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's racial laws.

After months of preparation, leaders of Negro, Asiatic and colored (mixed blood) organizations said they expected tens of thousands of their followers to attend "people's protest day" demonstrations tomorrow.

April 6 was chosen because it marks the 300th anniversary of white settlement in South Africa.

Main significance, they say, lies in the fact the African National Congress (ANC), the Indian Congress (IC) and the Coloreds' Franchise Action Council (FAC) have come together virtually for the first time to fight for their political goals: Freedom to organize politically and vote, freedom to work and live where they wish, improved housing, better hospitals and more schools.

To all this, the government says the nonwhites must wait for a step-by-step advance in their conditions. Noting that the white taxpayer already is shelling out an average of $14 for nonwhite welfare, a government spokesman

Nonwhite leaders said they hope their campaign will blossom into a full-scale passive resistance movement like that developed in India by the late Mohandas Gandhi.

Under the wide powers it assumed in 1950, the nationalist government can jail those who organize passive resistance movements or sitdown strikes or urge social changes.

Situation Tense

Johannesburg's white population is openly jittery.

Observers close to the situation fear the campaign might contain the seeds of a real race explosion.

declared South Africa spends 20 times as much for social services for natives as any other territory in British Africa.

Crimes of violence mount—

Non-white South Africans seethe beneath poverty

Arthur Gavshon, Associated Press staff man in London, has been in South Africa, his native land, for more than a month studying and reporting the vexing problems and issues which exist there. In the following dispatch he pictures the stresses and strains which plague whites and non-whites alike and some of the reasons for them.

BY ARTHUR GAVSHON

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 15—(AP)—The South African Union plans to double its police force to try to stem mounting crime and political unrest among its 10,000,000 nonwhites, a government official said today.

ARTHUR GAVSHON

One phase of the plan is to triple the strength of nonwhite police—now about 8000-strong—in an effort to restore order in the country's terrorized native areas, Secretary for Native Affairs William Eiselin said.

Eiselin—one of the authors of the Nationalist government's racial policy of segregation (apartheid)—said non-white police are to be equipped with batons and spears, but no guns. The entire police force—now about 18,000 strong—will be boosted to 36,000.

* * *

JUSTICE MINISTER C. R. SWART recently called the increase in South Africa's crime rate "terrifying." It has given the nation one of the world's highest jail populations, with more than 1,000,000 behind bars annually—or one in every 12 South Africans. He said the increase of violent crimes has been particularly alarming.

Side by side with the crime increase, stirrings in the union's great non-white slums have given authorities lots of worry. Most recent development has been formation of a countrywide civil disobedience campaign which is expected to further overcrowd jails and heighten racial tensions. The non-whites outnumber the white by $9,500,000 to 2,500,000 in South Africa.

NON-WHITE LEADERS and police seem agreed that the situation stems mainly from low ages, restriction of movements, grim housing conditions and lack of social, facilities. Negro, Indian and colored (mixed blood) groups, working as a united front, organized the resistance campaign to defy what they have called the country's "unjust race laws."

Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan has warned that as a result "not only temporary racial tension but worse would follow and the Bantu (Negroes) would suffer first and most."

* * *

MOST OF THE trouble centers around the poverty-stricken, disease-ridden native townships which ring the larger cities and notably the Transvaal's gold mining areas. These townships have been allowed to sprawl with little design or control over the past 50 years. Today few white men dare to walk alone in them day or night. Police only venture forth in armed squad cars.

In the cities and suburbs fringing these native areas, white families bolt their doors at night. White women do not go out alone and men keep pistols cocked near their pillows. Some residents keep armed guards on their grounds. The 70-year-old goldmining boom town of Johannesburg is one of the Union's worst-off cities. From dusk to dawn its 350,000 whites are virtual prisoners in their homes.

* * *

SOME OF THE trouble is due to the fact that the industrial revolution has almost doubled Johannesburg's non-white population in the past 20 years. As a result, some 60,000 Negroes have either no housing or totally inadequate quarters.

Many municipalities — notably Port Elizabeth—have tried to better the situation by progressive housing and social programs. These communities report substantial decreases in crime and disease. Many companies responsible for developing new goldfields in the Orange Free State have adopted similar programs for their thousands of Negro workers.

Government officials say the native housing shortage is due in part to serious lack of building materials and artisans. As there is no state control of building, most available resources are used for more profitable private industiarl development projects.

* * *

NON-WHITE CRIME has been directed not only against whites but against law-abiding Negroes.

Many of the lawbreakers are youths who have drifted to the cities from farms and formed gangs devoted to looting, robbery and assault. In some native township gangs exact protection money from frightened residents.

Efforts of government, church and social welfare agencies to curb the trend towards knife rule in these areas have so far foundered. Swart, in an effort to check terrorism, has made whipping compulsory punishment for crimes of violence.

Eleven-Man Basuto Delegation Is Returning To South Africa

NAIROBI, Jan. 4.—On the eve of their departure from London for South Africa, Mr Nchee Nchee, member of the eleven-man Basuto delegation to London, said that Africans would rather fight than allow their lands to be grabbed by Malan and his nationalists.

Mr Nchee Nchee declared that Basutos will never condescend to go over to South Africa and be reduced to the status of slavery like those living under Fascist Malan.

"The British people," said he, "should know that we Basutos, who have been loyal for so long, would regard any action taken without our consent as a betrayal."

"Even if Britain decided that incorporation (with the Union of South Africa) was wise, the Basuto people would fight to the last man in a race war to resist it becoming an effective transfer."

The Basuto leader also warned the British that Malan who has unmistakably declared that South Africa is to become a republic is stalling only for time to achieve his dream.

As soon as Britain hands over the protectorates of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, South Africa will unhesitatingly pull out of the Commonwealth.

500 Africans Protest Trial In Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Further signs of unrest were evidenced here last week when five hundred non-whites vigorously protested the trial of two whites, two blacks and one Indian in magistrate's court.

The five were being charged with defying a Government order under the anti-Red law against addressing meetings. The hearing was adjourned as the crowd sang "Sikelele Africa," the national anthem.

Meanwhile delegates representing seveny-five trade unions with 265,000 members attended an urgently called conference here to consider what action they should take in regard to Government actions under the anti-Red law.

Segregation Suffers In South Africa

JOHANNESBURGH, South Africa-- (ANP)-- Race segregation in the Union of South Africa suffered another temporary set back last week when the Land Tenure Advisory Board unanimously rejected an application for the racial zoning of the small, but important municipality of Lydenburgh.

This country's continued policy of apartheid (race segregation) which has caused the indictment of South Africa by India before the United Nations, failed to materialize when its plan to zone Lydenburgh into four exclusive racial areas-white, Indian, half caste and Negro, was rejected. This was the first attempted application of such an act in Transvaal Province.

The board stated it could not grant the government the plan advocated by the municipality but said that further proposals on alternative areas could be submitted later.

South Africans Threaten To Stage Passive Resistance Campaign

JOHANNESBURG. — (ANP) — The African National Congress, the organization of South Africans which is most nearly like the NAACP of the United States, announced this week that it would go ahead with its Gandhi-type passive resistance campaign next April.

The congress which is headed by Dr. Alfred Xuma, distinguished American-trained physician, has been threatened with legal action by Prime Minister Daniel Malan but it is determined to stage its protest against the racial segregation which is being intensified in this country every day.

The passive resistance program is expected to start on April 6, when South Africa celebrates the 300th anniversary of the arrival of the Dutch in the Union.

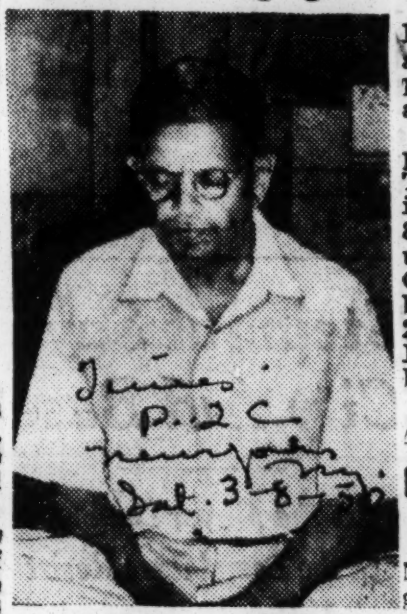
Malan has written the Congress warning that "the machinery of the law" would be used if the Bantu population were incited and encouraged in a campaign of defiance and disobedience.

Officials of the Congress replied to the Dutch Premier, "We state emphatically that it is our intention to conduct the campaign in a peaceful manner. Any disturbances if they occur will not be of our making."

It added that it was resorting to passive resistance because all other appeals to have segregation laws repealed had failed.

Dr. Xuma, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Marquette university and the Northwestern university Medical School, and a student in post graduate work in Austria and Scotland, has used his position and means to better the condition of his people.

Gandhi's Son Begins Fast Against Race Segregation



Associated Press

Manilal Gandhi praying

By The Associated Press.

DURBAN, South Africa, March 7 — Manilal Gandhi, 58-year-old son of Mohandas K. Gandhi, Indian statesman-martyr, began a twenty-one-day fast today in protest against South Africa's race segregation laws.

In the settlement at Pheonix, Natal, founded by his late father, the soft-spoken Indian last night ate his last meal in the presence of a handful of followers and said only water would pass his lips for the next three weeks.

He said his fast was to prepare him for the part he would take in a nation-wide protest demonstration planned by an organization called the African National Congress.

The Congress had planned its campaign to start April 6, when Government-sponsored celebrations will begin to mark the 300th anniversary of the arrival of South Africa's first white settlers under the Dutchman Jan van Riebeck.

South Africa

South African Census Enumerates 12,646,375

PRETORIA — Revised figures from the Bureau of Census show that at the time of last year's census the total population of South Africa was 12,646,375.

Of this number, 2,643,187 were listed as "Europeans," 8,535,341 as "natives," 1,038,766 as "colored persons," 365,524 as "Asiatics," and 63,557 as "Cape Malays."

In the past five years the population increased by 1,228,026. The most densely populated province is the Transvaal, with 4,802,405. Johannesburg and suburbs total 880,014, followed by Capetown with 571,638 and Durban with 475,026. Pretoria had 283,148; Germiston 149,982, Bloemfontein 190,130 and Kimberley 62,212.

African Navy Bans Queen's Initials

DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA, March 8—(AP)—The South African government has decreed that new uniforms to be issued to naval ratings March 15 will no longer bear the initials H. M., standing for Her Majesty (Queen Elizabeth).

Instead, South African tars will wear on their caps, the initials SAS, meaning South African Ship.

The South African naval officers association, steeped in the tradition of the British Royal navy, takes a dim view of the change. A statement said the officers viewed it with "considerable displeasure" and called a meeting of officials at Johannesburg next Monday to consider the matter.

A spokesman for ratings at Salisbury Island, Durban, South Africa's naval base, said the change is another step in Defense Minister F. C. Erasmus' "plan to break all links between the South African navy and traditions of the Royal navy." He said many ratings at the base had "feelings of suppressed anger" over the change.

ZULUS, BASUTOS IN SOUTH AFRICA RIOT; 8 KILLED

Police Patrol Area in Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 10 [Reuters]—European police armed with submachine guns patroled the railroad track dividing the native quarter of this city tonight, ready to quell any fresh outbreak in the rioting between Zulu and Basuto tribesmen.

The fighting, which broke out last night and was renewed early today, was the climax of a feud between native factions in the township of Newclare.

In the fighting last night, hundreds of Basuto women ran behind their men uttering a spine chilling noise made with their tongues pressed to their teeth, and urging them into battle with savage cries.

8 Killed, Police Say

Authorities discounted reports that said 12 persons were killed and hundreds injured in the 24 hour battling. Police said two persons were stoned to death in the main clash and six others killed in fighting elsewhere.

Justice Minister Charles Swart in parliament at Capetown warned that the two native factions were ready to get at each other again and if police were withdrawn new riots might start.

This morning blanket clad Basutos crossed the railroad track dividing the native quarter and battled with the newly formed African civic guard—an unarmed auxiliary police composed mainly of Zulus on duty in native townships.

Blame "Russian Gang"

Aided by a group called "The Russian Gang," the Basutos fought their way thru the civic guard and started looting homes. Truckloads of European police rushed to the scene to quell the natives who were wielding clubs and hurling stones.

Many Zulus had stayed home from work to protect their homes. Others were gathered outside the police station for safety.

When the fighting started, youngsters gathered stones and heaped them in piles for ammunition. Other women and children barricaded themselves in their homes.

The police chased the "Russian Gang" back across the railroad track. Other police with fixed bayonets stopped the Zulus from chasing the Basutos down the alleys and thru the backyards of the quarter. After the riot ended the streets were littered with clubs, stones, and broken bottles.

Joy Is Clouded As South Africa Marks 300 Yrs.

Racial Tension Pointed Up in Call by Colored Groups for Boycott of Festival

CAPETOWN, March 16 (UP).—South Africa began three weeks of festival this week end to celebrate its 300th birthday, despite severe racial tension.

While thousands of spectators pushed through the festival gates intent only on a day's fun, government, police, race organizations and civic leaders issued statements that threw the spotlight on a menacing background.

The festival, billed by the Nationalist government as the high mark of "300 years of progress," has drawn the ire of several African and Indian organizations, which have called for a boycott of a celebration set for April 6 and have asked for mass demonstrations.

On that day the Union of South Africa will re-enact the landing in 1652 of Jan Van Rieebeech, the Hollander who led the first white settlers to this country.

There was a race riot between native factions at Johannesburg last week, and South African police were preparing for any trouble which may be set off by threatened demonstrations.

A high police official stated that race riots could not and would not be tolerated.

The call for a boycott of the festival, meanwhile, has brought a clear split between liberal and extremist sections of colored communities throughout the country.

Pamphlets have been circulated in Capetown among colored school children urging them not to attend the festival, which "only gives thanks for 300 years of racial oppression." Similar statements were issued by branches of the African National Congress.

But several prominent African leaders; the Institute of Race Relations, and Manilal Ghandi, son of the late Mohandas K. Gandhi, have appealed to the African Congress to abandon its decision to hold mass meetings.

Racial Tension Mars Celebration Of South Africa's 300th Birthday

Possibility of New Clashes Is Feared as Foes of Regime's Segregation Policy Urge Boycott and Demonstrations

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 16 (UP)—South Africa began three weeks of festival this weekend to celebrate her 300th birthday, despite racial tension more severe than any in her history and the possibility of new race riots.

While thousands of spectators pushed happily through the festival gates, intent only on a day's fun, police, race organizations and civic leaders issued statements that threw the spotlight on the menacing background.

The festival, which is billed by the Nationalist Government as the high mark of "300 years of progress" has drawn the fire of several African and Indian organizations which called for a boycott of the celebration on April 6 and asked for mass demonstrations.

To Re-enact Landing

On that day the Union will re-enact the landing in 1652 of Jan van Rieebeech, the Hollander who led the first white settlers to this country.

The policy of apartheir (legal separation) was being firmly applied at the festival grounds here. The festival is open to both whites and non-whites, but there are separate entrances, bars, restaurants and seating accomodations for each.

There was a severe race riot between native factions at Johannesburg last week, and South African police were preparing for any trouble that might be sparked by threatened demonstrations.

The call for a boycott against the festival brought a split between liberal and extremist sections of non-white communities throughout the country.

Pamphlets circulated in Capetown among non-white schoolchildren urging them not to attend the fesetival which "only gives thanks for 300 years of racial oppression."

Similar statements were issued by branches of the African National Congress, the principal representative body for the Africans, which told them participation in the festival was "tantamount to rejoicing over 300 years of slavery."

But several prominent African leaders, the Institute of Race Relations and Manilal Ghandi, the son of the Mahatma, have appealed to the African Congress to abandon the decision to hold mass meetings and demonstrations on April 6.

The Race Relations Institute warned that "racial conditions in South Africa are so tense that the demonstrations are likely to get out of hand with the possibility of further hardship on the innocent."

Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan stirred some tension among white South Africans yesterday when he reiterated that the National Torch Commando would not be tolerated.

Prominent Leaders

The Commando is a political organization formed to fight the present administration. It has been joined by prominent business, civic and former military leaders and is led by Adolph G. (Sailor) Malan, a friend of Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister.

The Commando, which has built up a membership across the country, was occused by Prime Minister Malan of having adopteed the "Communistic color policy." Mr. Malan added: "Torch Commando describes itself as an army. That means we have two armies. It must not be allowed."

Torch Commando leaders deny Communist association and read a sinister threat into the Prime Minister's words. They say that under the present South African law Communist-inspired meetings and groups are banned.

South Africa Premier Defies Supreme Court on Color Law

Tribunal Voids Separate Voting List—Malan Calls Situation Intolerable

Dispatch of The Times, London.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 20—The Supreme Court of South Africa delivered judgment today declaring invalid the act placing colored voters on a separate electoral roll.

Dr. Daniel F. Malan, the Nationalist Prime Minister, declared in packed and tense House of the Assembly that his Government rejected the court's decision. He said the Government found the situation intolerable and would take steps to assert the sovereignty of Parliament beyond doubt.

The opposition parties called on Dr. Malan to resign because of the ruling on a vital section of Government's racial segregation policy. They will campaign to bring down the Government.

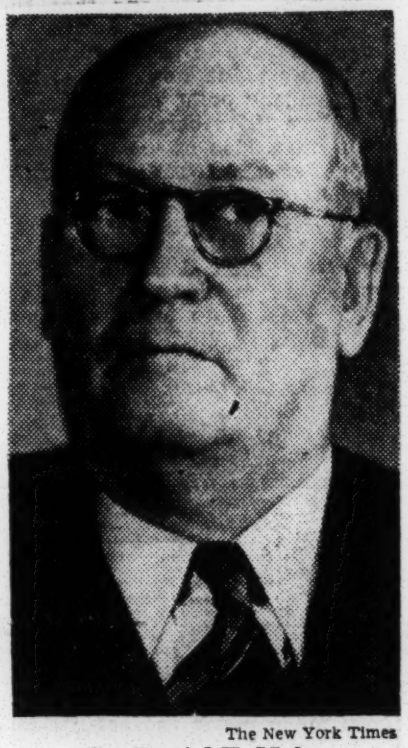
The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, sitting in Bloemfontein, gave its ruling on an application by four Cape colored voters contesting the validity of the Seperate Representation of Voters Act under which colored voters are removed from the Common electoral register and placed on a separate roll to vote for special representatives in Parliament.

The court upheld their case that the Act was unconstitutional because it had been adopted by a bare majority of both House of Parliament, as required to enact a constitutional change of this nature.

The judgment on the act adopted last year, was delivered by Chief Justice A. Vandersant Centilivres, and a full bench consisting of Justices I. Greenberg, O. D. Schreiner, F. P. Vandenheever and O. H. Hoexter, unanimously upheld the appeal.

For six days the court had heard arguments that stemmed from the formation of the union of South Africa.

The South Africa Act of 1909, whereby the British Parliament created the Union, preserved the parliamentary franchise of colored voters of mixed race in Cape Colony. This right was reasserted, not as an ordinary provision of that act but was the subject of one of the so-called "entrenched clauses" that could not be amended except by special procedure involving at its final stage a vote of two-thirds of the whole membership of the two houses of the Legislature assembled in joint session.



The New York Times
Dr. Daniel F. Malan

The Government's Argument

The Government's main case was that by the Statute of Westminster of 1931 the South African Parliament became a sovereign legislature and therefore could legislate for the removal of the entrenched clauses.

Government counsel quoted an important judgment of the Supreme Court in 1937 which declared that Parliament was the final arbiter on parliamentary procedure.

The court ruled that the 1937 decision was wrong in law and went on to decide that the Statute of Westminster had not resulted in any modification of the entrenched clauses of the South Africa Act and that the Union of South Africa had not intended at that time that the statute should amend its Constitution.

On the contrary, the judgment said, the two Houses of Parliament emphasized that statute in no way would derogate from the authority of entrenched clauses of the South Africa Act.

Dealing with arguments about the South African Parliament's soverignty, the Chief Justice said: "A state can unquestionably be sovereign although it has no legislature which is completely sovereign. It would be surprising to a constitutional lawyer to be told that that great and powerful country, the United States of America, was not a soverign, independent country simply because its Congres could not pass any legislation which it pleased."

Malan Calls His Cabinet

Before speaking in the House, Dr. Malan had called the Cabinet to discuss the situation created by the court's ruling which, he told the Assembly, had created uncertainty and chaos. He declared there was no certainty that a subsequent court appeal might not reverse this latest decision. It was undesirable, he added, that decisions of this kind should vary with the composition of the court, as this would bring the danger of a "packed" court, as had happened in other countries.

He expressed concern lest the court, called to adjudicate on politico-constitutional questions of fundamental importance, would, no matter how it decided, invite the danger of appearing prejudiced. It was thus clear, he said, that the situation was intolerable and that the government would be neglecting its duty if steps were not taken to put an end to this confusing and dangerous situation.

South Africans Stage New Riot

PRETORIA, South Africa, March 24 (AP)—Fifteen-thousand opponents of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan staged a tumultuous demonstration against the government tonight in the heart of Pretoria, South Africa's legislative capital.

Several women were roughly handled by the rioters, and at least one woman was thrown into a fountain in the city's central square. Time and again government supporters using stench bombs tried to storm the central platform where anti-government spokesmen were holding forth. After more than an hour reinforced police were able to restore some order.

Cause of the rioting appeared to be the racial segregation policies of the Malan government which recently received a sharp setback in the country's highest court. Anti-government spokesmen scored Malan and his followers for their proposals to counter the court ruling.

The Court of Appeals last week declared unconstitutional a law passed by a slim majority a year ago cutting to the bone the voting rights of a million mulattoes in Cape Province. The demonstrators shouted angrily that the government was trying to overrule the court after it had held that Malan and his supporters were trying to tamper with the Constitution without having a two-thirds majority in Parliament.

The anti-government speakers were interrupted repeatedly when fist fights broke out in the crowd.

All the disorders occurred in the shadow of the Raadhall, the Council-place of the old Boer Transvaal Republic. It was the biggest mass demonstration ever witnessed in Pretoria.

Key White-Supremacy Law Is Ruled Invalid by Top South Africa Court

Foes Urge Premier To Quit

Bloemfontein, South Africa, March 20 (AP)—South Africa's highest court declared unconstitutional today one of the most important white-supremacy laws of the Nationalist Government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan.

Spurred by the ruling, opposition leaders demanded the immediate resignation of Malan's Government. The decision confronted the regime with the gravest crisis of its four-year existence, and added fuel to the smoldering racial issue.

A five-man Court of Appeals ruled invalid a law, pushed through Parliament last year by Malan's slim majority, that cut drastically the voting rights of a million mulattoes in Cape Province — virtually the only nonwhites in the country who have the ballot. The law barred the mulattoes from voting directly in Parliamentary elections.

4 Voters Challenged Law

The constitutionality of the law was challenged by four colored voters. They had strong support from the opposition United Party and a militant organization of some 160,000 veterans who banded themselves into a group called the Torch Comamndos to fight Malan's racial-segregation policies.

Jan Stauss, former Minister of Agriculture who inherited leadership of the opposition from the late Jan Christian Smuts, urged the people of South Africa to demand Malan's resignation.

The Torch Commandos called for nationwide torchlight demonstrations Monday to demand the Government's resignation.

Nonwhites — Negroes, Asiatics, and mulattoe's—united for the first time in their political struggle, plan to defy the Government's race laws in a national passive-resistance movement starting April 6. That day marks the 300th anniversary of the arrival of the first white settlers in South Africa.

Associated Press Wirephoto

PRIME MINISTER MALAN
His regime faces grave crisis

The passive-resistance campaign was advocated by Manilal Gandhi, son of India's late spiritual leader Mohandas K. Gandhi. He is in the second week of a three-week fast to point up his opposition to the Government's racial laws. Gandhi hailed the court decision today as a "hopeful sign that truth shall in the end prevail."

Cabinet Meeting Called

Malan called a special Cabinet meeting in Capetown to discuss the court decision, then told the Assembly (lower chamber of Parliament) the ruling had created a serious position denying the sovereign power of Parliament.

He promised action at "the appropriate time," indicating he planned to challenge the court's right to countermand laws passed by the legislative body. This bore out a prediction in the pro-Government newspaper Die Vaderland that the Government's probable course of action would be to try to shove through legislation establishing Parliament's sovereignty "in all possible circumstances and beyond all doubt."

South Africa's Racial Policies Facing Storm

Court Decision Is Due On Voting Limitations

By ARTHUR GAVSHON
Associated Press Staff Writer

Johannesburg, South Africa, March 17.—Prime Minister Malan's race-segregation policies will face a major court decision and threatened mass demonstrations in the coming month.

In this nation where 2,500,000 whites dwell alongside 10,000,000 nonwhites denied full property and political rights, the situation is full of explosive possibilities.

In a few days the nation's highest court will rule on the legality of a Parliamentary act that would reduce the voting rights of a million nonwhites.

May Touch Off Crisis

Observers predict that a judgment against the Government will touch off a major constitutional crisis.

A judgment for the Government will increase the resentment already smoldering among the nonwhites who have announced nationwide demonstrations April 6 to defy the country's race laws. That day marks the 300th anniversary of white settlement in South Africa, which is to be celebrated in Government-sponsored programs.

White opponents of the Malan Government plan to take a strong stand as soon as the court decision is announced.

March on Capetown Set

Leaders of the Torch Commando, strong right arm of Malan's white opponents—say their members will march on Capetown 96 hours after the verdict is handed down, no matter what the decision. The group is composed largely of war veterans.

Against this background, racial tensions seem to be rising. In Johannesburg 11 Negroes were killed and nearly 100 injured in a recent week of fighting between nonwhite groups.

The nonwhites plan a campaign of passive resistance as advocated by Manilal Gandhi, now undergoing a three-week fast to point up opposition to race-segregation laws. He is a son of the late spiritual leader of India who once lived in South Africa. There are 300,000 Indians in the Union.

Volunteer To Go To Jail

To help the campaign many hundreds of nonwhites, including 500 Indians, have secretly volunteered to go to jail if necessary.

This is the first time different nonwhite groups have combined in their political struggle.

The forthcoming decision of the South African Appeal Court on the voting act stems from the fact that it was passed by only a bare majority in Parliament. Its opponents contend the Constitution provides that such changes in law must have a two-thirds majority of both Houses.

South African Tribes Riot, Seven Killed

JOHANNESBURG, S. A. — Violence flared in South Africa last week when seven Africans were found dead in the African quarter after 200 policemen, armed with machine guns, broke up a battle involving thousands.

Seventy Africans received hospital treatment for wounds.

Police said the riots began when a feud between the native factions flared into a stick and stone battle. European policemen then took over patrol of the railway line separating the tribesmen (Basutos and Zulu) and recruited about 250 civic guards, mainly Zulus, to disperse after speakers had called on them "to defend their homes and families."

A faction of the Basuto tribe, calling themselves "Russians," stormed across the tracks, looted and wrecked Zulu homes.

Young Gandhi Begins Fast Against South African Jimcrow

DURHAM, Union of South Africa — (ANP) — Manilal Gandhi, 58, son of Mohandas K. Gandhi, famed Indian statesman, last week began a fast against the segregation laws of the Union of South Africa.

Young Gandhi ate his final meal before the fast March 7 at Phoenix, Natal, a city founded by his famed father many years ago. During the fast he said, he will eat nothing and drink water only.

This fast, young Gandhi said, will prepare him for his role in a planned nationwide protest scheduled by the African National Congress.

South Africa is executing a policy of apartheid, extreme racial segregation, with the purpose of keeping native Africans, Indians, colored persons of mixed blood and whites separated from one another.

Young Gandhi is following in the footsteps of his late father whose many fasts and protests probably were the key factor in gaining for India its indedependence from Great Britain.

Manilal Gandhi has opposed what he calls oppressive race laws passed by the government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan of the Nationalist party. In April, 1951, he fasted for 14 days against Malian, loosing 20 pounds in 14 days. At the end of the fast he was so weak he had to remain in bed.

South Africa tense during gravest crisis

BY ARTHUR GAVSHON
Associated Press writer

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 29 — (AP) — Ugly shadows of racial strife hang over South Africa today. The Nationalist government's determination to battle the courts and the constitution on behalf of white supremacy has split this nation into angry, bitter camps.

Opponents of Premier Daniel F. Malan cry "Nazi!" at him, but he has hardened his policies against both whites and nonwhites.

Liberal-minded whites have launched an all-out fight against what they say is a government effort to sidestep the constitution; some resentful nonwhites have made secret plans to defy the country's strict race laws.

That is the picture today of the jittery South African people celebrating the 300th anniversary of the first white settlers and afraid of what tomorrow may bring.

The gravest crisis

THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT that South Africa is facing her gravest crisis since four war-bruised British colonies joined to form a modern state 42 years ago.

The colonies formed a new union free and independent within what became the British Commonwealth. The Unoin of South Africa is larger in area than Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico combined.

But it is a land where Negroes, Asiatics and those known as cape colored—people of mixed racial origin—outnumber the whites by 9½ millions to 2½ millions.

Racial unrest has been a troublesome thing for a long time; events piled up quickly last week to heighten the difficulties.

South Africa's highest court ruled that one of Malan's most important racial laws was against the constitution. This law slashed the voting rights of some 50,000 cape coloreds who could swing the vote against Malan's Nationalists in about 13 marginal electoral divisions.

Threatens constitution

MALAN STRUCK BACK, SAYING his government would not accept the court's ruling and would take away the court's constitutional right to test the law of the land.

The United Party under J. G. N. Strauss assailed Malan. This is the party of the late Field Marshal-Premier Jan Christiaan Smuts, South Africa's foremost commonwealth statesman. It is the main opposition party of the Nationalists.

Under the law the coloreds could send four white men to represent them in Parliament. This would be done in a separate little election.

In some ways the two rival political parties seem to be divided mainly over the votes involved, although nobody but the coloreds put it as bluntly as that.

Yet there are other serious complications.

The coloreds, products of marriages between whites and blacks down the years and partly descended from the old cape slaves, got the right to vote in the 19th century.

The fathers of the union wrote into the constitution that only a two-thirds parliamentary majority could change two basic "entrenched clauses."

One provided that nobody could be deprived of the right to vote on grounds of only race or color. The other provided equal language rights for English and Afrikaans.

Bloodshed, revolution?

THE COURT SAID in its judgment that if the government arguments were accepted, Jews or any other racial group could be deprived of their votes simply by the recording of a bare majority in Parliament.

Malan retorted that the court challenged Parliament's authority to pass laws. Anyway, he said, the South Africa act—the union's constitution—is an act of the British Parliament.

The United Party countered that the act was written by South Africans and accepted without change by the British Parliament; that the court's rejection took place only because Malan's legislation was passed by a bare majority instead of the required two-thirds.

Opposition legislators warn that bloodshed and revolution may lie ahead if Malan tries to apply the law outlawed by the courts.

Sporadic outbreaks already have occurred. Fist-fighting, teargas bombings and stone-throwing have marked many of the coast-to-coast meetings called to protest the government's policies.

The South African situation is the direct result of the clash between the two tides of immigrants that swept into the country about 300 years ago. A black tide came from mid-Pacific's Great Lakes region. The white ones came in surges first from Holland, then from Britain, France and Germany. For 200 years whites and blacks fought for supremacy. The Boers (farmers), white settlers mainly of Dutch descent, fought 11 great "kaffir wars" before they broke the power of the proud Zulus in 1838 at the Battle of Blood River.

Ever since the whites have been masters and the nonwhites servants; most whites still regard it as their mission to preserve that relationship.

Wanted German victory

THE CABINET MALAN SET up contained men who had openly favored a German victory in World War II. No Englishman was in the government. Racial tensions increased all around.

Malan's Nationalist Party's success stemmed from its promise of "apartheidt," which means setting the whites apart from nonwhites at all levels.

segregation—natives will not carry identity papers, work and travel permits; Indians will enter banned territories, and travel on transportation for whites, and coloreds will use white entrances to post offices and railroad stations.

A group of more than 1,000 nonwhites have volunteered to participate in this program. Each one hopes to be jailed

MAY BAN MEETINGS

To fight this, it is hinted that Malan may call for a ban on all non-white group meetings set for April 6. If this happens, no one dares predict what will result.

2. The Nationalist party already has ordered its top legal minds to prepare a law which would make it illegal for any court to rule on the constitutionality of any law passed by parliament. If such a law is passed, there would be no way to prevent the Nationalist party from passing as many apartheid laws as it wanted. And there would be no redress or appeal from them.

3. If the United Party succeeds in its action to oust Dr. Malan as premier—and it is appealing thru veterans, political, and civic groups among whites—it will mean the temporary end of extreme apartheid in South Africa, but not the end of segregation. The United Party was once the bulwark of the late Gen. Jan Christian Smuts who always favored segregation. He favored it, however, on a more "moderate" basis.

Tension High; African Civil War Threatens

CAPETOWN, South Africa — (ANP)—The Union of South Africa is probably the hottest spot in the world for anybody with views concerning race. Reason for an extreme tenseness between whites and non-whites is last week's decision by the nation's Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional a law which would deprive 40,000 colored (mixed blood) persons here of the right to vote.

This legislation was a key law in the plans of Dr. Daniel F. Malan, prime minister to carry out his Nationalist party's policy of apartheid, absolute segregation of all races.

Developments since the Supreme Court decision last Thursday are as follows:

1. Non-white groups, including native African Negroes, coloreds, and Indians, plan as part of their anti-Malan campaign to defy all segregation laws of the nation.

2. Malan hopes to strip the nation's courts of all their power in connection with the nation's laws.

3. The opposition United party, headed by Jacobus Strauss, and its "Torch Commandos" are demanding the immediate ouster of Dr Malan.

CIVIL WAR THREATENS

Here is what each of these developments means in connection with the stability of South Africa in connection with a possible civil racial war:

1. The non-whites of South Africa, even before the Supreme Court decision, had planned to celebrate April 6, the date of the anniversary of the landing of whites in this nation, by going on a national fast in protest of apartheid. This action is to be headed by Manilal Gandhi, son of the late and famed Dr. Monades Gandhi, whose fasts made him the spiritual leader of India and eventually led to Indian freedom.

Today, in addition to the fasting, these non-whites plan to break all the nation's rules on

SOUTH AFRICA DENIES BIAS BY HOSPITALS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 23—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's South African Government officially challenged today a passage in a dispatch of THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent published April 16 dealing with an accident to the son of an American resident in this country.

The challenged part of the dispatch read as follows:

"The young son of an American friend here of this correspondent recently was run down in a street accident and rushed off bleeding from his head to the nearest hospital. It was an Afrikaans-speaking hospital and he was English-speaking. He was not admitted although possibly mainly for some mysterious bureaucratic reason in this profoundly bureaucratic

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OFFICERS QUIT AFRICAN ARMY IN MALAN ROW

Charge It Is Being Used as Political Arm

BY REX REYNOLDS

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 6 — Trouble is brewing in the South African defense force following charges by senior officers that the Malan government is using the military organization as a political instrument.

Several officers, including Brig. T. Durrant, director general of the air force, have resigned. Some officers, among them Lt. Gen. B. Brinks, former deputy chief of the general staff, and Maj. Gen. F. H. Theron, former general administrative officer of the defense force in Egypt, have joined the Torch Commando, an anti-government veterans organization.

Durrant, one of the youngest general officers in the history of the force, resigned after charging that the defense minister and the chief of the general staff had "broken faith" with him. He said a conspiracy existed to get rid of him because he was not a supporter of the Nationalist party.

Terms Army Political Toy

Brinks described the current defense force as a "political toy" and contrasted it unfavorably with the field army built up during the war.

"In our field army, composed of half Afrikaans-speaking and half English-speaking men," he said, there was coöperation, esprit de corps, and tolerance. Today there is suspicion, division and intolerance. Members of the permanent force who were disloyal during the war are today enjoying preferential treatment. Men without war service are being appointed to command active citizen force units."

Theron alleged that some of South Africa's most brilliant younger officers had been frozen out of the force and veteran officers had been neglected.

Includes Several Generals

The minister of defense, F. C. Erasmus, described the critics as "disappointed officers." He denied thru his chiefs of staff that promotion and opportunity in the defense force is governed by political considerations.

The Torch Commando, which proclaims its aims as the restoration of national unity and the defeat of the nationalist government, now numbers about a dozen former generals among its members, as well as a Boer commandant of the South African war, several chief justices and judges, and other prominent citizens.

South Africa Rallies Start Drive Against White Racial Laws

By the Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 7.—Thousands of South Africa's non-whites launched a nation-wide campaign against Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's race laws yesterday. Initial rallies in the country's major cities went off peacefully.

Leaders of Negro, Asiatic and colored (mixed blood) organizations hoped the drive would develop into a full-scale passive resistance movement aimed at crushing the government's policy of apartheid, or race segregation.

As strong police and military forces stood by, the non-whites demonstrated in Capetown, Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg.

The government has power to jail any one organizing passive resistance movements or urging social changes, but no leaders were arrested yesterday. Neither did widespread forecasts of clashes between police and demonstrators materialize.

The campaign opened on the 300th anniversary of the first white settlers in South Africa. The movement's leaders said they would announce later when volunteers are to ignore segregation laws.

Then blacks would be expected to throw away the passes they are required to carry, Indians would cross forbidden provincial frontiers and coloreds would ignore separate entrances to public buildings.

Some fear the campaign will result in violent strife between South Africa's 9½ million non-whites and the 2½ million whites.

Tension has mounted since South Africa's highest court recently declared important racial voting laws invalid. Dr. Malan, who is pledged to keep voting power in the hands of the whites, said his government will defy the ruling and strip the court of its power to pass on Parliament's acts.

MAIN PROBLEM OF SOUTH AFRICA IS SEGREGATION

Europeans Dispute How to Accomplish It

BY ARTHUR VEYSEY

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 6—The prime problem in South Africa today is segregation of the 2,000,000 whites, the 9,000,000 Africans, the 1,000,000 half-breeds and the 300,000 Indians and Chinese.

The Europeans are divided into 1,000,000 of Dutch ancestry, 800,000 of British ancestry, and 200,000 of mixed European ancestry. But almost all of them favor making each race live as much apart from every other as possible and to accomplish this they demand the whites keep on making and enforcing laws and retain all the good jobs in business, industry, commerce, and the professions.

The political battles among the whites, now in a near crisis, therefore are not over what should be done but how it should be done.

Argue It's Expensive

White and blacks mix socially only at the very top and the very bottom. Between every other strata the relationship is one of master and servant. Politically, only Europeans vote and only Europeans are admitted to parliament altho three members are supposed to represent the Africans and another four to represent the half-breeds. Economically, natives are banned from almost all skilled or semi-skilled jobs and they get reduced pay for the jobs they are allowed to do.

Many exployers argue native labor is expensive. They say Africans are not very smart, not very strong, and are not dependable. However, white employers are making good profits, no housewife would do without her corps of houseboys and the major complaint seems to be about "shortage of labor."

White South Africans' views about natives can be grouped roughly into three classes:

1. The view that Africans should be pushed ahead economically, politically, and socially as fast as possible so that in time they will be good partners in a nation. The transition period would be difficult and maybe even bloody, but it is necessary. The fast industrialization of South Africa since the war is making this view seem economically profitable as well as politically wise.

Cite Hard Work

2. The view that Europeans have reached their present stage only by centuries of hard work and that they therefore should have any rewards they can get for the non-Malan group called out of other races and should the United party. The United paryield to demands only when ty people said that they fought faced by unbeatable pressure. the bill because it was unconsti-

3. The view that the African is tutional. The supreme court has declared the law unconstitutional "different." The people who hold this view "quote" the Bible and but the government has threat- "science" in the face of all evi- ened to override the court. dence to the contrary. They say that therefore the native is doomed by God to be a laborer and if he gets any "foolish ideas" he should be dealt with firmly.

This third view is held by most of the present South African nationalist government members and their supporters in the white community. The view is expressed in the government's policy known as "apartheid." This is an Afrikaans [Boer] word meaning segregation but it means many things to different people. To many who support the present government it means to keep the African "in his place."

In theory the policy is to put onto reservations all Africans except those necessary for work in European areas. While in European areas the Africans would have to avoid all social contact with Europeans and even all physical contact as far as possible. In their reservations they would be allowed "economic and political development within the framework of their own culture."

Remains Mostly Theory

The policy remains mostly theory. In its post-war years of power the nationalist party of Premier Daniel Malan has passed only a few laws to implement the policy.

One new law permits stricter zoning of cities but it is aimed mostly at rich Indians who have build or acquired good houses in white neighborhoods. Another law prohibits marriage or sexual relations between races. It is aimed mostly at the long tolerated mixture of "poor whites" and half-breeds. A third law would take the vote away from the half-breeds.

The zoning law and the marriage bans caused little trouble for the government because neither the Indians, the poor whites, nor the half-breeds are represented in the ruling classes. But the third law, taking the vote from the half-breeds, has brought the present crisis. The government claims that its opponents fought the measure because in the past most of the half-breeds voted for the non-Malan group called the United party. The United party people said that they fought the bill because it was unconstitutional. The supreme court has declared the law unconstitutional

Most of the white people bothered little about the measure when it was a bill or ven when it became law. They looked upon it as just another political scheme. But the threat to override the court is something different. The threat bother sa lot of people who wonder what other laws could be forced onto the nation.

Policy Being Reviewed

The government leaders are publicly sticking by their threat but there is considerable speculation that the threat will never be carried out or that if the government does attempt to carry out the threat, the white community won't let the politicians get away with it.

The whole policy of "apartheid" is undergoing review. The methods of segregation outlined by the government have provoked too many questions. For example: How could white factories compete with black factories in the reservations? How long would it

Several important business men are beginning to campaign for a job to an African is aye phony bogey, that the huge subcontinent of South Africa awaits only more labor and even after South Africa's more skilled workmen wastes are developed, there lies to but Africans would develop into semi-sk and maybe even int men and women. As power grew the Afri more acceptable soc These business l

How could the white factories think about the questions, the meet their growing demands for more they think that the proposed labor? How long would Africans methods would lead only to more working in white cities be content and more trouble and in the en to live in barracks, separated from the white man, outnumbered their families? If the blacks were to one, would be chased out, completely separated from white

Urge A New Policy

SOUTH AFRICA BILL BARS COURT'S VETO

Sovereignty of Parliament Is Stressed in Press Outline of Racial Segregation Measure

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa —Die Burger, the leading Nationalist party newspaper and the mouthpiece of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan, today publishes the outline of a bill that, it says, the Government intends to introduce in an effort to overcome the crisis caused in its dispute with the courts.

According to the newspaper the first part of the bill will assert the "unfettered sovereignty of Parliament," and will say that the courts shall have no power to invalidate any act of Parliament.

Die Burger does not say so, but Dr. Malan announced before the Parliamentary recess that this legislation would be retroactive to the adoption of the Statute of Westminster, 1931, when Britain transferred legislative sovereignty over South Africa to the South African Parliament.

The second part of the bill is designed to meet the contingency arising in the event of the bill itself being challenged in the courts on the ground it circumvented the "entrench clauses" of the South Africa act without being adopted by the required two-thirds majority of both houses sitting together, as is required by the "entrenched clauses."

Die Burger says the bill will therefore make questions involving Parliamentary procedure subject to final review by Parliament itself after examination by select committees of both houses.

In other words, according to Die Burger, the courts would be confronted with a "clear setting aside of the entrenchments of the South Africa Act" and the separate Representation of Voters Act, which restricted the colored (half-caste) franchise, a law that was invalidated by the courts, would go back to Parliament itself for final decision.

Die Burger says that in considering what to do Dr. Malan rejected an appeal to the country for a two-thirds majority to re-enact the Voters Act. This suggests that the Government will not subject the new bill to a two-thirds majority of both houses in joint session but will pass it through Parliament by simple majorities in each house sitting separately.

According to retired Supreme Court Judge F. A. W. Lucas there is no legal way for the Government to set aside the Appeal Court judgment invalidating the Voters Act.

"Any attempt to repeal [the entrenched clauses] by indirect means must fail, he said.

The constitutional struggle will be resumed Tuesday when Parliament reassembles after a fortnight's political truce.

SOUTH AFRICA SPLIT ON FLOGGING BILL

Measure Designed to Reduce Serious Crime Is Redrawn to Offset Criticisms

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 20—The so-called Flogging Bill, introduced into Parliament by C. R. Swart, Nationalist Minister of Justice, in an effort to reduce serious crime, has aroused considerable controversy in the Union.

The bill, in its original form, provided for the compulsory whipping of persons convicted of robbery, rape or attempted rape, common assault and housebreaking. It left the courts no discretion. It was severely criticized by the Opposition and by retired judges as a retrograde step.

The minister eventually redrafted the bill to give the courts power to suspend a sentence of whipping if there were "special circumstances." Another amendment provided for compulsory whipping for culpable homicide or assault where there was intent to rape, rob or do serious bodily harm with a knife, firearm or heavy blunt instrument or dangerous weapon.

Mr. Swart said that during the last five years there had been 175,000 housebreakings, 12,475 rapes, 38,000 robberies and 163,000 assaults with intent to commit rape, murder or cause serious injury. South Africans were concerned at the large number of serious crimes. There had also been an increase in the number of gangs.

Punishment to Fit Crime

Shortly after he took office in 1948 Mr. Swart announced that he had given his department instructions that punishment must be of such a nature that it fitted the crime.

"Violence must be met with violence," he added. "Assault must be punished with lashes."

Later, he said: "Those who inflict pain must expect to feel it themselves."

According to the Penal Reform News, the result of the minister's words were that the number of offenders whipped increased from 2,975 in 1948 to 4,092 in 1949 and the number of strokes increased from 17,672 to 23,746. The use of the cat-'o-nine tails increased at an even faster rate—from eighty-nine offenders flogged in 1948 to 128 in 1949. All the offenders were non-Europeans. No figures later than 1949 are available.

In Johannesburg the South African Institute of Race Relations reported a "reign of terror," imposed by lawless youths, in native townships. "Armed with revolvers and firearms of various descriptions, as well as the usual range of knives and truncheons," said the institute, "such youths cause law-abiding Africans to go in fear of their lives as soon as darkness descends upon the township. They respect neither age nor sex, and their number imposes a serious problem on the Africans forced to live in their midst."

Dangerous Gangs Appear

Another evil manifestation, according to W. J. P. Carr, acting manager of the Johannesburg Non-European Affairs Department, has been the emergence of so-called "Russian" gangs in certain townships, consisting invariably of more primitive elements, fairly recently arrived from the rural areas.

The position became so bad that unofficial civilian guards were formed spontaneously by the natives in various townships. The civilian guards took the law into their own hands and forcibly suppressed crime by apprehending evildoers and confiscating dangerous weapons. Some of the guards have been charged before the courts with assaulting alleged criminals.

Recently a pitched battle was fought at Newclare between the "Russians," most of whom are blanket-wearing Basutos, and the "civilian guards," who consist mainly of Zulus. Eleven were killed and dozens injured before the police separated the two factions. Since then the police have had to be on constant guard against a repetition of the clash and have ordered the disbandment of the civilian guards who are determined to drive the "Russians" out of their townships.

Other and lesser gangs are known as the "Koreans" and the "Americans."

SOUTH AFRICA IS TORN ON WHITE SUPREMACY

High Court Rules Half-Caste Have Right To Vote

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 20.—(UP)—Prime Minister Dr. D. F. Malan's white supremacy program was outlawed Thursday by the South African Supreme Court in a decision which threatened to unseat the government.

The high court ruling, restoring to one million half-caste South Africans their right to vote in parliamentary elections, was regarded the most important constitutional event in South Africa since the union was formed.

The controversial law provided for removal of all persons of mixed blood from the common voter's roll to a separate list where they were permitted to elect four white representatives to the House of Assembly and four constituencies to the Cape Province.

The court ruling declaring the law unconstitutional knocked one of the principal props from under Malan's racial segregation policies.

It prompted an immediate demand by J. G. N. Strauss, leader of the United Party, formerly headed by the late Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts, for the resignation of Malan and his government.

The smashing blow to Malan and his nationalist faction was delivered by the nation's highest court in a decision upholding the appeal of four native voters who had been barred from the ballot box by Malan's controversial segregation laws.

UNHAPPY SOUTH AFRICA

More news of trouble comes from the unhappy Union of South Africa. This time it concerns the "non-white" movement against the laws enforcing "apartheid" or racial separation. Since there are approximately 10,000,000 non-whites, of whom about 8,500,000 are Negroes, the movement could be formidable. Actually its avowed tactics are peaceful, and demonstrators invading forbidden areas in Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth submitted quietly to arrest.

South Africa's racial problems are difficult enough, and the policies of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Nationalist Government are bringing them no nearer solution unless the brutal use of police power is a solution. Prime Minister Malan's activities indeed represent what happens when this kind of solution is invoked. Step by step he has limited the rights of white people in his campaign to abolish the few that black or colored people have had. This is the real meaning of the recent legislation by which Malan asserted the power of a parliamentary majority to override a decision of the Supreme Court of South Africa.

Malan's white opponents are not demanding racial equality. They would keep racial barriers about where they are, though they would not erect new or higher ones. To some extent they share the blame for the situation which is causing the present demonstrations and which is fuel for the Communist drive throughout Africa. But they do stand out against the dictatorship which seems to be growing up under the heavy hand of the 78-year-old Prime Minister.

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SOUTH AFRICAN TIES TO BRITAIN IN PERIL

Malan's Move to Lift Restraints on Parliament May Result in Narrow Nationalism

LANGUAGE IS AN OLD ISSUE

English Vies With Afrikaans as the Boers Want Others to Adopt Their Ways

This is the third of four dispatches on conditions obtaining in the Union of South Africa.

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 14—In South Africa's constitutional struggle between the Nationalist and United parties, a struggle that will be resumed with the convening of Parliament tomorrow, there are important implications that go beyond the country's borders.

If the currently dominant Nationalists of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan ultimately prevail in their design to free Parliament from restraints of the Constitution they will have done more than put all ultimate power in the hands of whatever political party is in office in the future.

They will have gone a long way, whether or not that is the full and conscious motive of the moment, toward what they want most of all: a South African republic wholly free of what the Nationalists consider thin and nominal, but galling, ties still holding this land to the British Commonwealth.

When and if this republic is established, if it is to have the character of those who are trying to bring it about, it will be rigidly honorable in its lights, but narrowly and bitterly nationalistic.

German Immigrants Favored

It will be a republic strongly oriented toward many old German ideas—Germans today are the favorites on the restricted immigration list—and not wholly free of some of Hitler's ideas about the superiority of Nordic types.

This is not to say that the present leaders of the Nationalist party are Hitlerite; indeed, in the present explosive situation, they grant a sort of freedom of speech and assembly of which no democratically minded person could complain.

It is to say, however, that the Nationalists do run very strong toward chauvinism, racism and anti-foreignism.

It was the nationalist type of South African who did everything in his power in both World Wars not only to prevent South Africa's entry in the conflicts but to pull her out after she had entered against Germany.

It is among the Nationalists that a secret society called Broederbond, or Bond of Brothers, which has a powerful hidden influence on the present Government, flourishes.

Membership Restricted

A Nationalist editor in Johannesburg, Jannie Krug, told this correspondent frankly that he was a member of the Broederbond, as were at least eleven of the fourteen members of the Nationalist Cabinet.

Mr. Krug said that only "certain types of South Africans and only Protestants" were allowed to belong to the Broederbond. He said there was "nothing sinister in it."

But while the Nationalist party tends, at least in a spiritual sense, to withdraw from the outer world, and the British-oriented United party takes a larger world view, the Nationalists cannot be described simply as isolationists.

They have come forward without reluctance into the Middle East defense plan—all this is stated on competent non-South African authority—and they are cooperating with the United States in providing critical war materials like chrome, manganese and uranium.

Nevertheless, according to disinterested military sources, they have put so political a hand on their small military establishment as to raise a question in some anxious minds of their ability to deliver effectively on commitments outside South Africa.

There seems to be no question about the power of the military, along with 14,000 national police, to control any internal situation.

Suffer From Vagueness

The United party appears to the outsider to suffer from certain vagueness, in sharp contrast to the powerful, determined and deeply committed character of Nationalist operations. Predominantly old-fashioned and British in tone, it suffers also from a kind of languid affectation among many of its members that politics, after all, is very boring and all too much trouble.

Moreover, there is in the United party some of the parochialism that so heavily pervades the Nationalists.

Many of the British descendants here cling, as elsewhere, to a more or less subconscious idea that everyone ought to speak English. There may be some justification in that attitude, since Afrikaans, the language of the descendants of Dutch settlers, is inescapably local and of little use outside South Africa.

The Afrikaner, or Boer, is much more prepared to learn English than the British descendant is to learn Afrikaans, although the Boer loves his language with almost frightening intensity. Moreover, he says to a visitor:

"All we want them [the English-speaking] to do is to become South Africans, as we are."

The man on the other side does not want to become South African, as they are; he considers himself a good South African as he stands.

Nevertheless, one cannot help wondering whether this present duelism and excessive Afrikander nationalism would exist if, say, thirty years ago the British settlers had simply settled down to become a part of the new land and more or less forgotten about the British Isles.

The English-speaking South African is in the minority. The United party exists only because it has been able to bring in a large number of dissident Afrikanders.

It is for this reason that the current constitutional crisis is so acute. If Dr. Malan is able to strike down the Supreme Court's power to invalidate acts of Parliament passed by less than a two-thirds majority, any political minority in the long run may have a position based either on sufferance or on compromises to attract more of the dominant Afrikanders.

Every member of Dr. Malan's cabinet is Afrikander. That is not as if every member of a Democratic administration in the United States were just a Democrat, because here the distinction is based on distant national origin.

South Africa

TIDE IN SOUTH AFRICA

The organization of the non-white communities in South Africa for a general movement of civil disobedience indicates the swelling of a tide against the Government of Prime Minister Malan. This development should have been expected when the Government not only embarked on its proclaimed policy of apartheid (segregation) but also asserted its readiness to defy the findings of the Supreme Court and the clear implications of the Constitution.

What the non-whites propose is a "defiance of unjust laws." What the Government has already done is in itself a defiance of the legal and constitutional framework of the state. If the non-whites are thus convinced that a society of law offers them no protection they can be expected to resist the law and the society that has abused it.

South Africa's tragedy is that the course of action taken by the Malan Government has multiplied problems instead of solving them. The problems are large in their scope and implication. The non-white communities outnumber the white group by about four to one. It is understandable that the whites should be uneasy about their political future and might readily look with anxiety upon the organization of a state in which they would become a permanent—and relatively insignificant—political minority. At the same time it is politically unsound and morally reprehensible to plan a state in which four-fifths of the population is relegated to second-class citizenship. Such a state can have no fruitful future and violates the basic tenets of democracy and progress.

What is obviously needed is a period of thoughtful accommodation. The apartheid policy makes this impossible and brings to crisis the very clash of elements that sound statesmanship and the desire for the public good should strive to avoid. Neither apartheid nor civil disobedience will help to solve the basic problems. They serve only to illustrate them.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that Communist partisans are making the most of the struggle. We know, as do many South Africans, that there is no such thing as a Communist dedication to human freedom that would make this logical. But there are several million persons in South Africa who do not krow that and many of them can be exploited for the disruptive purposes of Communist imperialism. The Government of Malan should realize that it cannot dismiss the civil disobedience movement as merely a Communist plot. The South Africans who set themselves against the Government should also be warned that Communist fishing in these troubled waters is inspired by no humanitarian altruism.

UNEASY SOUTH AFRICA

The winds that whip around the Cape of Good Hope are blowing up into a man-made tempest that may determine the fate of the whole narrow fringe of white civilization on the edge of the Dark Continent—the Union of South Africa.

A rich but not a happy land, the Union is torn by racial, political, national and religious strife, not only between the white and black inhabitants but in an immediately even more important respect between the ruling whites themselves. Already there are threats of violence, of civil disobedience, of revolution and anarchy. No amicable solution of the conflicts is yet in sight.

As explained in the articles of our correspondent, William S. White, the causes of these conflicts are numerous and complex. But there is one primary source for most of them, and that is the unresolved population problem which has pitted whites against blacks, and Dutch Boers against the British, in the past, and threatens to do so again. South Africa has not become a melting pot, and the situation is further aggravated by the heavy-handed methods of the narrowly nationalistic Malan Government, which is defying the Constitution and the courts to perpetuate a party regime that aims at two goals.

One is to repress even further both the native black and the "colored," or mixed-blooded, inhabitants under a system of "apartheid," or segregation, that would deprive them of even the few rights they now possess. The other, equally fundamental, is to reverse the outcome of the Boer war and other British conquests in that region, to establish the supremacy of the Boer, now Afrikander, element not only over the black and colored population but over all other whites as well, and not only in the former Boer republics but also in the former British colonies on the Cape, and in the end to separate the Union from the British Commonwealth and proclaim it as an independent republic.

A country in which 2,600,000 people of European stock are trying to preserve their white civilization against the rising tide of nearly 10,000,000 black and colored people would face grave problems in any case. If these problems are to be solved at all amicably they can be solved only in an atmosphere of mutual toleration, cooperation and gradual education of still backward native elements to the practices and responsibilities of democracy. That was the aim of such outstanding Boer leaders as Hofmeyr, Botha, Smuts and to some extent Hertzog. Mr. Malan has reverted to the policies of a narrow Boer nationalism which touched off the Boer war, and unless checked he may touch off another and far graver explosion.

Interpreting South Africa

Extent of Division, Likelihood of Civil War Questioned

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

William S. White's dispatch on the Union of South Africa was of more than ordinary interest to me. I am a South African who was born and grew up in Port Elizabeth in the Cape Province. I mention my home town because in some way it is a synthesis of all four of the provinces which make up the Union.

On broad grounds I have no quarrel with what Mr. White says. On the contrary I congratulate him on the penetrating and all-around picture he gives of the country and its present upheaval.

But the picture Mr. White paints is too black, too white. For this reason it does not reflect fully what is going on. He makes far too much of the split between the Afrikander and the English-speaking South African. And he makes no mention at all of a large faction of people—and a significant one at this time. This is a serious omission, for the people I mean are South Africans.

United as South Africans

The mother tongue of some of these is English, some Afrikaans; others again speak both languages. The grandparents of many of them were on opposite sides in the Boer War. All these people think of themselves as South Africans, not as either English or Dutch (as the latter are known in the country). They have many problems, it is true, but not the refighting of the Boer War. And by and large the average South African finds the relationship with the British Commonwealth a comfortable one.

It must be admitted that in the not too far past there was implicit in the textbooks used in English-speaking schools, perhaps even in the teaching, the point of view that the English were superior. And it must also be granted that one of the results of the Nationalist party's drive to stress usage of the Afrikaans language and thus give Afrikanders a sense of equality with the English is that it has helped to wipe out the old sense of defeat brought about by the outcome of the Boer War.

But South Africa is a young country with a rich and fertile soil, with a hardy spirit. To try and separate her people into two separate divided parts —English and Dutch—is to deny history and the present. The people stem from many varieties of background. In them are French Huguenots, some German, a small proportion of immigrants from Russia and even the admixture of black races. And, being young, South Africa has done a lot of growing since 1902, the close of the Boer War.

Progress of Half Century

Our fathers and grandfathers know that at the beginning of the century a metropolitan city like Johannesburg consisted of a scattering of shanties. Today its skyscrapers make it a smaller but more spacious New York. Its output of fruit, wool and hides from its herds goes out to many corners of the world, including the United States. Civil war will never take seed in such an atmosphere.

South Africans, more especially Afrikanders, are too close to the soil to be disrupted by such a cataclysm.

MINI STEIN.

Natives Riot In S. Africa

Women Stage Strike Over Racial Curbs

CAPETOWN, S. AFRICA — Smoldering resentment against the Nationalist government's tightening of white supremacy measures erupted into open violence June 18, as one native was killed and dozens of women were injured in a riot in Odendaalsrus, Orange Free State.

The riot in the native quarter of the mining boom town flared up when police attempted to enforce an order requiring native women to carry special passes when they went out on the street.

While police managed to quell the riot by firing into a group of natives, opposition to the order continued until the next day when hundreds of native women staged a sit-down strike outside the town's courtroom.

Restrictive Measures

Both the riot and the demonstration came after the town council had passed a series of measures designed to establish more stringent racial restrictions. One of the measures said that all of the 8,000 natives now crowded into the local native reserve built to house 1,500, would have to register or leave the city.

The minister of Native Affairs has also ruled that the workers must use the present reserve and that the mining companies will not be allowed to build their own model housing projects and Villages for native workers and their families.

South Africa Pushes White Supremacy Bill

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 23 (AP).—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan won the first round today in his fight against constituted court authority over his racial supremacy program. His Nationalist Party promptly took the wraps off a bill apparently aimed at changing South Africa's Constitution.

The Nationalist-dominated South African Assembly voted 70 to 57 to get on with full debate on Malan's bill to create a high court of Parliament which could overrule decisions by the Appeals (Supreme) Court on whether laws were Constitutional.

RULED UNCONSTITUTIONAL

This is specifically framed to nullify an Appeals Court decision last month which ruled unconstitutional a law that cut the historic voting rights of about 50,000 colored persons (of mixed Negro and white racial origin).

Nation-wide protest meetings called by the opposition to Malan's policies erupted into violence reported at two places—last night in the Transvaal State and tonight at Stellenbosch University in Cape Province.

DETAILS DISCLOSED

Details of the proposed bill were disclosed tonight for the first time as legislators got ready for the full debate slated for April 30.

A major provision, although obscurely worded, appeared to be aimed at wiping out two basic clauses which had been "entrenched" in the Constitution to guarantee equal language rights for English and Afrikaans (the language of South Africa's early Dutch settlers) and equal voting rights for the Cape Province colored people.

CONFERENCE BOYCOTTED

Special to The Inquirer and N. Y. Herald Tribune

LONDON, April 23.—Representatives of 4,000,000 Africans boycotted a London conference convened today to set up a federation of three large British territories in Central Africa.

Native delegates from Southern Rhodesia attended the much-publicized conference but at the last moment the delegates from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland refused to participate. They were then told they must go back home within 48 hours.

The aim of the British-sponsored conference is the completion of a definite draft for federation of the three territories. Southern Rhodesia is a self-governing colony; the two other are protectorates. They have an aggregate area of about 475,000 square miles and lie just north of the Union of South Africa in a string.

REPORT MALAN PLANS NEW LAW ON SEGREGATION

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 11 (AP)—The nationalist government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan plans to introduce legislation in parliament next week dealing with the situation caused by the Appeal court's invalidation of one of the vital laws in his program of race segregation.

This was reported today by the pro-government newspaper Die Burger.

The Appeals court—South Africa's highest tribunal—ruled the law unconstitutional. It would have removed 50,000 colored [people of mixed racial origin] from the electoral rolls in Cape province. These votes could swing 13 marginal electoral districts.

Parliament in Recess

Die Burger gave no details on the proposed legislation, but Malan has said he will challenge the authority of the court to rule on constitutional matters. The court held the law sought to change "entrenched cluases" in the South African constitution, and this could be done only by a two-thirds vote of parliament. The law in question passed by a majority vote.

Parliament has been in recess during the 300th celebration of the coming of the first white settelers to South Africa and a political truce has prevailed. This is expected to end with the close of the celebration on Monday.

Plans Campaigns

There is bitter opposition to Malan's challenge of court authority. The Torch Commandos, led by Adolph G. [Sailor] Malan, and the United Party, main political opposition to the premier, will launch "hands off the courts" campaigns with mass meetings. Sailor Malan is no relation to the premier.

Prime Minister Malan has said he wil lmove swiftly to put down any violence that might stem from political differences and an announced passive resistance campaign by coloreds and Negroes to defy South Africa's stringent racial segregation laws.

South Africa Jails Segregation Foes

Police Strike at Heart of Law Resistance

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 27 (AP).—Police struck at the heart of the resistance to race segregation laws today by throwing the two top leaders in jail.

Security officers, backed by uniformed police armed with rifles and pistols, arrested Yussif A. Cachalia, secreary and top planner of the nation-wide campaign of non-violent civil disobedience, and Nelson Bandela, chief volunteers of the nation's Negroes who have pledged themselves to risk imprisonment by breaking the race laws they consider "unjust and haeful."

Today's arrests swelled to 140 the number of non-whites jailed since their defiance campaign was launched yesterday. Charges against the two leaders were not announced.

The others were arrested for deliberately crossing forbidden race barriers, marching out en masse without required permits and identity papers and generally breaking the country's rigid Jim Crow laws.

Jailing Mr. Calchalia and Mr. Bandela could well cripple the campaign before it gets rolling, since the non-whites have few trained leaders they can look to for guidance.

Among the white population the touch policies of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Nationalists got apparent indorsement in a by-election in rural Wakkerstrom yesterday. The Nationalist candidate for a vacant seat in Parliament got a majority of nearly 1,000.

S. Africa Voids White Supremacy Law

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 20— (AP) —Prime Minister Dr. D. F. Malan's white supremacy program was outlawed by the South African Supreme Court in a decision which threatened to unseat the government.

The ruling, restoring to a million half-caste South Africans the right to vote in parliamentary elections, was regarded as the most important constitutional event in South African history.

SEPARATE LIST SET UP

The controversial law provided for removal of all persons of mixed blood from the common voter's roll to a separate list where they were permitted to elect four white representatives to the House of Assembly and four constituencies to the Cape Province.

The ruling declaring the law unconstitutional knocked one of the principal props from under Malan's racial segregation program.

It prompted an immediate demand by J. G. N. Strauss, leader of the United Party, formerly headed by the late Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts, for resignation of Malan.

SETBACK TO MALAN

The smashing blow to Malan and the Nationalist faction was delivered by the nation's highest court in a decision upholding the appeal of four native voters barred from the ballot box by the segregation laws.

It was feared in some quarters that Malan might call a general election in an attempt to ride the emotional tide which the decision undoubtedly will touch off among European South Africans who have supported Nationalist policies.

These sources said the resultant campaign would be the most turbulant in the history of the union.

S. African White Supremacy Law Is Held Unconstitutional

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa, March 20 (AP)—South Africa's highest court declared unconstitutional today one of the most important white supremacy laws of the nationalist government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan.

Spurred by the ruling, opposition leaders demanded the immediate resignation of Malan's government. The decision confronted the regime with the gravest crisis of its four-year existence, and added fuel to the smoldering racial issue.

A five-man Court of Appeals ruled as invalid a law, pushed through Parliament last year by Malan's slim majority, that would have cut to the bone the voting rights of a million mulattoes in Cape Province—virtually the only non-whites in the country who have the ballot.

Law Is Challenged

The constitutionality of the law was challenged by four colored voters. They had strong support from the opposition United party and a militant organization of some 160,000 veterans who banded themselves into a group called the Torch Commandos to fight Malan's racial segregation policies.

Jan Stauss, former minister of agriculture who inherited leadership of the opposition from the late Jan Christiaan Smuts, urged the people of South Africa to demand Malan's resignation.

Resignation Demanded

The Torch Commandos called for nation-wide torchlight demonstrations Monday to demand the government's resignation.

Non-whites — Negroes, Asiatics and mulattoes united for the first time in their political struggle—plan to defy the government's race laws in a passive resistance movement starting April 6. That day marks the 300th anniversary of the arrival of the first white settlers in South Africa.

The passive resistance campaign was advocated by Manilal Gandhi, son of India's late spiritual leader, Mohandas K. Gandhi. He is in the second week of a three-week fast to point up his opposition to the government's racial laws. Gandhi hailed the court decision today a a "hopeful sign that truth shall in the end prevail."

Young Gandhi Begins Fast Against S. African Jimcrow

DURHAM, Union of South Africa—(ANP)—Manilal Gandhi, 58, son of Mohandas K. Gandhi, famed Indian statesman, last week began a fast against the segregation laws of the Union of South Africa.

Young Gandhi ate his final meal before the fast March 7 at Phoenix, Natal, a city founded by his famed father many years ago. During the fast, he said, he will eat nothing, and drink water only.

This fast, young Gandhi said, will prepare him for his role in a planned nationwide protest scheduled by the African National Congress.

South Africa is executing a policy of apartheid, extreme racial segregation, with the purpose of keeping native Africans, Indians, colored persons of mixed blood, and whites separate from one another.

Young Gandhi is following in the footsteps of his late father whose many fasts and protests probably were the key factor in gaining for India its independence from Great Britain.

Manilal Gandhi has opposed what he calls oppressive race laws passed by the government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan of the Nationalist party. In April, 1951, he fasted for 14 days against Malan, losing 20 pounds in 14 days. At the end of the fast he was so weak, he had to remain in bed.

SOUTH AFRICANS BATTLE POLICE; ONE DEAD, 5 HURT

Highest Court to Rule on Race Segregation

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 16 [Reuters]—The so-called "Russians"—a Basuto gang made up largely of unemployed hoodlums—clashed with police last night in Johannesburg's African township of Newclare.

One African was killed, four others injured and a policeman stabbed in the thigh when the gang tried to storm by police guarding railroad lines separating the gang from law-abiding citizens.

Last week-end, 11 Africans were killed and 95 injured in two days of rioting when "the Russians" attacked the recently formed "civilian guard" organized by rival Zulus.

Arms from Iron Bars

Col. J. C. Kriek, deputy commissioner of police, said the gang last night was armed with "very dangerous" weapons fashioned from iron bars. Told to withdraw from the railroad line, the gang refused and the clash with 60 policemen followed. Later the "Russians" withdrew to their own area.

Kriek said the township was quiet today under the watchful eyes of about 140 policemen.

"The Russians" have been responsible for violence in various parts of Johannesburg. They roam at will carrying sticks, iron bars, broken bottles, bicycle chains and knives under blankets, worn like cloaks.

They control part of Newclare, a township five miles from the city center bordering on the industrial area.

Await Ruling on Vote Curb

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's race segregation policies will face a major court decision and threatened mass demonstrations in the coming month.

In this nation where 2,500,000 whites dwell alongside 10 million nonwhites denied full property and political rights, the situation has explosive possibilities.

The nation's highest court is due in a few days to rule on the legality of a parliamentary act which would reduce the voting rights of one million colored. This group stems mostly from marriages between whites and blacks. They are virtually the only nonwhites who, up to now, have had the franchise in South Africa.

Observers predict a judgment against the government will touch off a major constitutional crisis. There is speculation Malan may try to settle it by appealing to the country in a snap general election.

A judgment for the government will add fuel to the fires of resentment already smoldering among the nonwhites who have announced nation wide demonstrations to defy the country's race laws April 6. That day marks the 300th anniversary of white settlement in South Africa, which is to be celebrated in government sponsored programs.

Whites Plan Stand

Adding to the confused picture, white opponents of the Malan government plan to take a strong stand as soon as the court decision is announced. Leaders of the "torch commando," strong right arm of Malan's white opponents—

The Race Issue In South Africa

THE non-white people of the Union of South Africa will long remember March 20, 1952, as a day of victory. On that day by a unanimous decision the country's highest tribunal, the five - judge Appeal Court, declared that the Nationalist Government's act of restricting the voting rights of the nation's colored population is unconstitutional.

The court's action posed a serious problem for Prime Minister DANIEL F. MALAN'S government which came to power May 26, 1948, succeeding the government of Field Marshall JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS. Imediately on assuming his office Dr. MALAN engineered a new movement to maintain and extend white supremacy. MALAN'S slim majority pushed through Parliament last year a law that was designed to further restrict the voting rights of 1,000,000 mulattoes in Cape Province. These mulattoes were virtually the only non-whites in the country who had the ballot.

Racial tensions in South Africa have been steadily mounting under Great Britain's imperialistic policies and practices. Here we have a country where 2,500,000 whites live alongside 10,000,000 non-whites who are denied full property rights, civic and political privileges and educational opportunities to such an extent as to put them in a worse position than colored people in Mississippi or Georgia.

Not content with ruling as a despot over the natives of South Africa. MALAN has been using pressure on the United Nations to get control of South West Africa. Commenting on this situation in an article in The Negro History Bulletin for May, 1951 entitled "South West Africa: The World's Stepchild," VERNELL MCCARROLL wrote:

"The last decade in the history of South West Africa is a tragic chronicle in the annals of international supervision. It is a record of the Union of South Africa's realization of an old imperialist dream to 'elope' with its mandate and to 'wed its ward.'" . . . It is a record of the extension of the most vicious segregation system in the world to people whose well being and development were originally recognized as forming 'a sacred trust of civilization.'"

MALAN'S Hitlerite policies may precipitate a grave crisis for his government. Encouraged by the struggle of Asiatics and other peoples for freedom, the natives of South Africa have been organizing to exert more pressure on the MALAN government.

There was some speculation that MALAN might call for a general election to strengthen his slim parliamentary majority. The next regular election is due next year. Meanwhile, government opponents are demanding that MALAN resign.

To add further to ominous developments against the government, all non-whites are planning to defy the obnoxious race laws of South Africa in a national passive resistance movement beginning April 6.

MALAN'S POWER

For decades now, through literature and by British civil servants, the dark masses of Africa have been lectured on the virtues of parliamentary government. A sufficient number of them mastered the techniques of democracy, they were told, that the white men would do their thinking for them.

Some of Africa's dark population already had the vote—like the mulatto "colored" in South Africa's Cape Colony. Soon, their darker relatives were told, they too would have such rights. But then last year the chauvinist Malan government in South Africa enacted legislation that took the "colored" back 50 years. They were to be removed from the common register and allowed to vote only for their "special representatives." Last week the South Africa Supreme Court announced that the law had been enacted unconstitutionally. The court opinion was unanimous. But then Malan announced that his government would not accept the court ruling. Parliamentary law, he told dark Africa, was the supreme law of the land. In vain did the puzzled natives look for the answer to that one in the little books they had laboriously learned to read.

South African Crisis Grows

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 22 (AP) — South Africans braced today for a danger-packed fight over the Nationalist government's plans to curb the courts and change the Constitution in favor of white supremacy.

Tension mounted as government opponents warned Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan that his racial policies may bring bloodshed.

Two critical phases approached for the divided nation:

1. A united front of most anti-government forces plans to begin an intensive campaign Monday to compel Malan to quit. Country-wide demonstrations—aimed at arousing white South Africans—have been arranged. Political parties, veterans organizations and civil rights groups will take part.

2. Beginning April 6, Negro and Asiatic leaders will launch their own campaign to defy what they term Malan's "oppressive and unjust" race laws. They have expressed hope this campaign will develop into an unbeatable passive resistance movement.

Another Gandhi Begins Fast

The son of the late Mahatma Gandhi of India is using the weapon of his father in protest against the rigid segregation edicts now being enforced by the Malan government of the Union of South Africa. It was reported last week that Manilal Gandhi has begun a 21 day fast.

We have repeatedly called attention to the criminal course of affairs in South Africa and urged action by our government, particularly our state department, to bring pressure on the Malan crowd and prevent racial war which is in the making. If we do not come to the defense of the oppressed native millions, they are certain to fall victim to the communists who will use them for their own ends.

The propagandists for the Kremlin are already beating the drums about racism in South Africa and white-supremacists of South Africa are playing directly into their hands. The future of Africa is hanging in the balance and the lessons of current history, particularly in China, should force us to recognize that we cannot afford to stand idly by.

The oppressed peoples of the world should look to Washington for help and not Moscow. It is our duty to make certain that they will not look to us in vain. We should be guided by enlightened self-interest if nothing else.

Tension High; African Civil War Threatens

CAPETOWN, South Africa — (ANP)—The Union of South Africa is probably the hottest spot in the world for anybody with views concerning race. Reason for an extreme tenseness between whites and non-whites is last week's decision by the nation's Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional a law which would deprive 40,000 colored (mixed blood) persons here of the right to vote.

This legislation was a key law in the plans of Dr. Daniel F. Malan, prime minister to carry out his Nationalist party's policy of apartheid, absolute segregation of all races.

Developments since the Supreme Court decision last Thursday are as follows:

1. Non-white groups, including native African Negroes, coloreds, and Indians, plan as part of their anti-Malan campaign to defy all segregation laws of the nation.

2. Malan hopes to strip the nation's courts of all their power in connection with the nation's laws.

3. The opposition United party, headed by Jacobus Strauss. and its "Torch Commandos" are demanding the immediate ouster of Dr. Malan.

CIVIL WAR THREATENS

Here is what each of these developments means in connection with the stability of South Africa in connection with a possible civil racial war:

1. The non-whites of South Africa, even before the Supreme Court decision, had planned to celebrate April 6, the date of the anniversary of the landing of whites in this nation, by going on a national fast in protest of apartheid. This action is to be headed by Manilal Gandhi, son of the late and famed Dr. Monades Gandhi, whose fasts made him the spiritual leader of India and eventually led to Indian freedom.

Today, in addition to the fasting, these non-whites plan to break all the nation's rules on segregation—natives will not carry identity papers, work and travel permits; Indians will enter banned territories, and travel on transportation for whites, and coloreds will use white entrances to post offices and railroad stations.

A group of more than 1,000 non-whites have volunteered to participate in this program. Each one hopes to be jailed.

MAY BAN MEETINGS

To fight this, it is hinted that Malan may call for a ban on all non-white group meetings set for April 6. If this happens, no one dares predict what will result.

2. The Nationalist party already has ordered its top legal minds to prepare a law which would make it illegal for any court to rule on the constitutionality of any law passed by parliament. If such a

British Begin Big Debate On Crisis In South Africa

And Damages Mount In Kenya Rioting Continues; Death Toll

(LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. —On Nov. 6, Mugo Gatheru, 26, a Kenya African enrolled at Lincoln (Pa.) university, was ordered to return to Kenya by the United States State Department, and no reasons were given for this action. In the U.S., two and one half years to attend Lincoln, Gatheru was questioned by the State Department about his political beliefs, native leaders in Kenya, how he got to America and articles he wrote in the African Voice, official newspaper of the Kenya Africa Union).

LONDON — As terrorism and violence mounted in South Africa last week, Britain's Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oliver Lyttleton, opened a debate in the House of Commons on the terrorism in Britain's East African Colony. He had just returned from a tour of the area to study conditions.

He declared: "Let everyone know that in Kenya we are not to be turned aside by a band of terrorists. We are in the country to develop it and not to exploit it.

"We have great ambitions for Kenya," he said, "and it is sad and depressing to feel that the present discontent must, however good our will, act in some degree as a brake on this progress."

Lyttleton went on to point out that the leaders of the Mau-Mau, a secret society which has inspired the uprising, were making money out of their superstitious members.

He said the problems of land ownership, wages and education in Kenya will receive special attention. (See ediotorial, page 14).

Meanwhile, the rioting continued in and around Durban, Kimberly and Port Elizabeth. An unofficial estimate set the death toll to date at 23 persons and it was suspected that more had died in rioting in East London, 300 miles southwest of Durban.

A Roman Catholic church was burned at East London, but Priests were able to salvage the vestments. Attempts also were made to burn administrative offices.

The Cape Times of Capetown, declared editorially, that South Africa's white population is "facing something that cannot be allowed to develop longer, something very near a simultaneous combustion of our native people."

The Daily Dispatch, independent paper in Durban, charged that Minister of Justice C. R. Swart was to blame for the uprisings. It pointed to the government program of segregation and discrimination as the cause of the trouble and said it was unnecessary.

Race Violence In South Africa Takes 25 Lives

DURBAN, South Africa — (INS) — Negro arsonists set the torch to a Roman Catholic church in the Port City of East London last nite in a renewal of the racial violence that has taken a toll of 25 lives over the weekend.

Priests salvaged their vestments before flames wrecked the interior of the church.

A Catholic Nun was among 11 persons killed in rioting Sunday, touched off as a protest against the racial laws of Prime Minister Daniel Malan's South African government. Fourteen others were killed in rioting at Kimberley Saturday.

A shortage of native labor delayed the departure of the Italian liner Europa from East London.

Earlier in the day, Africans stoned a fire truck.

Meanwhile, police patrolled the South African coast city of Port Elizabeth as the city's Negro population ended a one-day protest strike against a government-imposed curfew and ban on meetings.

No Africans reported to work in Port Elizabeth's largest factories which include Ford and General Motors plants. Police mounted heavy guards at gasoline stations, although no outbreaks of violence were reported.

Support The Resolution

Great Britain has already served notice that it will stand behind the racist Malan government of South Africa when the showdown on white supremacy comes before the United Nations.

A bloc of 12 Asian - African nations has charged that Dr. Malan's policies are creating a dangerous situation and are in violation of human rights pledges made by all UN members.

They want the whole matter investigated by the UN.

Dr. Malan, who has thumbed his nose at the United Nations on this issue before, now threatens to walk out and not come back if there is any interference in South Africa's domestic affairs.

A two thirds majority of those voting is necessary to have the resolution accepted by the Assembly for discussion.

A solid lineup of white nations against the darker ones woud be most unfortunate, both from a moral as well as a propaganda viewpoint.

Especially is this so should the Russians decide to vote with the darker nations.

The United States has not yet decided how its delegates will vote on this important showdown. We hope that our State Department will not repeat the stupid mistake it made on the Tunisian problem.

It's time this country, leader of the free nations, should begin acting the part. America's vote should be in support of the resolution.

Church Burned as Riots Spread in South Africa

Police Fire Again on Mob After Thousands Go on Strike

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Nov. 10—(AP)—Violence erupted again tonight in the riot-torn east coast port of East London, where police fired for the second day on Negro demonstrators.

Across the Buffalo River from yesterday's and today's clashes in a native settlement in East London, natives tonight set fire to a Roman Catholic church. Priests salvaged the vestments from the sacristy, but the church was burned out. An attempt also was made to burn down an administrative office.

THOUSANDS STRIKE

The new violence followed a strike by thousands of sullen Negroes in another Cape Province city, Port Elizabeth, more than 150 miles southwest of East London. Racial violence has been flaring up at various places in South Africa as a result of non-white opposition to the government's policies of white supremacy and racial segregation.

Today's outbursts in East London, less furious than yesterday's eight-hour battle, came as police fired on Negroes who stoned firemen attempting to put out a fire set by the mob.

CASUALTY LIST

Casualties from today's clash had not been disclosed. Latest tally for yesterday's riots was two whites and seven Negroes killed and 30 persons, including three policemen, wounded. One of the whites was a Catholic medical nun and the other an insurance agent. One policeman was shot by a native.

Thirteen persons were killed over the week end in riots at the diamond city of Kimberley, also in Cape Province.

In the last 48 hours about a dozen buildings have been fired in East London, including government, educational and church institutions.

MALAN BLAMED

Native organizations blamed the unrest on segregation laws of the government of Prime Minister Daniel Malan.

Opposition leader J. G. N. Strauss called on the government to appoint an impartial judicial commission to investigate the riots or call a special session of Parliament.

"It is clear the position is getting out of hand," he warned. "In every corner of South Africa there is a sense of anixiety and insecurity. Fear haunts not only the European but also the peace-loving non-European."

Natives Still Defy Africa's Racial Laws

PRETORIA, South Africa—South Africans will carry their deliberate violation of jim-crow laws into the rural areas and intensify the campaign in urban centers, leaders declare.

This resolution was adopted during the recent convention of the Transvaal branch of the African National Congress. To date, some 5,000 Africans and Indians have been arrested for their passive resistance to the laws.

Refuse To Let Up

Lately, there has been a reduction in the number of arrests, but the natives refuse to let up. Because the movement is peaceful and well-behaved, the government has not found an effective way of suppressing it.

New plans call for the natives living in reserves and on white-owned farms to defy the government's cattle-culling program, and its laws requiring non-whites to have travel passes.

10, Including Nun, Die In South African Riots

Durban, South Africa, Nov. 9 (AP)—South African police clashed today with rioting Negroes in a native settlement in suburban East London. Rioting and gunfire killed at least 10 persons, one of them a white nun.

A second white victim was believed to be a doctor called to the Negro quarter to attend a confinement case.

The nun was killed in the rioting that broke out when police went in to disperse an illegal meeting. First reports said she was seized in her car and killed and that the car then was set afire with the nun's body inside.

No police casualties were reported.

It was the second day of police action against restive natives in this race-divided nation. Fourteen Africans were killed and 39 wounded yesterday when police dispelled rioters at Kimberley, South African diamond center. The natives were protesting race segregation laws.

Brace for Protest Strike

In Port Elizabeth, the next big port south of here, citizens braced for a Negro protest strike due at daybreak tomorrow. Defense units were alerted and white residents formed "law and order patrols" to stem possible violence. Seven Negroes and four whites were killed in rioting in a Port Elizabeth suburb last October 18.

The 24-hour strike has been called by the African National Congress, the spearhead of resistance against racial laws of the national Government headed by Prime Minister Daniel Malan.

Thousands of Negroes are expected to respond to the strike call, which is to protest emergency measures set up by the Port Elizabeth City Council after the October riots. These measures prohibit Negroes from holding public meetings except those of a religious nature. The Negroes want the restrictions removed.

Riots Flare Over Malan's Race Policy

DURBAN, South Africa — The deep-rooted resentment of Prime Minister Daniel Malan's iron-fisted white supremacy policies in South Africa erupted anew Saturday in a riot which left six known dead in its wake and several others injured.

Four white persons and two Africans were killed at Port Elizabeth in the bloodiest South African riot since 1949, dispatches from Durban revealed.

Officials said stone-throwing nonwhites, who include people of Asian origin as well as Negroes, started the riot with an attack on a railway station. Police reportedly used sub-machine guns to break up the rioters. At least 12 non-whites were injured, according to early reports.

According to an eye-witness, a movie house was destroyed by fire and a truck overturned in the spreading violence.

The new Brighton rail station was heavily damaged and ambulances were unable to reach the center or the rioting because of mob threats, Government physicians reported.

After the rioting, armed police stood by to guard the rail station. The police chief of Port Elizabeth, said the situation was "fluid."

Reliable sources confirmed that the rioting was the worst since 1949 when 149 persons were killed and more than 1,000 injured in a clash between Africans and Indians in Durban.

Port Elizabeth, a city of 65,000 on the south coast of Cape province in Cape Town, has been a focal point of the civil disobedience campaign against laws Prime Minister Malan's government has been pushing for racial segregation and white supremacy.

Meanwhile, an agreement between the United States and France last week assured consideration by the United Nations assembly of complaints by 13 Asian and African countries against French oppression of the Tunisians and Moroccans.

Henri Hoppenot, French delegate to the UN, said France's record places it above and beyond such attacks. He indicated France would take no part in the discussion but would not walk out of the assembly's proceedings.

South African Rioting Laid to Hate of Whites

Port Elizabeth Bloodshed Called First Based Solely on Impulse to Kill Them

By A. T. Steele

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

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PRETORIA, South Africa, Oct. 20.—The bloody riots Saturday at Port Elizabeth have shocked many South Africans out of the illusion that racial tensions in this country are nothing to worry about.

Rioting is by no means new to South Africa, but the Port Elizabeth affair is described by the press here as "the first major riot of natives based on no more than a murderous impulse to kill the white man."

Four whites and "several" Africans were killed and twenty-seven injured in the orgy of rioting and burning, according to a police statement. Other reports said the use of firearms by the police added to the fury of the mob.

Stronger Measures Weighed

Whether the South African government will now feel justified in taking stronger measures against the Defiance of Unjust Laws campaign is still to be seen. Such measures have been under consideration.

So far there has been no suggestion that the passive resistance leaders had any part in the disturbances. A statement from the African National Congress at Port Elizabeth denies any connection with the riots and condemns both the rioters and police.

Leaders of the passive resistance movement have consistantly and continuously exhorted their followers to refrain from any show of violence. There can be no doubt, however, that the bitter feelings engendered by the defiance movement made the atmosphere at Port Elizabeth more explosive than it might otherwise have been.

A Misunderstanding

All that was needed was a spark —and that was provided by a misunderstanding over the arrest of two Afrcans for stealing a can of paint.

Port Elizabeth is South Africa's second most important industrial center. It contains automobile assembly plants and factories, most of which are heavily dependent on African labor. The suburb of New Brighton, where the rioting occurred, is considered one of the most advanced native housing developments in South Africa—evidence that good housing is not the only answer to African discontent.

The passive resistance movement has had more support in Port Elizabeth than in any other city in South Africa. The industrial workers belong mostly to the Xosa tribe, a highly volatile people.

Natives Battle Africa Police; 14 Die, 39 Shot

KIMBERLEY, South Africa, Nov. 8 (AP).—Police opened fire today on rioters in a native suburb of this diamond city, killing 14 and wounding 39.

Several policemen also were wounded as thousands of natives stormed through the suburb after a fight that began in a beer hall. The riot was set off by demonstraters against Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's white supremacy and race segregation policies.

One police officer said his men had opened fire after being subjected to "merciless stoning."

A fire-fighting official said casualties in the clash totaled 77.

Situation "Under Control"

Police patrolling the riot area tonight said the situation was under control.

The riot started when a group of natives tried to prevent others from entering the beer hall because it was the object of a proposed boycott. The exact reason for the boycott was not immediately clear.

The pro-boycott group stoned the beer hall, and fighting broke out. A municipal officer was called but was unable to stop the fight. He called police, who arrived by bus and were promptly stoned. The police said they were obliged to shoot their way out for reinforcements.

The rioters, who finally numbered several thousand, overturned a municipal police van and two trucks. When firemen arrived, they were attacked by natives brandishing pickhandles, sticks and knives. Four firemen were injured, and their trucks were damaged.

Police used two Sten guns, rifles and pistols. A Negro detective who appealed to the mob for order was stoned and seriously injured.

Whites Clamor for Arms

When reports of the disturbance spread through Kimberley, the whites clamored for arms and ammunitions. Groups of armed farmers from outlying districts drove to town to offer their services but were turned away.

Kimberley is a Cape Province city of 56,000 population. It is one of the world's leading diamond mining, cutting and polishing centers. Many natives work in the diamond mines.

The outbreak was the latest in a series of disturbances arising out of opposition to Jim Crow legislation of Malan's Nationalists among the nonwhites who make up most of South Africa's 12½ million population. Eleven persons were killed when Africans rioted at Port Elizabeth October 18.

Malan spoke before a big Nationalist rally in Johannesburg today on another controversial topic—a proposal to end the union's use of English symbols such as the British flag and "God Save the Queen."

He denied African nationalism is anti-English.

"Let me declare emphatically, and I hope once and for all, that this is not the case," he said. But he went on:

"The use of Britain's national flag and national anthem as if they were our own is obviously in conflict with our status of sovereign independence and equality with other members of the Commonwealth."

Milan told the gathering that "in the present world conditions and in our own interest we, as Nationalists, want a strong anti-Communist England as the main European bulwark against the Communist menace from the East."

"We have come to her assistance economically and in Africa and Middle East defense," the British East African colony of Kenya.

he said.

"We xpressed our rgret when she decided to follow a policy which, as rcent events have shown, is calculated to oust not only herself, but also the white man with his civilizing and guiding influence, from Africa."

Paralleling South African unrest, a move to drive out white men has been developed by the Mau Mau secrt society in

Issues in South Africa

Labor Conditions, Land Distribution Seen as Basis of Struggle

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The articles of William S. White on the situation in South Africa are excellent for the ground they cover. It seems to me, however, that Mr. White has not emphasized two basic issues that should have larger place for a better understanding of the critical tensions now convulsing that country. These issues are land and labor. I write from the background of tours over the country during two social surveys in 1930 and 1947.

Your editorial of April 18 touches the land question in your reference to the "unsolved population problem." Mr. White gives the fact that about two and a half million whites control the civil and political life of nearly ten million non-whites. They have taken about 87 per cent of the land. The native Bantu millions have left only about 13 per cent. The native reservations are dreadfully overcrowded. Those who remain on land owned now by whites can do so as very poorly paid laborers. Millions are forced to move to the urban centers. Deplorable overcrowding and slums result.

Rich Resources

This land has rich mineral and agricultural resources. Nearly half of the world's gold and much of its diamonds have come from South Africa. There has been much discussion over the years, and some governmental action, to buy back some land for native use and occupancy. These "purchased areas," however, have been comparatively meager, although large tracts of land are held without present use by white land companies and individuals. Some witty Bantu has said:

"When the white men came, they had the Bible, we had the land. Now, we have the Bible and they have the land."

The crucial labor problems arise because the blacks and colored (mixed bloods) have been barred from the skilled, higher paid jobs in mines, factories and stores. They do all the domestic service at low wages. Some of the color bars are fixed by law, others by custom and union organizations. White workers have trade unions registered under the Industrial Conciliation and Wages Act. The blacks could never get recognition for any union and efforts to promote them have been stopped by legal or other means.

In 1948 the Malan Nationalist Government prohibited all African (Bantu) trade unions. The Riotous Assemblies Amendment Act has been used to banish leaders of Bantu workers from districts where their organizations had large, influential membership. Agricultural labor and wages have a long history of legislation favorable to white landowners.

Battle for Control

This all-too-brief statement indicates what is beneath the terrific struggle of the white groups for control. Some of them see and have long held that these conditions of the non-whites must be changed for the good of all. Some of them were of Boer descent, like the late Jans Hofmyer; others of English descent. They are in the minority, however. The majority of the white farmers have had stakes in the Nationalist party land and labor policies for control of non-whites. White workers have opposed unions for the blacks and have supported color bars in industry. They have supported the extremists like those of the Malan Government.

Some of South Africa's far-seeing white leaders know that their rights and their freedom are bound up with justice and freedom of the non-whites. They have preached this to the rank and file with indifferent success. Now the struggle for white supremacy of the extremists is forcing the issue of who will control the fabulous riches of the land and the wealth in the labor of millions of underpaid, underprivileged non-white workers in mines, factories, stores and homes, and on the far-flung farms. GEORGE EDMUND HAYNES.

New York, April 18, 1952.

SOUTH AFRICA

"Solly"

In South Africa's textile factories, white girls, most of them Afrikaners (of Dutch descent), work willingly alongside half-caste and Negro girls. The man mainly responsible for such amity is a 50-year-old Russian-born Jew named Emil Solomon Sachs. Secretary of the garment workers' union for 24 years and known to its 20,000 devoted members as "Solly," Labor Leader Sachs has helped raise their average weekly wage from $3 to $24 over the years.

His nonsegregation policy, however, incurred the bitter enmity of Dr. Daniel Malan's race-purity government. Last week the government branded him a Communist and ordered him dismissed from his trade-union job. The year-old Suppression of Communism Act empowers the government to remove from "public office" anyone the Minister of Justice decides is, or ever has been, a Communist.

Sachs made a trip home to Russia in 1921 and came back a Communist, but he was publicly expelled by the party in 1931. The creed he now proclaims is "South Africa needs not Lenin, but Lincoln." Only last year, South Africa's supreme court ruled that he is not a Communist. To many, including influential conservative newspapers, the Malan government seemed less concerned with Sachs's being a Communist than with getting control of his and other trade unions, then forcing them to follow the Nationalist Party's *apartheid* (segregation) line.

By formal order last week, the government forbade Sachs to hold any public meetings. His reply was to summon his unionists to a fiery protest meeting outside the Johannesburg City Hall. Twelve thousand turned up, bearing banners: "Solly helped us, now let us help him." According to the police, they also brought a car loaded with empty bottles. Soon after Sachs began to speak, police charged forward, armed with revolvers and truncheons. While screaming women battered them with sticks, bottles, and legs torn off tables and chairs, the police dragged Sachs inside the City Hall, barricaded the main door, and then hustled their captive through a side door into a waiting patrol wagon. No shots were fired, but 51 women and 15 policemen were injured.

The Trades and Labor Council, with a total membership of 90,000, declared: "This is the first crack of the Nazi whip." In Cape Town, Opposition Leader Jacob Strauss, as stout an anti-Communist as Dr. Malan, promised that his United Party would stand by the trade unions.

Point Four Aid For Colonies Is Urged

WASHINGTON - Extension of the Point IV program directly to dependent overseas territories was recommended this week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Walter White, executive secretary, and Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau, urged Congressman John Vorys, (R., Ohio) influential member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, to aid this objective by incorporating amendments to H. R. 7005, the Mutual Security Bill, now before Congress. The NAACPs proposed amendments would give assistance from the United States to colonial areas for education, public health, industrial production, economic development and agriculture.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee has already included in the bill language which will make the NAACP's recommendations possible in Western Hemisphere colonial possessions such as the British West Indies. The Association seeks broadening of the coverage to include Africa and Asia. Commenting on the Association's recommendations, Mr. White said:

"With the exception of the amendment that benefits Western Hemisphere colonial countries, most areas under the rule of major powers can receive assistance from the United States only in connection with plans for defense of the North Atlantic Area.

"This means that the colonial people in Africa and Asia come in solely as fifth wheels to the European war machine.

"The colonial people of the world are determined to have freedom and they may become the enemies of anyone who even appears to stand between them an dliberty. The Association's amendments would help to show clearly that the United States does not intend to have its foreign aid program used to support the colonial system."

S. Africans Strike For Freedom

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—D.-Day came off as scheduled last Sunday in this South African town when thousands of non-whites rallied to the call of their leaders to launch a nation-wide protest, via passive resistance, to the white supremacist policies of Prime Minister Daniel Francois Malan.

Planned several weeks ago to include the whole of South Africa with its nine million non-whites the campaign was begun without violence as predicted. Negroes and Asiatics voiced intentions of pushing the movement to civil disobedience in defiance of Malan's race segregation policy.

Demonstrations were reported in Capetown, Durban, Port Elizabeth and other large cities. Police and military forces were out in numbers, but no clashes were reported.

From over Asia and Africa, messages of encouragement and support were sent to demonstrators. They came from Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, the Philippines and Jordan. Special messages were also sent by Prime Ministers Chou Enlai of China; N. Nkrumah, Gold Coast, Africa; Jawaharlal Nehru of India and Mohammed Mossadegh of Iran.

The resistance movement which has long been smouldering was given impetus recently when Malan announced he would take steps to remove the power of the courts to pass on acts of Parliament. The court had declared unconstitutional an attempt by Malan to remove the names of some 50,000 colored peoples from voting lists.

No arrests were made Sunday

the 300th Anniversary
begin on the
of the first w
rica. Today,
million whites

FLOGGING OF AFRICANS, EXILE OF REV. SCOTT HALT DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN U. N. BODY

Blasts Despatch P. 2

Malan Government Target of Four Attacks By Liberal Elements Supporting Minority Groups

Cheltenham City, Chea.

U. S. VOTED TO BAN SEGREGATION PRACTICE

PARIS — (ANP) — Four points remained "most important" world issues on the racial problem last week with the South Africa and target of various attacks. The questions are:

1. South Africa's discrimination against natives and persons of Indian origin. 2 It's flogging of natives as immediate punishment for colonial offenses. 3. The banning of Rev. Michael Scott from the South Africa. 4. The forthcoming visit of King George VI to the home of Dr. Daniel Malan, South African premier.

Several weeks ago the General Assembly tried to secure a universal declaration of human rights and condemned South Africa for discriminating against natives and persons of India origin. A resolution calling for the suspension of its group areas act, which discriminates against the native Africans was passed by a 42 to 2 vote with 13 abstentions.

Again last week, another resolution passed by a 44 to 0 vote with 14 abstentions, to ask South Africa to suspend her laws segregating the colored population into "approved" dwelling districts. Great Britian was absent and the U. S. voted in favor.

The South African delegates were not present. They are still on a walkout staged over another "colored-problem" resolution, one referring to the administration of the native population of South West Africa.

Abolition of Flogging Debated

The abolition of flogging was another point of debate. When the UN Trusteeship committee called upon nations administering trust territories to ban immediately punishment of natives of flogging, a 40-0 approval resulted. However, Britain, Canada, Australia and Belgium abstained

Sir. Alan Burns of Britain declared that many tribes in British run territories prefer flogging to other types of punishment. He said they would take the law into their own hands of offenders like cattle thieves were not flogged. The abolition of flogging, he said, would be far in advance of African public opinion that people would lose confidence in the courts.

Belgium backed Britain. Her delegate, Loo Steyaert, said Belgian authorities in Africa were faced with strongly entrenched tribal customs under which flogging was the rule. Belgium was trying to break these customs and had succeeded to a large extent, he said. Kike Britain, he said, Belgiums agreed with the principle of the resolution, but felt its enforcement, with insufficient preparation, would be premature.

The committee closed its debate on the political failure of Southwest Africa with several delegates declaring they would continue "justice" for the Herero tribesmen residing in the area. Against, this has embittered the South African government.

Previously, the South African government has forbidden tribal chiefs to journey to Paris in order to state their case before the General Assembly. When the Assembly issued an invitation to the chiefs, South Africa refused and revoked passports thus blocking their travel.

Banned Ministers
Dedends Tribes

Speaking before the UN again last week, Rev. Scott said that tribal chiefs were still waiting for passports to come to Paris, and that their last message to him asked that an impartial international commission be sent there to investigate if the Union persisted in refusing travel facilities.

South Africa withdrew its delegation from the Trusteeship committee last month in protest against the group's decision to hear the tribal chiefs.

Rev. Scott's speech moved the committee to re-open its debate temporarily on this dispute. The tribal chiefs are protesting the incorporation of their territory—an old League of Nations mandate—into the South African Union. They want a UN administration.

The churchman asserted that Nazi "Herrenvolk" doctrines were finding sinister echoes in the Union.

SOUTH AFRICA SPLIT INTO THREE GROUPS

Jamieson

Apartheid, Which Segregates Blacks, Also Acts to Divide the White Population

Wed. 4-6-52

This the last of four dispatches on conditions obtaining in the Union of South Africa.

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

Special to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 15—South Africa's system of apartheid does not merely divide the 2,600,000 whites from the 8,500,000 blacks of this country. In a nonlegal sense, there is also sharpening apartheid among whites themselves—English-speaking whites on one side and Afrikaans, or colloquial Dutch-speaking people on the other. P. 7

The literal meaning of the word, which is pronounced apart-tate, is "apartness," and apartness is profoundly the real thing in all South African life.

Where it operates to contain the blacks it has the support of all but a handful of the members of the white community, whether in the currently dominant Nationalist party of Dr. Daniel F. Malan or in the minority United party. In this field the United party is "liberal" in the sense that it wants to maintain the present vast barriers between the races, but to erect no more barriers, and even to consider, though in a somewhat vague way, some sort of possible future concessions to the natives.

The Nationalists, on the other hand, want to raise still more and higher barriers.

Apartheid was put forward in the old days of United party control of this country, and is by no means an invention of Dr. Malan. The difference really is one of methods and approach. The United party believes that added pressure for utter political isolation of the blacks, especially against a world movement that for better or worse is in the other direction, will one day create so confined an explosive force as to detonate and blow away all this white-run civilization.

Called Beyond Solution

The Nationalist party believes any breach in a policy of continued pressure would drive the thin end of a wedge into the whole apartheid structure.

The white man here feels that the race problem is beyond ultimate solution, and so discussions of it are to him rather like discussions of how to get nations to quit making war on each other.

It is apartheid in the white community that is South Africa's present most somber manifestation. Here there is a dualism within a dualism—two sides where white meets black and then two sides again among the minority whites.

This land has two capitals—Pretoria for administrative departments and Capetown for Parliament, not to mention a third quasi-capital for the judiciary, which is at Bloemfontein. Apart from native dialects, it has two languages, English and Afrikaans. All public places divide blacks and whites physically; they also in the deepest sense of common understanding divide English-speaking persons and Nationalist Afrikaners.

There are two sets of public schools, English-speaking and Afrikaans-speaking, and sometimes this dualism even extends to hospitals.

The young son of an American friend here of this correspondent recently was run down in a street accident and rushed off bleeding from his head to the nearest hospital. It was an Afrikaans-speaking hospital, and he was English-speaking. He was not admitted, although possibly mainly for some mysterious bureaucratic reason in this profoundly bureaucratic country.

In any event, in the two sets of schools, supported by what amounts to double taxation, forces are at work driving the whites farther and farther apart.

While this is not a matter subject to exact proof, one is convinced on all the evidence that in the Afrikaans-speaking schools a tireless, extremely nationalistic indoctrination is going on so effectively that the next generation of Afrikaners is likely to be far more nationalistic than the present one.

In the English-speaking schools also there is a type of indoctrination, less planned and conscious, and it is basically indoctrination in the English way of life, which in certain fundamental matters is as far from the Afrikaner way of life as if these two sets of peoples lived in different worlds.

There is, to an outsider, a fundamental incompatability between these two white groups, of which the English-oriented group is steadily declining in long term political power whatever may happen over the short run. In all this scene, nothing seems so basic as this impression.

It is in this atmosphere that South Africa's countless clubs flourish—athletic clubs and mellow but dusty clubs among the English-speaking that are more British than those in Britain.

It is in this atmosphere that such militant groups as the Torch Commando, led by Group Capt. A. G. (Sailor) Malan, wartime Royal Air Force ace, and the Skiet (target shooting) Commando operate. They are quite lawful—the Torch Commando demonstrates against the Nationalist Government and the Skiet Commando is for that Government—but to an onlooker there is something a little frightening in the possible future implications of all this commando business working outside the framework of ordinary political parties.

Lack Voting Right

As for the natives, some of whose organizations plainly have been captured at the top by Communists, all this is more or less irrelevant to him.

They have in substance no voting rights, although their 8,500,000 are "represented" by three white members of a white Parliament of 159 members.

They have no right to buy land outside the overcrowded reserves set aside for them. They must live in restricted areas, and their movements are subject to complicated passes that they must carry about with them.

The native can be removed from urban areas if he is out of work. His home may be raided by the police at any time without warrants. He must pay a head tax, and to pay it he must have a job.

Apart from all this—and this analysis of native restrictions was made for this correspondent by a disinterested outside authority—the black has further troubles.

The Malan Government has gone farther and provided that a native living within a "black spot" area of a city may be removed to an area chosen for him by local authorities, even if he lives on land belonging to him.

To him, the most pervasive sign in all life is "slegs vir blankes" (Europeans only).

There are no posted signs reading "slegs vir English-speaking" or "slegs vir Afrikans-speaking."

Among the whites, they are not posted on walls, but to a very considerable extent they are posted in the hearts of men.

SOUTH AFRICA'S NON-WHITES PREPARE FOR A LONG FIGHT

Passive Resistance Campaign, Leaders Say, Will Be Carried on Throughout the Union

By ALBERT FICK

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, July 5—The incipient revolt of non-whites against *apartheid* (separation of races) is symptomatic of the rising clash in Africa, particularly in the Union of South Africa, where trouble has long been brewing. Now about 140 volunteers—the vanguard of what is claimed to be a much larger force—have gone into action after thorough preparation in a Gandhi-style resistance campaign.

The aim of the *apartheid* policy is to have the racial groups—white, Negro, Indian and colored persons of mixed white and Negro blood—live in entirely separate areas, some in country regions and some in segregated sections of the cities. Attempts have been started to apply *apartheid* in some localities, but many legal and economic obstacles still remain.

The organizers of the passive resistance campaign, Dr. J. S. Moroka's African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress, say other volunteers will act later.

Incidents

At Port Elizabeth thirty Negroes in a cold pouring rain used a railway footbridge reserved for whites. At Johannesburg fifty broke curfew regulations, while another fifty attempted to enter the location where Negroes must live without the [illegible]ermits. All submitted [illegible] arrest by the large police [illegible]eld in readiness by the [illegible]overnment. They are charg[illegible] with conspiring to commit public violence under a law that carries heavy penalties, and will face trial on July 11.

Plan for Resistance

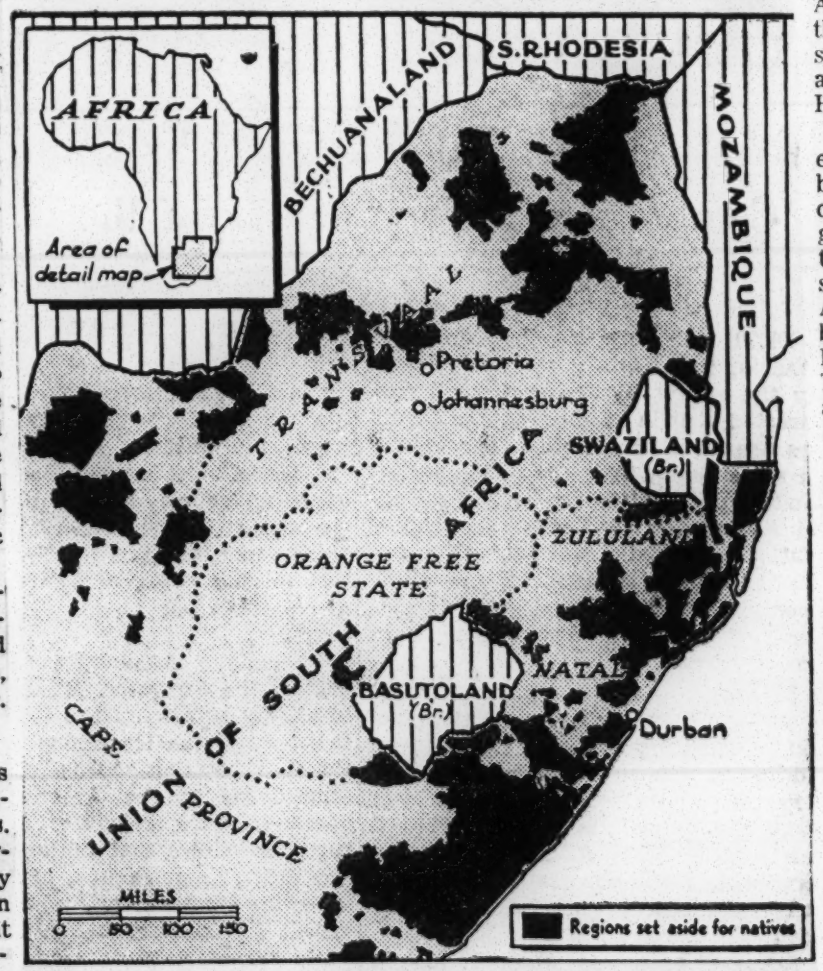
"This won't be just a one-day campaign," Dr. Moroka said. "Nothing will stop the fight except withdrawal of the discriminatory laws which are the cause of the present action."

In the present stage of its development Dr. Moroka's movement is a head without a body. Roughly 3,000,000 Negroes live in reservations set apart by law for them, 3,000,000 live and work on white farms and another 3,000,000 in cities. But for the time being, Dr. Moroka cannot expect support from the first two groups, who are mostly primitive people uninterested in political action.

Only a limited number of the Union's 360,000 East Indians are participating in the campaign, but significantly they have succeeded in building a non-white front.

Whether this non-white front will be consolidated depends on actions of the Malan Government.

SOUTH AFRICA—THE SEGREGATION PLAN



The Group Areas Act, keystone of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's apartheid policy (separation of the races), aims eventually to transfer all natives to regions shown on map, to others not yet set up and to segregated sections in cities. The Government has started to apply the act but has run into political and economic obstacles

Send $900 to Africa In Fight for Freedom

NEW YORK — The sum of $900, first installment of contributions collected for the support of the civil disobedience struggle for human rights in South Africa, has been forwarded by the Council on African Affairs in New York, to the leaders of the South African struggle in Johannesburg, it was annouaced this week by Dr. W. A. Hunton, Secretary of the Council.

The contributions were collected as part of a petition campaign being conducted nationally by that organization in response to an urgent appeal for support of the National Assistance Fund, jointly sponsored in South Africa by the African National Congress, Springbok Legion, Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions, and Transvaal Peace Council, for the aid of the victims in the South African struggle for democracy.

Announcing the continuation of the petition drive to October 15, the Council on Affairs, headed by Paul Robeson and Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, chairman and vice chairman, called for "redoubled efforts on the part of the organization's members and friends to broaden the petition drive and thus translate into concrete and effective action the widespread bitterness and indignation of Americans, particularly black Americans, over the rampant racist barbarism of the Malan government."

The petitions, obtainable from the Council on African Affairs, 53 W. 125th Street, New York, call upon President Truman to "halt United States assistance in any form to the government of the Union of South Africa and to denounce publicly that government's racist program as an international menace."

The donations received to date, according to the Council's Secretary, have consisted for the most part of dimes and quarters from thousands of signers of the petition. The campaign has a goal of 100,000 signatures and $5,000 to be sent to South Africa.

The current issue of the Council's news letter, "SPOTLIGHT ON AFRICA" describes the current trial of 28 outstanding African and Indian leaders in South Africa as an indication of the Malan government's "despreation in seeking to crush the rapidly growing Campaign of Defiance of Unjust Laws", which has resulted in the jailing of over 4000 volunteers who deliberately violated various Jim-Crow and pass law regulations.

"The South African government", the news letter states, "is attempting to do on a grand scale what the United States government did in its prosecution of such leaders as Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and William L. Patterson. It was the loud protest of the Negro people and their allies in the United States supported by protests from all over the world, including Africa, that saved these leaders. We have a responsibility now to rally to the defense of the South Africans who are on trial for their opposition to white supremacy and fascist tyranny.

The Council on African Affairs urges continued support of its petition campaign and the sending of telegrams to South African Ambassador G. P. Jooste, Washington, D. C. demanding the dropping of charges and release of the African and Indian leaders now on trial which won power in 1948 on the *apartheid* slogan, interpreted then and now as white supremacy, and is preparing to fight the 1953 elections on the same cry.

The Prime Minister is relying on police action to discourage the campaign of resistance. Parliament recessed last month and will not meet until January. The laws complained of by non-whites will thus remain in force.

TOLL OF RACE RIOT IN SOUTH AFRICA 11

4 Whites, 7 Negroes Die in Night of Violence in Segregated Suburb of Port Elizabeth

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa, Oct. 19 (Reuters)—At least eleven persons were killed in riots which broke out in a Negro reserve last night after native crowds helped two arrested Negroes escape from police.

An estimated 3,000 Negroes battled armed police with sticks and knives, wrecked shops and public buildings and overturned cars before police restored order at midnight.

Police said twenty-seven were injured. Scores were believed arrested, but figures were not disclosed.

The outbreak began when police arrested two natives suspected of theft. The crowds closed in and helped the pair to escape in the confusion.

For the next eight hours the inflamed natives roamed through the streets, killing and wrecking. Police said one shouted: "We are going to kill all the white people in the area tonight."

The mob descended on the railroad station with sticks and stones. Police squads which ran to the scene were attacked by the screaming crowd. They fired into the main group.

Next, the Africans overturned and set fire to a private car belonging to a white man. Then they surged toward another part of the suburb and attacked another white man. They dragged him from his truck, stabbed him to death and mutilated his body.

The running battle moved on to the Rio movie house, biggest and most modern native theatre in South Africa. About 1,000 natives stormed through the lobby in pursuit of the manager, his wife and other whites in the building.

They caught up with the white party on the fire escape, killed three of them and slashed their bodies. Most of their possessions were stolen.

The dead manager of the Rio theatre was Rudolph Brandt, who had had a colorful career as an elevator boy in New Yor, a shoe trade worker in Britain, a translator in Spain, a hospital attendant in the United States and a traveling salesman in Eastern Cape Province.

The victims of the infuriated mob were the manager, the projectionist and the projectionist's 15-year-old son. The manager's wife was assaulted, but escaped. She was in serious condition in a hospital today.

AFRICAN RACE RIFT DEEPENS RAPIDLY

Gulf Between Negro Majority and White Minority Widens —Kenya Reprisals Seen

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 12—Race relations are deteriorating fast in Africa. The gulf between the Negro majority and the white minority is growing wider and may in time become unbridgeable if it is not arrested.

The most critical points at present are the Union of South Africa, where advanced non-whites have launched an incipient revolt against segregation laws, and Kenya, where the anti-white Mau Mau secret society is terrorizing both white and Negro and may provoke anti-Negro reprisals from the white settlers.

In Central Africa, too, Negro-white tension may wreck the British plan to federate Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland into a powerful sphere of British influence to hold the thin white British line in Africa against the currents now developing.

In the Union of South Africa the Government has virtually broken off relations with the leaders of the African National Congress, the biggest Bantu political movement, and the South African Indian Congress. Indeed, some of the leaders are facing trial under the anti-Red law, which gives the Government sweeping powers—powers to be tested in the Supreme Court by the non-whites.

The Nationalist Government seems willing to talk to tribal leaders but these have little influence on the mainly detribalized elements who are bucking the white man's laws.

Members of the Government from Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan down fulminate against the passive-resistance campaign and blame everybody but themselves for the difficult situation developing. The Government is relying on police action to crush the movement and talks of tighter laws to punish ringleaders.

The Negro point of view was put this week by the Rev. N. B. Tantsi, president of the African National Congress. Since the Nationalist Government came into power, he said, laws specially designed to maintain a godless white supremacy have been written. These laws (and many others still in the drafting stage), if unchallenged, would relegate the Negroes to social, industrial, economic and political servitude, he added. While the Nationalist Government was engaged in its ideological activities there was misery, poverty, filth and disease in urban areas, and the Negro reserves, because of congestion, were in a pathetic state, he said.

Something new, however, had happened in South Africa that gave hope that a new day was about to dawn, he continued, saying that never before had cooperation between the non-white races been so close and that the "defiance campaign" had been a wonderful unifying factor.

A dangerous situation is building up in Kenya, where Negro members of the Mau Mau society are for the first time striking directly at whites. Hitherto they have murdered or intimidated Negroes who cooperate with the whites. Several lonely white farmers have been attacked by armed gangs and there are reports that the army may be used to help the hard-pressed police.

The whites in Kenya, angered by these attacks, have been talking of direct action on their own responsibility by shooting first and asking questions later.

British Counsel To Back Malan

LONDON—Great Britain has made a stand against human rights by announcing her opposition to a debate in the United Nations on the explosive race question in the Union of South Africa.

The British Government arrayed itself alongside South Africa when it announced here that it would support Capetown's Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan in fighting a call for debate by India and one dozen Asian-African states who collectively represent over 700,000,000 people.

LONDON'S STAND on the South African issue brings her into conflict with two member commonwealth nations, India and Pakistan, both of whom helped to organize the demand for UN intervention on South Africa's race question.

The African-Asian bloc charged that the policies of Malan have created a "dangerous situation" and are violations of "human rights."

The group has promised that it will soon ask the assembly to give "urgent consideration" to the South African issue and, in particular, to the campaign of defiance campaign by non-white groups in protest against unjust laws.

Over 4,000 non-whites have been arrested on charges of violating South Africa's "apartheid" laws since June 26.

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THE BRITISH have predicted their stand on the premise that the UN has no power to probe or concern itself with the internal affairs of member states.

Sources, close to British diplomats say that London's stand is based on South Africa's threat to pull its air squadron out of Korea and Malan's desire to make the Union into a Republic.

LONDON — Uncle Sam has slammed his front door shut in one of the champions of South Africa's Negroes. The Rev. Michael Scott, self-appointed spokesman who has been banned from South Africa, was prevented from entering the U. S. because he refused to state whether or not he had any totalitarian connections. The Rev. Mr. Scott declared, "I am not a Communist, but I refuse on principle to take this oath."

Race Violence In South Africa Takes 25 Lives

DURBAN, South Africa — (INS) — Negro arsonists set the torch to a Roman Catholic church in the Port City of East London last nite in a renewal of the racial violence that has taken a toll of 25 lives over the weekend.

Priests salvaged their vestments before flames wrecked the interior of the church.

A Catholic Nun was among 11 persons killed in rioting Sunday, touched off as a protest against the racial laws of Prime Minister Daniel Malan's South African government. Fourteen others were killed in rioting at Kimberley Saturday.

A shortage of native labor delayed the departure of the Italian liner Europa from East London.

Earlier in the day, Africans stoned a fire truck.

Meanwhile, police patrolled the South African coast city of Port Elizabeth as the city's Negro population ended a one-day protest strike against a government-imposed curfew and ban on meetings.

No Africans reported to work in Port Elizabeth's largest factories which include Ford and General Motors plants. Police mounted heavy guards at gasoline stations, although no outbreaks of violence were reported.

SOUTH AFRICA FREES 20 DEFYING RACE LAW

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Dec. 2—Twenty non-white leaders of the defiance campaign against South Africa's racial segregation laws received suspended prison terms of nine months today. All were charged with offenses under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Passing the sentences in the Supreme Court, Judge Rumpff emphasized that the offense of which all the defendants had been found guilty was "statutory communism." The charge, he said, "has nothing to do with communism as it is common known."

Among those convicted were Dr. J. S. Mokora, president of the African National Congress, and Dr. Yusuf Dadoo, leader of the South African Indian Congress. All sentences were suspended for two years and leave to appeal was granted.

The judge said the only way in which grievances of Negro people could be overcome was consultation and cooperation with whites. Cooperation, he said, "is the only hope we have in South Africa."

For the defense H. J. Hanson had argued that the legislature never intended that the anti-Red act should interfere with political or other changes not linked with Marxist communism.

Particulars of charge alleged that the accused by means including unlawful acts—defiance of the segregation laws—had encouraged plans that aimed at bringing about political, industrial, social or economic changes, such as extension of the vote to non-whites and abolition of laws differentiating between whites and non-whites.

18a 1952

South Africa

NATIVES FIGHT DISCRIMINATION AS GANDHI'S GHOST WALKS IN AFRICA

By GEORGE DANIELS for ANP

The defiance campaign launched by South Africa's non-white groups in rebuttal to the Union's racial segregation laws has already spread from Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth, where it was launched June 26, to the southernmost parts of Cape Province where most of the 1,100,000 half castes live. But there has been no violence.

To date more than 500 persons have been arrested. Willingly. And all indications reveal that within a short span of time all Union jails will be overflowed with violators which is the eventual goal of the defiance campaign.

Yet as this campaign spreads farther into the depts of Africa, and continues longer than many persons believed, there seems to be signs of Mohandes Gandhi walking through South Africa. For striving for the independence of India, it was the old Mahatma who perfected the instrument of non-violent civil disobedience.

Borrowing his techniques are these Negroes and colored of South Africa while they are staging a passive fight against a repression more severe than any of the Nineteenth Century British Empire ever imposed upon India.

While the demonstrations Gandhi sponsored were non-violent, they almost always led to violence. But it was one of their most effective attributes.

If women sat down on the railroad tracks they were hurting nobody. But if representatives of the Crown tried to drag them off, the representatives were the ones who started the violence. If Gandhi himself marched to the sea, dipped up the water and boiled it away to make salt, he had disobeyed a law which taxed the salt of India. But if anyone interfered it was he who caused the violence—not Gandhi.

Gandhi's following was such that he could cause chaos by suggesting boycott of British-made floods, withdrawal of Indians from government jobs, ignoring all government agencies such as courts, tax officials, legislatures and administrative authority.

The situation here is fast coming to a climax and when it is said that "race relations in South Africa are worse than they have ever been in the Union's 42 years," then there is little wonder why South Africa talks of civil war.

The whole crux of the government policy is that; the South African European believes that there must always be a difference, economically, socially, and educationally between them and the non-European because the standard of civilization of the colored peoples was lower than that of the European; that the non-white South Africa will eventually swamp over the minority whites and obtain an Africa for the African continent; and that the labor unions and leaders do not want to create a permanent stratum of white unskilled workers and then allow native labor to advance beyond the white.

But what the Malan government has done, in effect with his race policies, was to unite the non-white groups into a resistance movement against him.

a great political career, his political sun would just be rising. Tonight he is a has-been and will never be the great political titian he might have been had he been just a little broader in his political sympathies.

The difference between Harry Flood Byrd and Robert Taft is, Byrd knows when he has been beaten and Taft does not. Byrd's record of reactionism and obstructionism disqualify him for even the aspiration to the presidency. Byrd has the sagacity to stay his distance from the candidacy to the presidency. Taft allowed himself to be fooled into a venture for which his reactionism and his obstructionism had forever disqualified him. He got just what he deserved, the by-pass of a more enlightened Republican party.

During the 20 years of democratic rule, there were many mighty measures for the public weal passed over Taft's opposition. Even the hard-headed Republican party learned at least that a man can be too reactionary. Even the Republican Party refused the Republican candidacy to "Mr. Republican" as Taft is want to be known.

The task of the Democrats has been immeasurably complicated by Mr. Taft's failure to win the nomination. This writer whose sympathies are currently with the Democrats, who are expected to come out with a bona fied civil rights plank, has always been pulling for Robert Taft because he would have been an easy candidate to lick, come November.

But with Eisenhower it will be considerably different. Ike is going to be a hard man to beat; but he can be beaten by a straight shooting Democrat who has the moral courage to espose a civil rights plank in his platform.

The same country that gave Truman a civil rights mandate four years ago is still awaiting the fulfillment of that mandate, the reactionary dixiecratic south to the contrary notwithstanding. The Democrats' defeat is far from a foregone conclusion.

The bellicose dixiecratic south may bolt and vote Republican; but just as certainly will some of the north and east and west go Democratic. The reactionary Republicans just by-passed labor and the Negro vote and the said Negro vote and labor vote wil be the real determinants come November.

Not only have the Democrats a good chance to win; but this writer will vouchsafe the opinion, they have a bright chance. Reactionism and obstructionism were the mill-stones that sank Taft upon the abject political sea. It will also sink the Republican party in November!

South Africa Jails 80 Non-Whites in Month

CAPETOWN, South Africa—(ANP)—The Union of South Africa has jailed more than 800 non-whites in a month since the non-whites began open defiance of apartheid (extreme segregation) laws.

A few persons have been acquitted, and some have been freed, but more than 700 are still in jail. In the meantime, leaders of the resistance program say that more than 10,000 Africans, colreds and Indians, are willing to participate in this program.

South African police officers are trying something new to get rid of some of the jailed persons. They are emptying the captive's pockets and taking the money as payment for "fines," then releasing the victim.

To combat this, resistance forces have decided that arrested persons will have no money in their pockets when they go to jail.

S. African Natives Set Explosion Date

DURBAN, South Africa—April 6 will be an explosive date in South Africa and its "Protectorate," South West Africa. That date has been selected by the African National Congress as the date for the start of the most widespread resistance movement ever seen on the Continent. The resistance will be against racial bias laws, but in "an organized manner." The groups are demanding full equality for all South Africans regardless of national origin or color of their skins.

Selected because it is the "Van Riebeck Tercentenary," the date marks the anniversary of the advent of white European settlers into South Africa. The big resistance move will be made because the South African Union Government, headed by Dr. Malan refuses to repeal laws which set up barriers of racial discrimination abhorrent to the natives.

The African National Congress say they have no alternative "but to launch mass action for the redress of the just and legitimate grievances of the majority of the South African people."

The population will be asked to deliberately break laws forcing discrimination and to suffer the penalties inflicted for breaking them; to refuse cooperation with the authorities in culling cattle, defy postoffice and rail-

Battle Against Segregation Spreads; Jails Being Filled

By GEORGE DANIELS for ANP

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South Africa Pushes Housing Segregation

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. —(ANP)— South African Government officials intend to push forward their plans to initiate additional segregated housing for natives (BANTUS) and other non-Europeans in spite of the active protests of Africans and Indians against the apartheid policy.

This fact was made before the adjournment of the South African Parliament in Capetown when Senator Verweerd, minister of native affairs, reviewed his policy and outlined his proposals for dealing with native urban housing and "developing" the overcrowded native reserves.

Verweerd stated that it was clear that the key to real adancement of the Bantu community as a whole and to the "avoidance of a struggle for equality in common area or on common political grounds," lay in accepting the tribal system as a starting point for natives —"to advance in higher culture and self-management." The Minister said "many so-called urbanized natives" still had their roots in the natives areas and in the tribal system.

He said requirements in the urban areas could be grouped under the headings: (1) adequate residential areas; (2) adequate housing and (3) Orderly social life.

While it was correctly pointed out that the present condition of squalid Native housing was due to an absence of planning, South African officialdom used the argument to further a policy of segregated housing.

"The principle in tackling the problem," he asserted, "is to establish at each industrial area a native group area enough to accommodate the whole of the native working population so as to avoid squatting, overpopulation, and illegal lodging in backyards. There must be room for expansion.

"Secondly, in densely populated areas, group areas should be provided for the different races."

The Native Affairs Minister then considered that the whole area from Vereeniging to beyond Pretoria and from Springs to far beyond Krugersdrop should be treated as one area for this particular purpose.

With reference to the suggestion that European employers be saddled with financial contributions for this particular purpose.

"I cannot accept the suggestion that employers should contribute toward a housing fund because of no housing fund campaign on a national scale, whoever pays for it can be a success if every additional house means adding to the burden on the European (white) community."

Africans Jubilant Over Acquittal of 19 Natives

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — (ANP) — The non-whites here are encouraged in their anti-segregation fight by the ruling last week which acquited 19 natives and Indians who were charged with obstructing business by entering the "for white only" section of the Port Elizabeth post office.

The magistrate said that there was no evidence to support the charge of obstructing business. The public prosecutor said the charge had been framed that way because there were no specific regulations governing apartheid in post offices.

The postmaster, in his testimony, said that the non-whites had entered the white section of the post office in a group, saying that they were defying the segregation laws and refused to leave. No whites were at the "whites only" counter when the non-whites entered and the intruders had not hindered the work of the post office.

A second group of 21 natives, colored and Indians, convicted of using the whites' entrance to the New Brighton railroad station, were fined $16.80 each, with the alternative of 30 days imprisonment, with half of the sentence suspended for six months.

A further group of 22 passive resisters were arrested later at the same station and 19 more at Korston post office. The prosecution has not yet decided whether to charge those at the Korston post office.

More than 500 non-whites have been arrested since the resistance campaign started June 26. Among those arrested were Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, South African Indian leader who was sentenced to six months at hard labor for violating this country's suppression of communism act. He was freed on bail pending an appeal.

AFRICA ORDERS 11 CANED; BROKE JIM CROW LAWS

Violators Get Stiffer Court Sentences

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa, Aug. 6 [Reuters] — South African authorities moved against the growing wave of deliberate violations of Jim Crow laws by the African population today by stiffening jail terms and sentencing some offenders to be beaten with a cane.

Eleven African youths were found guilty here today of using a railroad station entrance restricted to whites. They were sentenced to four strokes with a cane.

First Case of Caning

The youths were taking part in the current passive resistance campaign organized by colored [mixed races] associations in which hundreds of Africans have been arrested thruout the country for deliberately ignoring "white only" signs.

Their case was the first reported of offenders being beaten. Previously violators have been jailed for short terms, usually a week.

Two leaders of resistance campaign volunteers each were fined $19.20 or 40 days in jail today. Some of their followers were fined $16.80 or 30 days in jail.

These sentences, too, were more severe than previously.

Arrest 105 Violators

A total of 105 passive resisters have been arrested here since last night for color bar violations. Altogether 149 Africans were due to appear in court today.

The magistrate announced that sentences passed by his court would become more severe.

There have been hints recently by members of Premier Daniel Malan's Nationalist government that if the resistance campaign continues, racial laws will be stiffened.

Angry So. African Women Demand Arrest In Mass Protest Sit-Down

CAPETOWN, South Africa — Scores of angry native women staged a mass sit-down here last week outside of the Odendaalsrus courtroom in Orange Free State and demanded that police arrest them.

The sit-down occurred after a clash with police in which one native man was killed and dozens of women hurt. The trouble developed when the women protested a town council ultimatum that natives would have to register or leave the local reserve for blacks.

The compound, built for 1,500 persons, is currently crowded with 8,000 natives attracted by work in the new gold fields in which Odendaalsrus is the center.

The minister of native affairs in Orange Free State made a ruling that the workers must use the reserve and that mining companies would not be allowed to build their own model housing projects for native miners and their families.

In Filey, England, James Griffiths, colonial secretary of the former Labor government, said that the racial segregation policy of South Africa will end in disaster. Griffiths told a rally of the Labor party that "we reject white domination."

Meanwhile, trouble was reported in Kampala, Ugunda, where 150 native warriors were said to be terrorizing the wild mountainous area on the border. They are members of the Dini Ya Msambwa, an anti-European religious sect sworn to drive the whites from Africa.

A police party was dispatched to the area while telephone lines were cut and the police were using radio to contact with their base.

While Prime Minister Daniel Malan set the date for general elections for next May in defiance of a decision of the Supreme court, the newly created high court of parliament, dominated by Nationalist party members, will meet in secret session to override the decisions of the Supreme court.

The first case to be heard by the body will probably be a review of the decision of the Supreme court holding unconstitutional the law removing 50,000 persons of mixed color from the general election rolls.

Opposition parties will attempt to boycott the parliament sessions charging fraud. A 10-man judicial commission is scheduled to meet in Pretoria, July 6, to hear legal arguments in the case. Torch commandos, a group of former soldiers led by "Sailor" Malan, a kinsman of the prime minister, who are pleged to oust his regime, are planning to hold a national congress in Pretoria at the same time to express their disapproval of the action of the new court. Another outbreak of violence is expected to occur.

South Africa Expands Iron Production

PRETORIA, South Africa (AP).—Great Mountains of iron across the bushland north of this capital city soon may start feeding hungry mills in South Africa and eventually throughout the world.

The khaki-colored countryside in the vicinity of Airlie, Transvaal, is estimated to be the biggest medium-grade ore reserve in the world.

The South African-financed Dominion Iron & Steel Corp., using the German-developed Krupp-Renn process, expects to start production within the year. At first, the ore will move only to South African plants which, like those all over the world, are suffering an acute steel shortage.

It is intended that as soon as large-scale production gets started, shipments will be made to adjoining African territories and overseas.

The strategic implication of the new deposits is considerable. By becoming self-sufficient in steel, South Africa ceases to be a drain on the vital British and North American industries through import.

Instead, the country not only is able to be lavish with blueprints for its own industrial expansion but also will be able to boost adjoining underprivileged areas.

More Employment

Industrial construction in areas such as Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo, sorely pressed through lack of steel, will be assisted with the ultimate benefit passing to Africans in increased employment.

To start with, the new South African ore plants will produce 70,000 tons a year. Technical manager of the plant is Martin Gubitz, former chief engineer and deputy production manager of the Hermann Goering Works, Germany.

Gubitz is assisted by a squad of engineers from the Krupp works.

The main iron mountain at Airlie dominates a beautiful valley where a new township is expected to rise. It rises 3500 feet above the valley, with the ore occurring in three layers. It is estimated that 118,000,000 tons of iron ore is buried in the surface layer alone.

This ore could meet all South Africa's requirements for several hundred years. The iron content is about 47 percent.

So far, the central and bottom layers have not been explored but it is believed that together they represent one of the largest reserves of medium-grade ore in the world.

U. S. Interested

The search for iron ore is not confined to the Airlie region. The Bethlehem Steel Corp., one of the two largest United States steel corporations, has obtained prospecting rights over a vast area of South West Africa, led by Dr. E. T. Hodge, the firm's representative in Africa.

The prospecting is expected to start in June and will continue for three years, with up to 50 geologists engaged in the work.

Dr. Hodge predicted that if worthwhile ore discoveries were made in South West development of the area would follow the same lines as that undertaken by the company at El Pao, Venezuela, Railways and harbors would be built or existing facilities improved upon to get the ore to shipping points.

125 More Jailed In Race Law Fight

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—(ANP)—Over 125 more non-whites were arrested last week for breaches of the Union's segregation laws. Since the South Africans launched their potent non-violence disobedience campaign to fill the Union jails, approximately 500 persons have been arrested since June 26.

The defiance campaign, which was organized by bodies representing Negroes, Indians and those of mixed origin, has now spread from Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth, where it was launched, to the southern-most part of Cape Province where most of the 1,100,00 colored or mulattoes live. There ... been no violence so far.

800 Race Law Balkers Jailed

CAPETOWN, South Africa, July 26 — (AP) — The civil disobedience campaign of South Africa's non-whites—defying white supremacy laws—has landed more than 800 persons in jail since it started a month ago, it was announced Saturday.

Although some of those rounded up for failing to comply with the strict segregation laws have been acquitted, about 700 still are in the country's prisons awaiting trial or already serving out sentences.

Resistance leaders declare their drive to do away with laws they consider unjust will soon be extended. They say they can count on 10,000 Negroes, Indians and people of mixed blood to volunteer to break the laws and thus fill South Africa's jails to overflowing.

S. Africa's Indian Leader Gets 6 Months In Race Purge

JOHANNESBURGH, South Africa (ANP) — As Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's legal forces clamped down on race law violators, Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, South African Indian leader, was sentenced to six months at hard labor last week for violating this country's suppression of communism act. He was freed on bail pending an appeal.

Sentenced along with Dadoo, was E. S. Sachs, a veteran labor leader, and Mose Kotane, an executive member of the African National Congress. Sachs received six months sentences on two charges, the sentences to run concurrently, and Kotane got four months. Both were released on bail pending appeal.

Dadoo, president of the Congress which champions the rights of the Indians, was one of the first of several persons named under the anti-Red act. When Sachs was sentenced he charged that he had been made a scape goat by the government which "wanted to get hold of the trade unions."

FLOGGING, JAILING OF NATIVES FAILS TO HALT RESISTANCE MOVEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

228 Seized, Fined and Jailed In Disturbances At Port Elizabeth and Capetown

ALMOST TWO THOUSAND IN PRISON

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — (ANP) — Arresting non-whites who violate the discriminatory laws of this country, has failed to curb the non-violent resistance campaign launched June 26. Even the arrest of 179 Negroes here last week failed to deter the organized action that seems to be gaining momentum each day.

In Port Elizabeth, 228 Africans were seized, fined, and sentenced. In Capetown, the city's first arrests came when ten Negroes entered a "white only" waiting room at the railroad station.

With South African jails becoming full with violators and law enforcement officers recognizing their "futile" efforts recognizing their "unjust" laws government oficials have resorted to a more severe punishment for these violators.

Aside from stiffening jail terms they are sentencing some offenders to be beaten with canes.

Eleven African youths were found guilty recently of using a railroad station entrance restricted to four strokes with a cane. This is the first reported case of flogging.

The only case of a clash between police and Negroes was reported last week at Port Elizabeth when Africans demonstrated outside the magistrates court during the trial of a group of passive resisters arrested recently.

Several of the natives were injured. On the previous day when the court was trying similar cases the natives gathered outside to pray and sing. The trouble apparently started when police arrested a woman who was leading the singing.

The number of non-whites arrested so far in the country-wide campaign is 1,783, it was disclosed.

The campaign was organized by the National Congress of Africans and the National Congress of Indians. It consists of organized moves to break curfew laws and restricted area regulations. There have been hints reecntly by members of Premier Daniel Malan's Nationalist government that if the campaign continues, racial laws will be stiffened.

From all indications, the resisters are winning their battle in their Gandhi-like fight. The campaign is spreading from city to city, town to town and from hamlet to hamlet. It has succeeded in uniting the three dark races of South Africa for the first time in its 42 year history.

It was not long ago when the South African government, like its predecessors, launched a highly successful campaign to evoke bitter feuds between the non-white races of this country.

The Indian segregated against and disliked the colored and the African. The Colored, believing they are graced with a streak of white blood in their veins, segregated and disliked the Indian and the African. And the African disliked both groups.

The non-white groups make up over 74 percent of the land's population and live within 13 percent of the total area.

Since June 26 when the national congress of the African and Indian races ran roughshod over their differences and combined their efforts to launch their passive resistance campaign, the South African government has been in furor.

SOUTH AFRICA SEIZES 600 MORE NON-WHITES

Passive Resistance Against Segregation Continues

The Commercial Appeal-Chicago Daily News Foreign Service, Copyright 1952

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., July 22.—Reports from the Union of South Africa show that 600 non-whites have been arrested in the past month for violation of segregation laws imposed by the government of Prime Minister Daniel Francois Malan.

The violations are to be increased as the black Africans, half castes and Asiatics continue their campaign of passive resistance against "apartheid" laws.

Most of the violations involve the entering of railroad stations through doors restricted to whites and the refusal to use separate windows in post offices to buy stamps.

Negro and Indian organizations claim they have 12,000 persons ready to submit to arrest and imprisonment in their campaign to break down the laws enacted by the Dutch Afrikaner government.

The United Nations remains interested in the jailings because of the numerous cases charging violations of human rights. The charges forwarded here are filed away for future reference.

10 South Africans Ordered Whipped

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Aug. 19—(UP)—Ten South African women were sentenced to caning today for violating racial segregation laws.

Authorities in Port Elizabeth levied fines of 20 pounds ($56), with an alternative of two months at hard labor, against 208 non-whites charged with similar violations. Seventy-four of the accused were women, 10 of whom were ordered to be struck four times each with a cane.

'Non-Violence' Grows in Union

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—(ANP)—Arresting non-whites who violate the discriminatory laws of this country has failed to curb the non-violent resistance campaign launched June 26.

Even the arrest of 179 Negroes here last week failed to deter the organized action that seems to be gaining momentum each day.

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WITH SOUTH African jails becoming full with violators and law enforcement officers recognizing their "futile" efforts to enforce their "unjust" laws, Government officials have resorted to a more severe punishment for these violators.

Aside from stiffening jail terms they are sentencing some offenders to be beaten with canes.

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THE NUMBER of non-whites arrested so far in the country-wide campaign is 1,783, it was disclosed.

The campaign was organized by the National Congress of Africans and the National Congress of Indians.

From all indications, the resistors are winning their battle in their Gandhi-like fight. The campaign is spreading from city to city, town to town and from hamlet to hamlet. It has succeeded in uniting the three dark races of South Africa for the first time in its forty-two-year history.

6 Non-White Leaders Jailed In Africa's Defiance Drive

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — (SNS) — Six South African non-white leaders were arrested Tuesday as the National Government struck back at the defiance campaign organized by the African National congress (Negroes) and Indian charges.

Shots were fired when police arrested were Yusuf Cachalia, joint secretary of the South African Indian Congress and Nelson Mandela, president of the Youth League of the African National Congress. Officials told the six that they were being arrested under the anti-Red law.

Meanwhile, the defiance campaign continued. Monday night 33 Negroes entered Roodepoort, near Johannesburg, without the required permits and were arrested. This brings the Union total of arrests to 2,015 since the campaign was launched June 26.

AFRICANS PRAY, THEN MASS TO DEFY RACE LAW

Passive Resistance War Starts Thursday

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 22 (AP)—Hundreds of thousands of South Africans offered public prayers today for success in their coming campaign of defiance against the government's tightening white supremacy laws.

A mass program of civil disobedience—in which Negroes, Indians and people of mixed blood are determined to fill the country's jails rather than knuckle under to "unjust laws"—starts Thursday.

Ask Help of God

Many Negro churchmen invoked God's help for this first attempt at passive, organized defiance. Before assembled thousands at prayer meetings they said death would be better than what they termed their present serfdom.

Leaders of the resistance movement have foresworn the use of violence, but heavily armed and reinforced police have been alerted in Johannesburg, Capetown and Port Elizabeth.

Leaders—of all political leanings with support from the Communists—have rejected government warnings and appeals by some white opposition leaders who are in sympathy with their cause to call off the campaign.

Threat by Premier

Prime Minister Malan, whose Nationalist government wants to impose even more rigid racial restrictions on the country's 10 million Negroes and persons of mixed blood, has threatened to use "all the machinery of the government" to crush the movement.

Campaign spokesmen assert more than 10,000 persons, including a handful of white sympathizers, have volunteered to invite arrest by breaking the apartheid [segregation] laws. They say they have received a "good deal" of money to finance the campaign from sympathizers in the United States, Britain, France and India.

Disciplined teams under trained leaders plan with military precision to slide into action at given signals in widely scattered sections of the country. Not all will go into action Thursday. The leaders plan to stagger the program to conserve campaign resources.

Aim at Liberation Drive

The struggle so far has been sporadic, unorganized, and spontaneous. Leaders hope by organizing their campaign that it may one day become the basis for a kind of "national liberation" movement.

Among the key figures planning the campaign is Dr. Yussif M. Dadoo, communist president of the South African Indian congress. Another is Dr. James S. Moroka, wealthy Negro farmer who is president of the African National congress and is far from being a Communist.

Violence has flared in recent weeks and police have used force to quell demonstrations and riots of persons opposed to the government race policies.

Some of the trouble stems from general resistance to Malan's program. Some is the result of divisions within individual racial groups. But it all reflects the mounting frustation of the nonwhites over their political and economic oppression and the deepening fear of the nation's 2½ million white people that they may lose their hold in this rich land.

Four Riots in Week

Within the last week four riots have flared in Ermelo, Vrededorp, and at the Goldfield workers town of Odenaalstrus. In the Negro township of Neclare, 12 miles from the center of Johannesburg, hundreds of African families have fled their homes in terror from lawless gangs of extortionists demanding protection money. Police have stood by in apparent helplessness.

Back of this political turmoil is growing social unrest over miserable living conditions, low wages, and spiraling costs. Daily crimes of violence and bloodshed are on the increase. The nation's jail population, already among the world's highest, hit a new peak in 1951. Official figures disclosed that more than one out of every 12 of the country's total population served prison sentences in that period.

South African Tactics Protested

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

We were shocked by the photograph that appeared in the June 27 TIMES showing what appeared to be civilized Europeans bringing batons down on the heads of unarmed women who were left sprawling in the streets of Johannesburg, South Africa.

Such are the means which the Malan Government is resorting to in its efforts to impose a racist policy which has been declared unconstitutional by that country's own Supreme Court. Under these circumstances, the sympathy and support of all thinking people must go out to the peaceful and unarmed Africans, the so-called "coloreds," and the Indians, who have shown their readiness to risk assault and imprisonment by resisting nonviolently in the tradition of Gandhi.

It will be remembered that Gandhi led a similar campaign in South Africa at the turn of the century. At that time world compassion for the peaceable Indian resisters helped bring the Government of Jan Christiaan Smuts to a more moderate position. Today, too, a great and spontaneous public expression of fellowship from all individuals concerned about human worth and dignity might help the Malan Government see the wisdom of abandoning utterly outmoded racist doctrines.

A. J. MUSTE,
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH,
J. J. SINGH.

New York, June 27, 1952.

SOUTH AFRICA SEIZES 179 MORE NONWHITES

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Aug. 2—The nation-wide police moves Wednesday against the offices of nonwhite organizations linked with the campaign to defy "unjust laws" have not deterred nonwhites who are preparing to extend the campaign to Natal Province, Capetown and country towns.

An additional 179 Negroes, including forty-three women, were arrested yesterday after having flouted apartheid (separation of races) regulations yesterday by using the entrances to Port Elizabeth railway stations reserved for whites. This was the largest group to be arrested there in one day since the campaign began June 26 and raised the total of arrests there to 456.

Three courts, sitting simultaneously, tried the 179 and forty-nine others arrested last month. The cost of defying apartheid has increased, the magistrates fining the leader of one group the equivalent of $45, with eighty days in jail the alternative. His followers were sentenced to pay $36 fines or serve sixty-one days' hard labor.

All the accused, who chose prison, had denied their guilt. Some said they had defied the apartheid law and would defy it "until we die."

REVIEWING THE NEWS

By WILLIAM GORDON
Managing Editor Atlanta Daily World

White Supremacy And South Africa

White supremacy and racism are definitely on their way out of the picture of modern civilibation and a new day is evidently dawning for the new world. Peoples of all colors and races are beginning to feel more and more that the color problem is only one born out of ignorance and not logical reasoning.

The uprisings in South Africa are examples of the strong resentments people have against white supremacy and all that it may possess.

It is encouraging to learn that basically people are good at heart and that what has become a most disturbing factor is the continued desire on the part of some factions to maintain white supremacy. It is also good to know that many of these factions are finding themselves in the minority. Opportunities are opening up everywhere for people of all races.

Just recently a black man delivered a sermon in London's St. Paul's Cathedral. He became the first of his color to do so. Born in Jamaica and descended from slaves, the Rev. Marcus Jones, Oversea Secretary of the Student Christian Movement, took the occasion to say certain things which were not top pleasant for some British and American ears.

Rev. Jones' sermon brought out the following:

"No problem facing the world today is more urgent than the racial problem. Its significance and scope cannot be overestimated. Racial projudice is haunting and vexing large areas of the globe, with far-reaching implications."

The minister is right in his statement. The situation in South Africa is a good indication of what is back of the feeling and actions of the people there and what has brought on riots and conflicts. The Christian people in South Africa find themselves in direct opposition with the State. This is because those who control the State do not have at heart the interest of the people concerned.

It is sheer hypocracy to be intervening in Korea with tanks, planes and guns and closing our eyes to the situaiton in South Africa, where also the very principles for which the United Nations are avowedly fighting in Korea are being trambled upon with increasing ruthlessness day by day.

All of these uprisings and riots are in protest of white supremacy and rule of dictatorship methods. People are getting fed up on this ruthless type of leadership. There is simply no place in a democratic society for the type of thing now going on in South Africa.

South Africa racial dispute flares anew

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Aug. 13—(AP)—Police cracked down anew last night on the passive resistance campaign against South Africa's rigid Jim Crow laws by so

Since the drive got under way thousands of volunteer native lawbreakers have been arrested for going without permits and entering areas prohibited to them.

race segregational laws, arresting 11 leaders of the drive.

At the same time one Negro was injured in Port Elizabeth when police fired on a passive protest meeting after the crowd refused to

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civil disobedience in June in an attempt to force repeal of South

NEGROES STEP UP ANTI-MALAN DRIVE

88 More Are Arrested in South Africa—Resisters Decline Bail or to Pay Fines

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, July 10—Eighty-eight more Negroes were arrested at Port Elizabeth today for disobeying the racial segregation laws.

The campaign against the laws was launched June 26. It will continue, some of the leaders say, until "the prisons are full."

The civil disobedience campaign which its organizers hope to build into a mass movement operating in every center in South Africa has already resulted in the arrest of about 450 non-whites, most of them at Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth where the campaign is well organized.

Today's arrests bring the Port Elizabeth total to 203. The first of today's arrests took place at the railway station when twenty-five Negroes marched through an entrance reserved for whites and told the police who were waiting that they were defying the apartheid (segregation) laws. A second group of twenty men and women were arrested at a post office.

The first attempt by the group at the post office to be arrested misfired when their leader asked at the whites' counter for a penny stamp. An official sold him a stamp and the surprised group left. When they returned later for a repeat performance the police intervened. Another group of eighteen was arrested at another post office on the same charge. A fourth party marched through the whites' entrance at the New Brighton railway station and were promptly arrested and driven away in a railway truck.

Twenty-five non-whites who defied the curfew July 9 in Johannesburg today declined to pay bail of £5 each ($14) and were remanded in prison until July 24. They were arrested in city streets shortly after midnight.

Thirty non-whites who launched the resistance campaign at Port Elizabeth June 26 by using the whites' entrance to a railway station were charged in Port Elizabeth Magistrates Court today with breaking apartheid. One of them, Mpakamise Mhlaba, was fined £10 or six months in jail, half of the sentence being suspended for six months. He, and the others sentenced, refused to pay the fine. Mr. Mhlaba testified that he deliberately entered the station by the whites' entrance in defiance of "an unjust law which was against God's rule."

88 Arrested In African Drive On Segregation

CAPETOWN, South Africa — Eighty-eight more natives were arrested last week in Port Elizabeth because they broke race segregation laws. It was a continuation of the non-cooperative movement against the new laws by Negroes and others who are opposed to them.

A total of 203 persons have been arrested in Port Elizabeth since the national civil disobedience campaign began June 26. The move is a solomn protest against the Jim Crow laws sponsored by the Malan Government.

THE 88 PERSONS were arrested after they marched through the entrance to a railway station reserved for Europeans only.

Race restrictive laws have have been extended under the Malan regime. In addition to racial segregation laws, the state has taken the ballot from about 135,000 mulattoes and half breds and other non-whites.

Natives are required in some sections of South Africa to carry permits for traveling which explain their mission and destination.

RACIAL LAW FIGHT SPREADS IN AFRICA

New Arrests in Non-Violence as Negro Congress Honors Volunteers Defying Ban

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, July 12 — The African National Congress, which represents Negroes in the Cape province, held a mass meeting in Port Elizabeth's city hall last night to honor the volunteers who are defying "unjust laws."

Twenty-seven more non-whites —half-castes and Negroes — were arrested in Worcester, near Capetown, yesterday for breaches of apartheid (separation of races) regulations at the railway station.

About 500 persons, some Negroes and others also considered here to be non-whites, have been arrested since June 26, when the campaign was launched, as the promoters say, to fill the jails to overflowing eventually.

The defiance campaign, which was oganized by bodies representing Negroes, Indians and half-castes, has now spread from Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth, where it was launched, to the southern-most part of Cape Province where most of the 1,100,000 half-castes live. There has been no violence so far and all volunteers have willingly submitted to arrest. The Government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan is meeting the campaigners with summary arrest and trial in court.

No Clear Pattern

Although the Nationalist Government has ruled for four years, no clear pattern of apartheid, the slogan on which it won the 1948 election, has yet emerged or is likely to emerge in the forseeable future.

On political platforms apartheid is interpreted as "Saving White Civilization" and is a potent vote-getter among the 2,600,000 whites who have political control, for the time being, of the 10,000,000 Negroes, half-castes and East Indians.

In practice, apartheid is a more thoroughgoing version of "segregation," South Africa's traditional policy of separating races socially, residentially and to some extent industrially, and reinforced by various laws enacted since 1948. These laws include: the Group Areas Act, which zones cities into exclusive racial areas but is not yet in operation because of difficulties encountered in applying it; the Population Register, which will eventually give each person a card stating his race and personal details; the ban on interracial marriages, and the separate queues for whites and non-whites at public offices.

Race relations in South Africa are worse than they have ever been in the Union's forty-two years.

According to Prof. A. J. H. van der Walt, director of the University of South Africa, the ultimate aim of apartheid is complete territorial separation of white and Bantu territories, with or without a federal relation. The reason for such separation, he said in a recent speech, is that, in the long run, continued racial discrimination in any area where whites and non-whites live together, cannot be maintained in practice.

The rapid industrialization of the country and the large share of the Bantu in the economy of the white man have made the problem difficult, concluded the professor.

Nationalist politicians usually say that something in the nature of a Bantustan is the ideal but that the creation of separate Negro and white states is not at present practicable.

The fact is that it would be impossible to unscramble the Union into separate Negro and white components without smashing the entire economy of the Union, which depends on cheap Negro labor to work its gold mines and, despite apartheid, is absorbing an ever-increasing number of Negroes into industries.

103 To Face Race Hate Trials In South Africa

Johannesburg, Union of South Africa (ANPO), July 12—Racial tension reached new heights in the bitterly run Union of South Africa last week, as the 10,000,000 nonwhites began a nonviolence disobedience campaign against the 2,000,000 dominating whites.

Some 140 persons were arrested in various parts of the nation as extra policemen were added to the force. Some 103 persons will face trial.

Heading the list of persons arrested were the two leaders of the movement, a Negro and an Indian.

The Negro is Nelson Bandela, a member of the executive board of the African National congress and a leading strategist in the anti-Malan movement. The Indian leader is Yussif A. Cachalia, secretary of the campaign and a former follower of the late Mohandes K. Gandhi, spiritual leader of the Indian people.

Target of the campaign is the apartheid policy (absolute segregation of races) now being promoted by Dr. Daniel F. Malan, prime minister of South Africa. Under these laws, native Africans must carry passes to leave their reservations, each race must live in separate sections, and each race is jimcrowed on public vehicles. Jimcrow practices of the South in the United States are considered mild compared to those advocated in South Africa.

NEGRO GAINS CITED BY SOUTH AFRICANS

Visitors See Improvement Here Over Former Years—Crisis Under Malan Explained

Marked improvement in racial relationships in this country have been noted by two men who are keenly aware of such problems.

The Rev. Francis H. Gow and Dr. J. M. Nhlapo, prominent South African educators and churchmen, stopping in New York yesterday on their tours of American colleges and universities, made this observation as they discussed the situation in the Union of South Africa.

"The Negro is in a much better position today than he was when I traveled here last," remarked Dr. Gow, general superintendent of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the Union of South Africa, who is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

"Our racial tension is not only between the white and the nonwhite in South Africa, but between white and white," explained Dr. Nhlapo, member of the South African Congress and headmaster of the Boitskoko High School of Johannesburg. He arrived this week to make his studies of American schools with an eye to incorporating suitable changes in the higher education system in South Africa.

"It is the same problem that you have between the Northern and Southern whites and the difficulty in getting ove rthe Civil War. We can't get over the effects of the Boer War," Dr. Nhlapo explained.

Whites' Fears Cited

Speaking of the Civil Disobedience Campaign in South Africa, both men said that the struggle is primarily over the "fear that white supremacy may be lost" in a country where 95 per cent of the Congress is white and where the population is 11,000,000 nonwhites to 2,000,000 whites.

"Of course, it's something for them to think about," Dr. Nhlapo conceded. "They fear that should the non-whites gain racial supremacy, reprisals would be taken." Both men believed that this would not be the case, and expressed hope that the entire conflict would result in no supremacy for either race.

Only praise for the racial policies of the late Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, former Premier Prime Minister of South Africa, came from Dr. Gow, who said:

"He was one of the most liberal influences in our country. He lost the professions and business now, the Premiership because he was but we still have to be jacks-of-all-trying to help the underdog. It trades—preach on Sunday and do gave Malan [Prime Minister Daniel something else Monday," he said. F. Malan] a cudgel to beat him with. He called him a kaffer-boetie —they use the term 'Negro-lover' here."

"We really should mention the progress that's been made in the education of the non-whites," said Dr. Nhlapo.

"We have many more people in

The campaign began in June in an attempt to repeal laws the nonwhites label unjust. It has the backing of the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress.

Police, in a crackdown on the passive-resistance campaign against the Union's race-segregation laws, Africa's have been rounding up hundreds of nonwhite leaders and their

South Africa Nabs Congress Leader

Johannesburg, Aug. 14 (AP)—Dr. J. S. Moroko, president of the African National Congress, was arrested yesterday under the

INTERNAL DIVISIONS REND SOUTH AFRICA, SAP HER STRENGTH

Times Jun. 4-13-52

Whites, Pushing 'Europeanism' Against Blacks, Themselves Are in Violent Conflict

P. 1

BRITISH-DUTCH SPLIT VITAL

Jun. 4-13-52

Essential Law-Abiding Nature of Country Curbs Prediction of Any Eventual Rebellion

This is the first of several dispatches on conditions in South Africa.

18a

By WILLIAM S. WHITE
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 12—The Union of South Africa, most reluctant member of all the British Commonthwealth, is fil with many fevers, and her vital strength is being sapped by divisions within herself.

Mistrust, fear, religious antagonisms and even hatred are at work in the countless dualisms and separatisms that ride this country.

It is inherently a strong country with much to commend it, and only the grossly melodramatic would rush to the notion that it must be written off now as a stabilizing and pro-Western force in the African Continent.

Nevertheless, though there is little real evidence to suggest that anything so evil as civil war may be foreseen, for a long time to come at least, the situation here is one in which the rest of the free world can take no comfort whatever.

Troubles are almost surely coming for this country — perhaps grave troubles that might break out in a few days, a few months or a few years. Local fracases, sharp manifestations of civil disobedience, perhaps even major rioting—all these may reasonably be expected soon or late.

A Law-Abiding Country

Indeed, to progress from this forecast to a forecast of eventual armed rebellion from one quarter or another—meaning over the long slope of time, and not tomorrow or anything of that sort—would be entirely reasonable but for the fact that this is an essentially self-disciplined, law-abiding country of old and high inherited cultures.

Though it is not really a happy land, the amenities of life here are great—for the whites, that is—and there is every reason in self interest for their preservation and the preservation of the uneasy order that makes them possible.

Simplifying the thing but only a little, the 2,600,000 whites, all of whom are called "Europeans," have full civil rights. The 1,038,000 "colored," meaning persons of mixed blood, have limited civil rights. The 8,500,000 blacks, the 365,000 Asiatics and the 63,000 Malays have by ordinary Western standards simply no rights at all.

Whites Quarrel Bitterly

As far as the so-called race question goes, behind every controversy and behind every raw nerve there stands one supreme fact: this white-run Union sees itself as a kind of thin bridgehead of "Europeanism" against the ever pressing enormous black African continental hinterland, stretching thousands of miles through the gloom of the north. This is the almost universal view, whether expressed or not. Whether it is justified is irrelevant to the simple facts as they exist.

But despite this basically common view on one of their problems, the two major white parties quarrel bitterly—and the relatively more liberal of these is about as radical as the Southern bloc in the United States Senate.

They quarrel while the Communists are feverishly at work in a vast native hunting ground, and there are stirrings among the blacks from Capetown to Cairo.

Nevertheless, the white man's quarrel is neither trivial nor temporary, nor is it really about race at all though there are great divergencies over method in dealing with race—differences that are very deep in themselves.

The fundamental quarrel appears far more basic.

Expressed in its crudest terms, the issue in the first Boer War of fifty years ago was whether British or Dutch settlers here were going to dominate the life of South Africa. Times

There is now, and well advanced, a second and thus far bloodless Boer War. Expressed also in its crudest terms, the issue in this second Boer War is whether essentially British ideas or essentially the ideas of the Afrikander, who is mainly the descendant of the Dutch, are going now to run South Africa. Jun. 4-13-52

"South Africa First"

Most basic of all the basic ideas of the Boer is "Suid Afrika Eerste" (South Africa First), and it is held with a vehemence that would astonish any old America Firster at home.

This is a country with a deeply split personality quite apart from the physical gulf that divides whites and blacks. While it would be a great mistake to suppose that the British-oriented man and the Afrikander were forever at each other's throat, the fact remains that here in South Africa there is a vast conflict between two whole ways of life—the easy, casual, almost flippant way of those stemming from Britain and the dour, thrifty, somewhat puritanical way of the Dutch race.

The Afrikanders are not all in the presently dominant Nationalist party, but mostly they are.

The British-oriented people are not all in the out-of-office United party, but by perhaps 1,000-to-1 they are.

The objective of the Nationalists in this second Boer War is to reverse the result of the first—which, of course, the British won—and to establish here a republic, to haul down the Union Jack from the few places it still flies and to cut the last quite tenuous link with the British throne.

Many United party men fear also—though this is usually denied—that the Nationalists also are determined in time to usurpate the English language and leave only Afrikaans, which is the Afrikander's version of Dutch.

But for the fact that so many premature funeral hymns have been sung in the past over British and British Commonwealth affairs, the temptation would be irresistible to say flatly that the Nationalists are going to win the second Boer War, next year or some year.

Rough African Diamond

Even allowing for all that, it is very hard to see how this rough African diamond is going to be held much longer, even in the present highly hypothetical sense, in the rather sadly constricted diadem of Britain's young Queen.

It was only yesterday or so that the South African Government issued a new series of decorations applicable here. The Victoria Cross, which few men win and live to wear, was not among them.

This then is the general situation as the people of South Africa await resumption of Parliament next Tuesday to deal with the country's current constitutional crisis.

In substance this crisis involves the declared effort of the Nationalist Government, headed by Dr. Daniel F. Malan, to take away from the Supreme Court its recently asserted right to strike down acts of Parliament when these acts, if passed by less than a two-thirds vote, seek to alter the people's right to vote or the people's right to speak English or Afrikaans as they choose.

Civil War Risk Seen In Africa

Advertiser

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 19 (AP)— Opposition groups risked civil strife in the sweeping plans they laid this week to thwart Republican-minded Prime Minister Daniel Malan's efforts to rewrite South Africa's Constitution.

Ranking anti-government chiefs disclosed they were taking steps to:

P. 9 D 18a

1. Mobilize hundreds of thousands of their white supporters in a folded-arms movement—a sort of passive resistance campaign—which might paralyze industry and commerce.

Montgomery

2. Hit back if the government uses force to impose policies which the opposition considers unconstitutonal.

Jun. 4-20-52

The queston of force might come to the fore if the government should attempt to shut down Torch Commando, a militant organization of war veterans, on the ground its activities were subversive. Malan has publicly accused Torch Commando, the opposition's strong right arm, of being Communist tinged.

The Prime Minister warned Friday that his government will not hesitate to use the police and, as a last resort, the armed forces to avert chaos. Nationalist newspaper organs have charged the Torch Commandos are secretly stockpiling arms.

Meanwhile, the leaders of the 10 million non-whites of South Africa, prepared their own civil disobedience campaign to defy the white man's strict race laws. Their idea is to enlist thousands of volunteers for the purpose of breaking racial laws and going to prison, inspiring the largely unorganized non-white masses to do the same.

MALAN LASHES HIS OPPOSITION IN SOUTH AFRICA

Tribune

Says Foes Want Whites to Commit Suicide

Jun. 4-25-52
P. 4 Part 3

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 24 [Reuters]—Prime Minister Daniel Malan today lashed out at his parliamentary opposition's attitude to world openion on South Africa's handling of its color problem.

18a Chicago Tribune

"What world opinion demands of us is that the European [white] population of South Africa commits suicide and, as far as I and my party are concerned, we are not prepared to comit suicide," Malan said.

"Therefore," he added, "we are justified in standing firm on our attitude in not allowing interference by others in our affairs."

Will Not Do It

Speaking in debate, Malan also accused the opposition of wanting the government to continue sending reports to the United Nations on Southwest Afirca, not as a voluntary policy but as a compulsory one.

"For my part I will not do it," he said. "I will not expose Southwest Africa to treatment of this kind from a body with an ideology which is inacceptable to us and which is dangerous to the European race and European civilization in this country."

[Southwest Africa formerly was administered by South Africa for the U. N. by South Africa but subsequently incorporated into the union.]

A large part of the world's European countries were not members of the U. N., said Malan, whereas almost all non-European nations were.

Comes from South Africa

"Can we ragard that as world opinion and agree to conform to it?" he demanded.

"Where does this attack come from, this attack which the opposition calls 'world opinion?' Where do they get their information?" he asked. "It comes from South Africa," he said, adding:

"From here it reaches the outside world and from there comes back to us. It originates from the United [opposition] party," he said.

Calls for Election

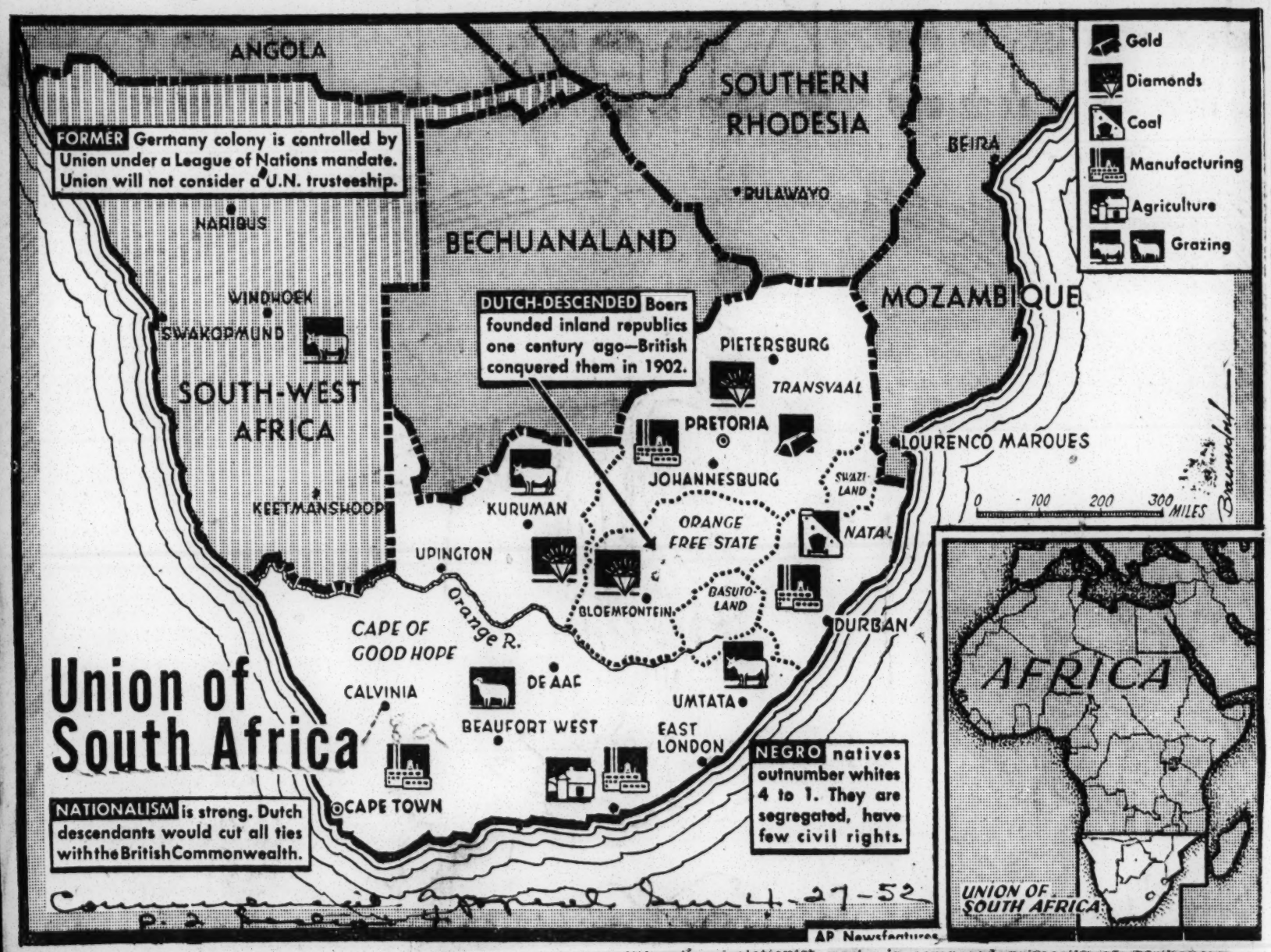
A. G. [Sailor] Malan, leader of the Torch Commando, and no relation to the premier, appealed to the government to submit to an election "to obtain the people's mandate for the steps it proposes to take."

[An election is due in South Africa next year. The government currently is involved in controversy over its racial and constitutional policy. The latest development has been introduction of a bill to create a parliamentary court which outrule the ordinary civil courts on matters relating to legislation.]

Malan said if the government refused to hold an election "we warn them . . . to adopt the next best course and to submit to the rule of law and respect the sanctity of our constitution."

The Torch Commando, formed by ex-service men in June, 1951, is dedicated to the removal of Prime Minister Malan's nationalist government and, in particular, to fight his policy of racial segregation.

South Africa Faces A Racial and Isolationist Crisis



Union of South Africa

AP Newsfeatures

THE ECONOMIC position of the Union of South Africa is unique. In a crowded world, it is underpopulated.

In a world plagued with monetary troubles, it is the greatest producer of gold and diamonds.

In a hungry world, it is an exporter of beef, corn, wheat, cotton, wool and such strategic metals as copper, tin, lead, manganese, platinum and chrome.

It is a rich, fabulously fertile land in which Europeans, outnumbered four to one, are split among themselves. These factions, deeply rooted in South Africa's history, are the British and the Dutch-descended Boers.

The Union has 2,600,000 whites—all called Europeans—who have full civil rights.

There are 1,038,000 "colored"—persons of mixed blood—who have limited civil rights.

The 8,500,000 natives, 365,000 Asiatics and 63,000 Malays have, by western standards, scarcely any civil rights. The 8,500,000 Negroes have no vote but are represented by three white members in Parliament.

Of the 1,038,000 "colored" people of mixed blood, only 55,000 are educated enough to be permitted to vote for members of the [illegible]

The government is headed by Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan, whose Nationalist Party holds 86 of Parliament's 153 seats. The Nationalists, traditionally isolationist and antiBritish, recently passed a law tightening racial segregation and further restricting voting privileges of the "coloreds."

The Appeals Court declared it unconstitutional unless passed by a two-thirds majority.

The Nationalists, who cannot muster such a margin, countered last week with a new bill which would establish sovereignty of Parliament over the courts by banning any veto of a statute passed by a simple majority of the lawmakers.

The opposition is the United Party, basically English in outlook, once led by the late Jan Christiaan Smuts. J. G. N. Strauss, present leader, accused Malan of seeking to entrench himself in power and said his attempt to make the court subservient to Parliament "could lead to anarchy and revolution."

Strauss formed a united front with other opposition parties "to fight for restoration of democratic government in South Africa." Rallies in Capetown and other cities called on the Nationalist government to resign.

Malan is a former minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, which exerts a tremendous influence in South African life. Malan's party is composed primarily of Afrikaners, descendants of the old Dutch settlers. All are believers in "white supremacy"; many opposed entry in both world wars against Germany, and practically all would like to sever the last ties with the British Commonwealth of Nations by setting up a South African Republic.

The influence of Smuts, who died Sept. 11, 1950, is still strong. Smuts fought against the British in the Boer War of 1899-1902 but later became prominent in liberalizing the British Empire and was credited with originating the phrase "Commonwealth of Nations." In World War I he arrayed South Africa with Britain against Germany and again in World War II he brought his government to Britain's aid.

* * *

However, many inland farmers followed Smuts' lead grudgingly. Many, in both world wars, showed great sympathy for Germans. The Dutch were the original white settlers at the Cape of Good Hope. In the 1830s they trekked inland to escape British rule, setting up the republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. Britain conquered these in the Boer War, later incorporating them into the Union of South Africa.

After World War I, the Union governed Southwest Africa, a former German colony, under a League of Nations mandate.

Smuts was a leader in formation of the United Nations but the venerable field marshal and his United Party were unseated in South Africa's first postwar election in 1948.

Since then Malan, isolationist and anti-British, has been in control by a narrow margin. His government would not discuss its administration of Southwest Africa with the United Nations and refused to turn over the former German colony to a United Nations trusteeship. There has been Nationalist talk of annexing it into the Union of South Africa.

3,000 AFRICANS VOW TO BATTLE FOR FREEDOM

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa, June 1 [Reuters]—More than 3,000 Africans tonight pledged themselves at a meeting near here to support "the struggle for African freedom."

J. S. Moroka, president of the African National Congress party, the major native political organization, rejected any idea of linking Africans to existing white political parties in opposition to the government. "The Congress believes," he said, "that the parties' native policy is a common one aimed at keeping natives as hewers of wood and drawers of water."

The 3,000 Africans recited: "We shall exert all our mental, physical, and financial powers to attain our objective, which is the freedom of the oppressed peoples of South Africa."

SOUTH AFRICANS SEE... HEARING BEFORE U. N.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, July 25—Members of the African National Congress, representing the Negroes, have sent a letter to Secretary General Trygve Lie of the United Nations asking for an opportunity to put their grievances before the General Assembly. The letter asked for aid in the nonwhite struggle against "unjust laws" in South Africa.

The nonwhite passive revolt against the discriminatory laws will be one month old tomorrow and shows signs of gathering momentum. Though still on a small scale, the Negroes' actions have induced the Government to bundle some passive resisters out of overcrowded prisons — against their will. In the first month of the campaign that the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress hope to see grow into a mass movement involving every center in the Union, about 700 nonwhites, mostly Negroes, defied apartheid (separation of races) rules at railway stations and post offices or broke pass laws that restrict the Negroes' movements and were arrested.

There has been no violence of any kind.

South Africa's Crises

IN THE midst of celebrations of "three hundred years of progress," South Africa finds itself plunged into a grave constitutional crisis and, what is more serious, facing on April 6 the opening of a movement of civil disobedience by its oppressed native population. For both situations the Nationalist government headed by Dr. Daniel F. Malan, which took office in 1948, is squarely responsible. In accordance with its policy of *Apartheid* (separation), it has passed a series of measures discriminating against the non-European elements of the community—Negro, colored, and Asiatic—and taking from them their already limited political, social, and economic rights.

One of these measures, the Separate Registration of Voters Act, which removes colored (half-caste) voters in the Cape province from the common electoral roll, has been found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court because it was passed by a bare majority of both houses of Parliament instead of by a two-thirds' vote of a combined session, as the constitution requires. Infuriated by this ruling, Dr. Malan has declared that the government will move to prevent the courts from passing on the validity of legislation, a threat that if carried into effect would be a long step toward the dictatorship which his opponents assert is his final aim.

It is doubtful, however, if the Nationalists are yet in a position to take so drastic a step. They have gone a considerable way toward purging the army of "unreliable" elements and have begun to build up a party auxiliary force, the *Skietcommando*, modeled on Hitler's S. A. and S. S. But their high-handed methods have aroused opposition among Europeans as well as natives. Last year a former R. A. F. officer, Adolph G. Malan, a distant cousin of the Premier's, founded the Torch Commando with the express object of rallying anti-Nationalist sentiment. Joined by thousands of veterans, this has rapidly become a formidable organization and one that would probably present a serious obstacle to a government coup.

The Torch Commando, which seems to have put new life into the lethargic official opposition, the South African Party, should also serve to check the Nationalists if Malan decides to fortify himself in a contest with the courts by seeking a new mandate. At the last general election the Nationalists failed to obtain a majority of the popular vote; their narrow victory was due to over-representation of the rural areas where they have their greatest strength. There is little reason to suppose they would do better now, and they might very well lose the narrow margin of seats by which they control Parliament. Thus Malan appears to be at the end of his political tether unless he can create a situation which will enable him to seize the role of indispensable savior of the white race. April 6 may offer him the opportunity.

Last December the African National Congress, the largest and most representative native group in South Africa, decided that the time had come for action against the *Apartheid* program, which was condemning their people to perpetual helotry. It called, therefore, for immediate repeal of the discriminatory laws and, failing satisfaction, determined to launch on April 6 a campaign of mass civil disobedience. Malan's only reply was a warning that any disorders would be "dealt with."

While the African leaders hope to restrict their followers to passive resistance—they cannot hope to challenge the guns and tanks of the whites—they know that the result of their action will probably be bloody massacre. When it comes to native demonstrations, South African police are quick on the trigger, and the history of that unhappy land is full of tales of unarmed, orderly groups of natives shot down just because they had gathered to protest against some injustice. Usually that has been the end of the "incident," but this time, if the whites begin shooting, they may provoke a despairing revolt from one end of the country to the other.

That in turn would create a hysteria of fear in the white population, which is outnumbered by the non-white elements four or five to one, and give Malan a chance to proclaim martial law and swoop down on his enemies of all races. But it would also reveal to the world the rotten foundations of white supremacy in South Africa. Such bloody publicity, many natives have come to believe, is essential if they are ultimately to regain their freedom.

South African Racialist Law Upset by Court

Decision Threatens Malan Government, Foes Call Upon It to Resign Office

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa March 20 (UP).—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's white supremacy program was set back today by the South African Supreme Court in a decision which threatened to unseat the government.

The high court ruling, restoring to a limited number of half-caste voters in the Cape Province their right to vote in Parliamentary elections, was regarded as the most important constitutional event in South Africa since the Union was formed in 1910.

[The South African Government Information Office in New York said the number of half-caste voters involved in the ruling was 50,000. There are some 1,000,000 half-castes in all of South Africa.]

The controversial law provided for the removal of all persons of mixed blood from the common voters' roll to a separate list, where they were permitted to elect four white representatives to the House of Assembly from four constituencies in the Cape Province.

The court ruling declaring the law unconstitutional knocked one of the principal props from under Dr. Malan's Apartheid racial segregation policy.

Alternatives for Malan

The five-judge Supreme Court's unanimous ruling leaves Dr. Malan the alternatives of a general election, a call for passage of another bill on the argument that the Supreme Court cannot concern itself wtih the validity of statutes, or appointment of six more appeals judges to reconsider the case.

Dr. Malan admitted several days ago that if the court test went against his government, his regime would be "in a serious position." Observers said whichever course he chooses, he will be forced to put his racial policies back on their former, if not a stronger, basis, or bow out.

The court-ruling prompted an immediate demand by J. G. N. Strauss, leader of the United party, formerly headed by the late Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts, for the resignation of Dr. Malan and his government.

"The people of South Africa should act—they should immediately demand the resignation of the government, as I now demand it in their name," he said.

Mr. Strauss said the demand to oust Dr. Malan as prime minister "should be so insistent, so nationwide and so compelling that even his government will be unable to resist it."

Test Based on Constitution

The test of the law ruled unconstitutional today grew out of appeals by four half-caste citizens for court orders restraining Interior Minister T. E. Donges from removing their names from the common voters' rolls. They based their appeal on the South African constitution, which states that the Cape Province half-caste vote can be barred only by a two-thirds majority of Parliament, Dr. Malan's Nationalists cannot must such strength.

The segregation law was pushed through Parliament last year, despite a bitter fight from opposition parties.

U. S. Practice Cited

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa, March 20 (AP).—The South African Supreme Court's 20,000-word decision today cited the United States in upholding the court's right to declare null an act of the legislative branch.

Prime Minister Melan's government, elected in 1948, will be in office until 1953 unless a general election is called before then.

Non-whites—Negroes, Asiatics and mulattoes—are planning to defy the race laws in a national passive resistance movement beginning April 6.

Of the 12,000,000 population in this British Commonwealth nation, only a little over 2,000,000 are whites. The picture of racial strife is complicated by the presence of 285,000 Asiatics.

MALAN TO KILL JUDICIAL REVIEW IN SOUTH AFRICA

It's His Answer to Court Ban on Racial Act

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 21 [Reuters]—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan tonight said he plans a law establishing that the courts may not test the validity of legislation.

His statement showed how Malan proposes to answer a Supreme court decision that a key law of his apartheid [racial segregation] program is unconstitutional.

Plan Mass Meetings

Anti-government organizations planned mass protest meetings to challenge the government's refusal to accept the Supreme court's decision.

The meetings, beginning Monday, have been called by the United [opposition] party, led by Jacobus Strauss, and the "Torch Commando," a powerful veterans organization which seeks to oust the government of Dr. Daniel Malan.

Strauss demanded in the house of assembly that the government resign and new elections be held as a result of the union's "grave constitutional crisis."

Moves for Debate

He said Malan provoked the crisis by his refusal to accept yesterday's Supreme court judgment.

The court ruled unconstitutional the government's separate representation act, which cuts down the voting rights of 40,000 colored [mixed race] voters in Cape province. They previously had registered and voted with white electors but, under the act, had to vote separately for special white representatives.

Strauss moved for immediate debate of his demand. But the speaker said he did not consider the motion to be one of "urgent public importance" under the house's rules and dismissed it.

Ruling Causes Jubilation

The ruling has caused jubilation among nonwhites and anti-Malan organizations, tho it contained no moral indictment of the government's law. Instead, it said the law was illegal because it was passed by a bare majority instead of the two-thirds majority required for constitutional changes.

The Colored Peoples National Union said: "Much deep animosity against Europeans has been lifted by the decision."

In Durban, 10,000 pamphlets were distributed by the "Torch Commando" calling a citizens meeting Monday night. Among many notable veterans in the organization is Gen. George Brink, former deputy chief of the general staff.

On the Witwatersrand, South Africa's rich goldfield, the United party has asked its supporters to revive the war time "V" for victory sign, writing it on walls, sounding the dot dot dash signal on horns, and whistling it.

This time, it will signify victory and "Vryheid" [Afrikaans for freedom], the party said.

600 Africans in Court

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 21 [Reuters] — More than 600 African men and women filed thru two special courts here today after a police raid on the shanty town of Newclare, where 13 men were killed and 95 injured in faction fights earlier this month.

Many minor offenders were immediately fined. Others, charged with illegal possession of liquor and other offenses, were indicted for trial in a magistrate's court

S. Africa Court Voids Caste Rule

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa March 20 (UP).—Prime Minister Dr. D. F. Malan's white supremacy program was outlawed today by the South African Supreme Court in a decision which threatened to unseat the government.

The high court ruling, restoring to one million half-caste South Africans their right to vote in Parliamentary elections, was regarded the most important constitutional event in South Africa since the union was formed.

CURB ON VOTING

The controversial law provided for the removal of all persons of mixed blood from the common voter's roll to a separate list, where they were permitted to elect four white representatives to the House of Assembly and four constituencies to the Cape Province.

The unanimous court ruling declaring the law unconstitutional knocked one of the principal props from under Malan's racial segregation policies.

It prompted an immediate demand by J. G. N. Strauss, leader of the United Party, formerly headed by the late Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts, for the resignation of Malan and his government

FEELING IS BITTER

The segregation policies of the Malan Government have sparked embittered racial feelings in South Africa.

It was feared in some quarters that Malan might react by calling for a general election in an attempt to ride the emotional tide which the decision undoubtedly will touch off among many European South Africans who have supported the Prime Minister's nationalist policies. If such an attempt is made to retain the racial policies, these sources said, the resultant campaign would be the most turbulent in the history of the union.

MALAN TO TAKE ROW WITH COURT TO THE VOTERS

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 18 [Reuters]—Prime Minister Daniel Malan said today his government was ready to test public opinion on the "courts vs. parliament" controversy in an election next year.

Malan, who has challenged the power of the courts to invalidate parliamentary laws, dared his political opponents to make his policy a campaign issue.

Malan said the election would be held 10 or 12 months after parliament adjourns, which will not be for some weeks. His mandate runs to the end of 1953.

Speaks During Debate

He said the government would use all available forces to maintain law and order—in effect a warning against violent anti-government demonstrations.

Malan was speaking in a house of assembly debate started by Jacob Strauss, leader of the United party which is the main opposition to Malan's nationalists.

The assembly is debating Strauss' motion which demands that the government accept a Supreme court judgment voiding a Malan law which removed voters of mixed blood from the common register. Malan now proposes legislation to prevent the courts from ruling on parliamentary acts.

Attacks Torch Commando

Malan attacked the torch Commando, anti-government organization of ex-service men with which the United party and the smaller opposition Labor party have become allied "to uphold the constitution."

He said it was a dangerous organization led by reckless, self-appointed men who were responsible to nobody.

"It is with these reckless and irresponsible people that the leader of the opposition has allied himself and his party and he will have to bear the responsibility," Malan said.

He accused the Torch Command of wanting chaos, and said it was linked with native and Indian organizations.

Cites Strauss Meeting

The Torch Commando might say it did not want these groups to take action with it, he said, but if natives and Indians saw white men taking action of the sort threatened by the Commando, they would not hold back.

Malan said he felt it necessary to take part in the debate because a new situation "not without its dangerous aspects" had been created by Strauss' meeting with the Torch Commando in Capetown Wednesday.

At that meeting Strauss said it was the people's duty to use force if the government created anarchy and attempted to maintain its position by force.

Cites Worsening Relations

LONDON, April 18 [Reuters]—Roy Welensky, prominent Northern Rhodesian politician, today cited "a worsening of racial relations" in central Africa as an argument for prompt federation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

DR DANIEL MALAN
Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa. Having defied the United Nations over the annexation of South West Africa, he is now confronted with opposition in the British protectorates over his plans to annex them.

Africans Defy Jimcrow Laws

CHARLESTON, W. Va. — South Africa's racial program has been accurately described by COLOR Magazine as the "World's Worst Race Hate Hell Hole" and in a pictorial feature in the July issue, COLOR graphically illustrates the operation of the discriminatory apartheid (separation of races) laws in trains, buses, post offices, the "pass law" that restrict movement of the colored, the curfew laws and many other practices that has made Prime Minister Malan's decrees worse than any issued by Adolph Hitler against the Jews.

COLOR gives the details of the background of united defiance by the non-whites against these unjust laws and the savage riots which are taking place and may develop into the bloodiest racial war yet seen.

Race Crisis in South Africa

A Political Partnership or a Rebellion Are the Alternatives, but Most Whites Still Believe Their Power Monopoly Can Last Indefinitely

By A. T. Steele

This is the final article of a series on conditions in South Africa.

JOHANNESBURG.

In South Africa all roads lead to the racial question.

And it is hard to escape the conclusion that the white minority in this country must sooner or later make a choice between two alternatives: (1) political partnership with the Colored races or (2) black rebellion.

This is a view very few white South Africans yet accept. An overwhelming majority of them still believe, or are hopeful, that the white monopoly of power over the Colored four-fifths of the population can be maintained indefinitely.

Population ratios, world opinion and recent world history all point to the long-run futility of a policy of white exclusiveness. Yet the outlook for a change of attitude by South Africa's whites is certainly not hopeful. Nor is it utterly hopeless. The controversy that rages here with increasing vehemence over the color question shows, at least, that more and more people are giving thought to it.

Malan Stands Firm

There is no doubt that Prime Minister Malan and his Nationalist colleagues are quite convinced that any integration of the white and Colored races would spell ruin to white civilization in South Africa. They see apartheid (separate development of the races) as the only way out of what they describe as a "life or death situation." The fact that world opinion, or most of it, is arrayed against them does not deter them. Their answer is: "We are misunderstood."

This writer previously visited South Africa in 1948, just before the Nationalists came into power. On this trip, I have been in the country three months. Three months in a situation as complex as this does not make one an expert. But there are some facts that stand out like a sore thumb.

One is that race relations in South Africa have deteriorated shockingly in the last four years, and they are still deteriorating. Another is that the Malan government, through its apartheid policies, is hastening rather than averting the disaster it fears most.

To be sure, the showdown is not imminent. As matters stand today the white man in South Africa has all the authority and all the instruments of authority—everything except numbers—on his side. The resistance movement is still young and spotty. Doubtless white supremacy can be maintained for a period of years—at the point of a gun, if necessary. But repression is no final answer. It can lead only to sullenness, then perhaps terrorism, finally something worse.

High Price of Reform

It is still not too late to check this deterioration, though at a price few white South Africans are at present willing to pay. Some kind of a partnership seems the only way out, and even this involves risks. Partnership is a flexible term. It does not mean—and in South Africa it could not mean—the sudden admission of all nonwhites to equal political rights with the white community. A high proportion of the African majority, for instance, is still immersed in tribalism, illiteracy, apathy and a culture wholly different from that of the white man's. To accord this majority, overnight, a dominant voice in South Africa's complex multiracial society would be an invitation to chaos. Yet there are thousands of Africans and certainly many Indians and Coloreds (half-castes) who are qualified by education and experience for the same rights and responsibilities as the white man, yet are denied them. It is these frustrated people who are at the forefront of the growing discontent and who will have to be satisfied if there is to be racial peace in this country.

This advanced element of nonwhites is still a minority as compared with the white population. The whites could admit them to political equality under a "loaded" franchise and still retain political predominance. But of course there is the possibility—and it is a real one—that as more and more of the Colored people qualify for the vote the power balance may shift ultimately to their side. The ruling whites are reluctant to take this risk, even though it is a very long range one.

The loaded franchise is not a new idea in South Africa. The half-castes (Coloreds) of Cape province have "enjoyed" such a franchise for years. Now the Nationalists are trying to modify this survival of Cape liberalism by taking the Coloreds off their common roll with the whites and putting them on a separate roll with a fixed number of seats in Parliament. This system of separate representation in Parliament has long been applied to the Africans. The principle is opposed by most articulate non-Europeans, especially since the number of seats assigned is negligible and all representatives elected must be white.

Another kind of black-white partnership that has been suggested from time to time, though never thoroughly explored, is federation. This would not be easy to work out to the satisfaction of all concerned, but it has possibilities.

The time may come when such schemes are taken seriously. For the moment, they are just dream-stuff, as far as the Nationalist government is concerned. Whether a United party victory in the coming elections would bring a real improvement in race relations is problematical. Some observers believe—with fingers crossed—that it might.

Though the United party supports the principle of white supremacy, it is prepared, in any case, to sit down at a table with non-European leaders and discuss points of difference. This is an essential first step toward any understanding, which the present government has so far ignored.

From there on, the prospects for agreement would be pretty poor unless the United party showed a more compromising spirit on racial issues than it has shown up to now. It is an axiom in South African politics that no party with a liberal racial policy stands a chance of being elected to power. That may not be quite as true today as it was four years ago, but the United party is taking no chances. Those moderates who pin their faith to the United party do so in the hope that once the need of catching white votes in a critical election is past, the party may show more racial flexibility than it feels it can afford today. This is no more than a hope.

A Growing Hazard

The dangers of delay are serious. For the longer a racial settlement is postponed, the higher goes the price. Whatever the future fate of the passive resistance movement, it has certainly brought a political awakening and a stiffening of attitude among large numbers of non-whites. Terms that would have been acceptable four years ago are not acceptable today. Another complication is the growth of extremists' agitation, which has been encouraged by the government's inflexibility. The moderates are still in a strong position on the colored side, but they are being pushed ever harder by their own frustrations and by pressure from the Left. An official of the African National Congress said to me unhappily: "If I should resign, a Communist would step into my place. You know what that means."

Most Africans have never heard of Communism, and in any case it is a doctrine quite foreign to their traditional way of life. Probably not more than a handful of them are true Communists. But these few, along with their Indian comrades, are right up front in the passive resistance movement and exercise an influence out of proportion to their numbers. This is another reason why it is important to win over the moderates while there is still time.

Progress on Education

Racial feeling is most pronounced in the crowded environs of the towns and cities, where it is based as much on economic as on political grounds. Nothing has done more to antagonize the non-whites than the barriers that stand in the way of their advancement to better jobs. No matter what their ability, they run up eventually against a white stone wall. This frustration is felt not only by the well educated minority but also by a host of laborers working in the white man's industries. There are thousands of Africans who have attained semi-skilled jobs yet can go no farther because of the unofficial color bar in industry.

Despite these handicaps, contact with white civilization has not been without its benefits to the Africans in this country. Educational progress, though slow, has been consistent. Higher education is accessible in some universities for those who can obtain the necessary financing. Some Africans have become doctors and lawyers, others teachers, preachers and clerks. Not many have succeeded in business. This is due partly to lack of experience, partly to white and Indian competition and partly to the old Bantu tradition that makes it incumbent on the more prosperous members of a clan to share their prosperity with the less fortunate ones. African storekeepers have been ruined by the demands of relatives who couldn't understand why they should have to pay for what they "bought."

The white man was largely instrumental in building up South Africa to its present advanced stage of material development. But he did it with the labor of the Colored peoples. Large numbers of these people are now insisting on a partnership in the country they helped create. The problem of South Africa is the problem of much of Africa south of the Sahara—and in its most acute form. It is the problem of finding a satisfactory formula for co-operation between the white man and the black man.

One can understand the hollow laugh that comes from the white South African when he is told by people who don't have to live here that he should substitute faith for fear. Still, it's a thought worth considering.

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SOUTH AFRICA JAILS FOUR MORE WHITES

They Send Malan Telegram in Restricted Post Office Area —Stricter Laws Planned

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Dec. 9—Police arrested today four young white persons who showed their sympathy for the non-white cause by ostentatiously writing a telegram protesting racial laws to Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan in the non-white section of the General Post Office in Capetown.

The demonstration was the second by whites. Yesterday Patrick D. Duncan, son of Sir Patrick Duncan, former Governor General of South Africa, led six whites and thirty-two non-whites, including Manilal Gandhi, son of the late Mohandas K. Gandhi, into the Germiston Negro location in defiance of the racial segregation laws. It is illegal to enter a location, a township set aside for Negroes, without a permit.

The four in today's gesture of defiance included Albert Sachs, son of Solomon Sachs, who was removed as secretary general of the Garment Workers Union under the Suppression of Communism Act.

At the post office a crowd, mostly persons of mixed blood, surrounded the four while officials telephoned for the police. As the four were led away the crowd chanted "Africa," the cry of the resistance movement, and the whites responded with the thumbs-up sign and shouts of "Africa."

The four whites appeared in court on a charge of causing an obstruction by occupying post office seats marked "non-Europeans only" and refusing to leave when asked to do so. They were remanded to Dec. 19.

Mr. Duncan and his followers will appear in court tomorrow. They spent last night in cells, where relatives brought them fruit and other food.

The Nationalist press meanwhile outlined two bills that the Government intends to introduce when Parliament meets on Jan. 23. The first makes it a serious offense, with heavy penalties, to participate in the defiance campaign and enables the Government to "punish supporters of the movement."

The second empowers the Government to proclaim an emergency either throughout South Africa or

in the affected areas "when there is large-scale violence." Precise terms of the bill were not disclosed, but the Nationalist press says it will enable the Government to intern leaders in concentration camps without waiting for trial in court.

Gandhi's Son Aids Cause

Whites Joining South Africans In Resistance

Seven Jailed in Johannesburg in Protest Of Race Laws; Ex-Governor's Son in Group

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—(ANP) — Seven white persons joined hands with native South Africans in the passive resistance fight against South Africa's new race laws. The white persons were arrested along with thirty natives for defying the laws.

Included among those arrested were Patrick Duncan, son of Sir Patrick Duncan, former Governor General of the Union of South Africa, and Manilal Gandhi, son of the late Mohandas K. Gandhi, who originated the passive resistance technique as a means of gaining freedom for his people.

GANDHI, WHO edits Indian Opinion at Durban, had traveled from his home at Phoenix, near Durban, to join a group of defiers, including the seven whites led by Duncan.

They met in Johannesburg, drove fifteen miles to the Germiston Negro location and entered without permits. It is illegal to enter a Negro section without a permit.

Led by Duncan, who on crutches as a result of an automobile accident, the party paraded through streets of the location. Scores of Negro children and women with babies in arms joined the procession, which sang the African national anthem, shouted "Africa" and gave the thumbs-up salute of the resistance movement.

* * *

IN MOST demonstrations, the native Africans wear bands of three colors on their arms. The colors are black, symbolic of the native Africans; green, the land, and gold, the gold beneath the ground. All represent the desires of the Africans for the future of South Africa.

In the heart of the native village, Duncan halted the procession for a brief speech in which he appealed to the villagers to refrain from violence. He said, in part:

"I ask you not to make any trouble. I ask you to do what you have to do without making any trouble but in the spirit of love."

AT THE conclusion of Duncan's speech, police drove a car across the road and arrested Duncan and Gandhi and the others. No one resisted. Among those held were newsmen following the demonstration. They were told they were held for entering the location without a permit. They were released later at Germiston.

Others arrested included:

A daughter of Naidoo, a friend of Mohandas Gandhi who led a march of Natal Indians into the Transvaal in 1913 in the first passive resistance movement; Miss Freda Troup, white author of "In the Face of Fear," a book based on the work of the Rev. Michael Scott, spokesman for South African tribesmen, and Miss Bettie du Toit, a trade unionist.

All face a maximum penalty of 300 pounds ($840) fine or three years in jail.

Police Kill 14 In Africa Riot

Natives Rising Up Against J-C Policies

KIMBERLEY, South Africa — Fourteen natives were killed and 39 wounded here on Saturday by policemen who opened fire on a disorderly group in a suburb of this diamond producing city.

Twenty-four policemen were reported wounded by stones thrown by the crowd as the mob set fire to city offices, a movie a beer hall and three trucks.

The riot was set off by the natives demonstrating against Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's white supremacy and racial segregation policies.

Rifles Against Clubs

The clash began when a group boycottong a beer hall tried to prevent another group from entering the place. The pro-boycott group stoned the beer hall and fighting broke out.

Police were called and were promptly stoned. They said they had to shoot their way out of the crowd of thousands who gathered at the scene of the disturbance.

Police used Sten guns, rifles and pistols against the natives, who armed themselves with pick-handles, sticks and knives.

Unrest Elsewhere

The outbreak was the latest in a series of disturbances arising out of opposition to racial segregation and jim-crew legislation of Malan's nationalists among the non-whites who make up most of South Africa's 12,500,000 population.

Eleven persons were killed when Africans rioted at Port Elizabeth on Oct. 18.

Paralleling South African unrest, a move to drive out white men has been developed by the Mau Mau Society in the British East African colony of Kenya. The British, fighting to suppress the society, have accused it of about 50 killings.

FOUR WHITES AND TWO AFRICANS DEAD FOLLOWING RACE RIOT IN DURBAN, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Administration of Apartheid Laws at Port City Cause of Violence and Bloodshed

POLICE USE MACHINE GUNS ON POPULACE

DURBAN, Union of South Africa — (ANP) — At least six persons are known to be dead in the coastal seaport of Port Elizabeth as a result of a Saturday race riot here in connection with the apartheid laws of the Union of South Africa.

Four white persons and two Africans are known to be dead at Port Elizabeth. At least 12 non-whites are said to have been injured.

The anti-white supremacy battle is said to have started when some non-whites threw stones at a railroad station. White police used sub-machine guns to blast away at the non-whites.

Non-whites (who included native African Negroes, Indians and coloreds, who are mixed bloods,) currently are in the midst of a non-violent campaign against the white supremacy policies of Premier Daniel F. Malan. In this campaign, they deliberately break the nation's apartheid (absolute segregation of the races) laws so they can be thrown into jail. Rather than any fines, they accept jail sentences as punishment.

As a result, South African prisons are said to be overcrowded already.

Saturday's violence may have been the forerunner of a possible anti-white uprising throughout South Africa. This country is considered a powder keg of racial tensions. A general racial conflict would not be a surprise to the outside world.

Although police quelled Saturday's violence within 24 hours, the next disturbance may be worse. Police are on guard now lest there be future disturbances.

The riot reportedly began when natives for an unknown (or undisclosed) reason began pelleting with stones the Brighton Railway station. The riot spread to other parts as a result of the outbreak.

With the aid of sub-machine guns, police officers finally were able to disperse the mob with deadly bullets.

This riot is said to have been the worst in South Africa since

Background for trouble—

South Africa's problems mount, tension increases

BY WARREN BENNETT
Associated Press writer

The economic position of the Union of South Africa is unusual. In a crowded world, it is unpopulated. In a world plagued with monetary troubles, it is the greatest producer of gold and diamonds. In a hungry world, it is an exporter of beef, corn, wheat, cotton, wool and such strategic metals as copper, tin, lead, manganese, platinum and chrome.

It is a rich, fabulously fertile land in which Europeans, outnumbered four to one, are split among themselves. These factions, deeply rooted in South Africa's history, are the British and the Dutch-descended Boers.

The Union has 2,600,000 whites—all called Europeans—who have full civil rights.

There are 1,038,000 "colored"—persons of mixed blood—who have limited civil rights.

The 8,500,000 natives, 365,000 Asiatics and 63,000 Malays have by Western standards scarcely any civil rights.

The 8,500,000 Negroes have no vote but are represented by three white members in Parliament.

Of the 1,038,000 "colored" people of mixed blood, only 55,000 are educated enough to be permitted to vote for members of the "all white" Parliament.

Source of trouble

THE GOVERNMENT is headed by Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan, whose Nationalist Party holds 86 of Parliament's 153 seats. The Nationalists, traditionally isolationist and anti-British, recently passed a law tightening racial segregation and further restricting voting privileges of the "coloreds."

The Appeals Court declared it unconstitutional unless passed by a two-thirds majority.

The Nationalists, who cannot muster such a margin, countered last week with a new bill which would establish sovereignty of Parliament over the courts by banning any veto of a statute passed by a simple majority of the lawmakers.

The opposition is the United Party, basically English in outlook, once led by the late Jan Christiaan Smuts. J. G. N. Strauss, present leader, accused Malan of seeking to entrench himself in power and said his attempt to make the court subservient to Parliament "could lead to anarchy and revolution."

Strauss formed a united front with other opposition parties "to fight for restoration of democratic government in South Africa." Rallies in Capetown and other cities called on the Nationalist government to resign. Tension is on the increase all over the nation.

Former minister

MALAN IS A FORMER MINISTER of the Dutch Reformed Church which exerts a tremendous influence in South African life. Malan's party is composed primarily of Afrikaners, descendants of the old Dutch settlers. All are believers in "white supremacy"; many opposed entry in both world wars against Germany and practically all would like to sever the last ties with the British Commonwealth of Nations by setting up a South African republic.

The influence of Smuts, who died Sept. 11, 1950, is still strong. Smuts fought against the British in the Boer War of 1899-1902 but later became prominent in liberalizing the British Empire and was credited with originating the phrase "Commonwealth of Nations." In World War I he arrayed South Africa with Britain against Germany and again in World War II he brought his government to Britain's aid.

Sympathy for Germans

However, many inland farmers followed Smuts' lead grudgingly. Many, in both world wars, showed great sympathy for Germans. The Dutch were the original white settlers at the Cape of Good Hope. In the 1830s they trekked inland to escape British rule, setting up the republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. Britain conquered these in the Boer War, later incorporated them into the Union of South Africa.

After World War I, the Union governed Southwest Africa, a former German colony, under a League of Nations mandate.

Smuts was a leader in formation of the United Nations but the venerable field marshal and his United Party were unseated in South Africa's first postwar election in 1948.

Race Law Defiance Ordered in S. Africa

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa, May 31 (AP).—Nonwhite leaders urged the 10 million Negro, Indian and mixed blood peoples of South Africa today to rise against what they called "this racial arrogance and tide of fascism" in Daniel F. Malan's Nationalist government.

The high command of a united passive resistance movement announced "a well disciplined and non-violent" struggle against race laws the non-whites consider unjust will be launched on a nation-wide scale June 26.

A statement said five members of the organization ordered by the government to retire from public activities on the ground they are Communists will touch off the campaign next week by defying the orders. They expect to go to jail.

[The opposition "Torch Commando" group appealed to Gov. Gen. Ernest G. Jansen today to reject Premier Malan's bill placing Parliament above the South African Supreme Court, according to United Press. The bill would deprive almost 50,000 half-cases of their voting rights.]

The chief of the campaign is a wealthy physician-farmer, Dr. James S. Moroka, president general of the African (Negro) National Congress. He said the struggle of the non-whites is to achieve cooperation with all "on terms of equality only."

S. AFRICAN HIGH COURT TO RULE ON RACIAL LAW

Suit Filed by 4 Colored Persons

CAPETOWN, South Africa, June 11 (AP)—Four colored persons [of mixed races] asked the South African Supreme court today to throw out a new law setting up a high court of parliament.

They contended the act, if applied, would breach the South African constitution by letting the government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan slice their voting rights.

The four applicants brought the original appeal to the Supreme court against the Malan government's act designed to cut the voting rights of 50,000 colored persons. After the court ruled this act unconstitutional, the Malan government passed a law making parliament a court unto itself to judge the legality of its laws. That law is now being challenged.

Freezes All Discussion

The cost of the colored voter's action, like the previous one, is being defrayed by the opposition United party.

The development automatically freezes all public discussion of the issues involved. For newspapers and politicians to argue the case publicly now might be construed as contempt of court.

The South African constitution provides safeguards for those, irrespective of race or color, who hold the franchise, and for the English and the Afrikaans languages. The main safeguard was that a two-thirds majority of the full parliament must support any changes in these rights.

The Malan government sought to cut the voting rights of colored persons by a simple majority because it could not command a two-thirds majority.

1,000 to Break Laws

At Bloemfontein, the president of a native political organization said today a thousand volunteers will start breaking racist laws June 26 in a campaign of defiance.

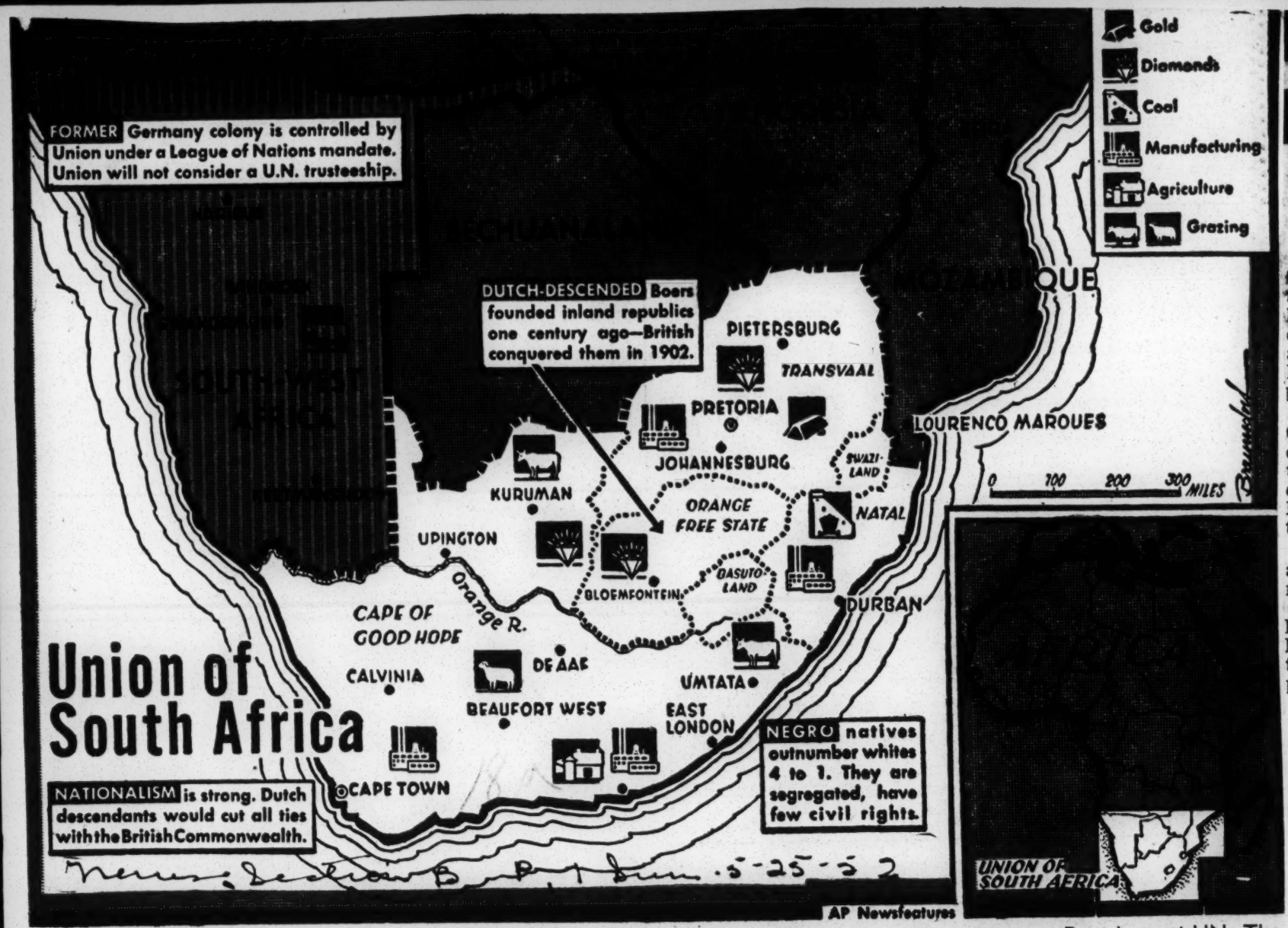
Dr. J. S. Moroka, president of the African National Congress, said the nonviolent campaign of disobedience was aimed at the race segregation policy. The native law breakers will be joined by volunteers from the Indian population and Cape province persons of mixed blood, he added.

He said these volunteers would ignore regulations penning them off from white people in trains, buses and public places. They also would break laws requiring them to carry identification passes, and crossing from one province to another.

Church Tells Stand

CAPETOWN, South Africa, June 11 [Reuters]—South Africa's non-white millions are insufficiently developed to live on an equal footing with white men, the Roman Catholic church's archbishops and evolution of nonwhites "cannot bishops ruled today.

In a statement on race relations come about without earnest endeavors to prepare themselves for in the Catholic journal Southern Cross, the hierarchy the duties connected with the Cross, the hierarchy added, however, that justice demands permission for nonwhites to evolve gradually to full participation in the ment that would justify their inclusion in the Union of South Africa's 180,000 Catholics, 61,300 of them non-



Riches and troubles — The Union of South Africa is a fabulously rich land. It has great mineral resources. It has plenty of food for its people. It has plenty of land. It has everything, but—peace. Racial unrest is the top problem, closely followed by an impending crisis on isolationism. The party in control is anti-British, anti-UN. The Union has long suffered racial troubles, but within the past few months these troubles have neared the boiling point Riots have flared in most areas and the solution is still to be found. (Associated Press map.)

Civil War in South Africa?

In South Africa today there are the makings of two irrepressible conflicts. On the one hand a vast gulf between the European minority and the native majority has been made almost unbridgeable by discriminatory legislation and repressive administration. And now Dr. Malan's Nationalist Government, reopening old wounds suffered in the long struggle between Boer and Briton, has split the white population in two. It is not racial policy that divides them: both factions believe in white supremacy although they differ about methods for maintaining it. What really disturbs the opposition is the evidence that Dr. Malan, who won the last election on a minority vote, is aiming at one-party rule. His bill to segregate the "colored" vote in Cape Province, held by the Supreme Court to contravene the "entrenched clauses" of the Constitution, is not just an exercise in racial discrimination but a blatant example of gerrymandering which is expected to give the Nationalists six or more Parliamentary seats now held by the opposition.

Determined to secure this advantage before the 1953 elections, the Nationalists have pushed through the High Court of Parliament Act which allows Parliament itself to overrule the Supreme Court in constitutional cases. The legality of this act is to be tested in the courts but it is also being met by a political challenge. Natal, most British of the Union's four provinces, is already talking of secession on the grounds that the Malanites have destroyed the compact on which the Union was founded. If this threat materializes. civil war may easily follow.

Natives Attack Malan Policies

Seek To Prevent Loss Of Franchise

CAPE TOWN, S. Africa — The fight against the racial policies of the Malan government continued here last week, as the South African Appeals (supreme) Court was asked to throw out a government law setting up a high court of parliament.

The request was made by four Cape Town colored persons (those of mixed blood), who contended that the law would violate the constitution by allowing Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan to slice their voting rights.

The action came after the Malan government passed the law making Parliment a court unto itself to judge the legality of its laws, when the Appeals Court killed another act designed to cut the voting rights of 50,000 colored persons.

Would Override Court

When the court declared the law unconstitutional, the government sought to make the decision worthless by setting up a high court of Parliament which it controls, which could override any decision of the Appeals Court.

The cost of the voter's action is being defrayed by the opposition United party, and it is expected to take several months before a decision is reached.

SOUTH AFRICA POLICE AGAIN FIGHT NATIVES

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Aug. 4—Police and Negroes clashed at Port Elizabeth today when the Negroes demonstrated outside the magistrates court during the trial of a group of passive resisters arrested recently for breaking racial segregation laws by using whites' entrances to railway stations.

Several Negroes were injured. As on the previous day when the court was trying similar cases the natives gathered outside to pray and sing. The trouble apparently started after police arrested a woman who was leading the singing.

The number of non-whites arrested so far in the country-wide campaign which began June 26 is 1,635, Yusuf Cachalia, secretary of the Indian Congress said today.

PRETORIA, Aug. 4 (UP)—The campaign against racial segregation laws reached this capital last night when twenty Negroes and one Indian marched through the European entrance to the city's main railway station. The demonstrators were detained by police.

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 4 (AP)—Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's governing Congress party decided tonight to organize India-wide processions and meetings to agitate against the race laws of South Africa. Mr. Nehru is to speak at one mass meeting.

S. African Violence Laid To Government

GLEN RIDGE, N.J. — In a letter to the South African Consulate in New York City March 20, Americans for South African Resistance placed primary responsibility upon the South African government for the growing violence in that country.

The letter, according to George M. Houser, secretary of the group, stated, in part:

"We are very much concerned that the unrest in South Africa has, in some cases, erupted into violence and rioting for we are convinced that the non-European peoples can best achieve their aims through non-violent methods.

"It is clear, however, that the responsibility for any violence which may occur rests primarily with the rulers of South Africa who are now reaping the fruits not only of their present policy of racial segregation but also of 300 years of persecution and division."

Canada Lee Comments

Canada Lee, a sponsor of Americans for South African Resistance and star of the film, "Cry, The Beloved Country," who has recently returned from South Africa, declared: "The violence in South Africa stems directly from the government's policy of 'divide and rule.' Racial conditions there almost make Georgia seem like a paradise."

The Americans for South African Resistance also sent a letter to the Joint Planning Council of the South African Non-European Congresses, pledging full support and urging the congresses to stand by their decision to use non-violent civil disobedience when they start their campaign against apartheid on April 6.

Forward Step, But—

Mr. Houser stated that his organization recognized the March 20 decision by the South African Supreme Court restoring the right of half-caste South Africans to vote as a step in the right direction, but that the basic practices of racial segregation were a long way from being abolished.

Meanwhile, AFSAR will sponsor a mass meeting at Abyssinia Baptist Church and a demonstration before the South African consulate in NYC April 6—the date when the non-European population of South Africa will begin its non-violent civil disobedience campaign against the segregation laws of that country.

Americans for South African Resistance is a newly formed group headed by co-chairmen Charles Trigg of Salem Methodist Church and Donald Harrington of Community Church, ministers, with George Houser of the Congress of Racial Equality as executive director.

South African Foes Seek Malan Ouster

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 22 (AP).—South Africans braced today for a danger-packed fight over the Nationalist Government's plans to curb the courts and change the constitution in favor of white supremacy.

Tension mounted as government opponents warned Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan that his race policies may bring bloodshed.

Two critical phases approached for the divided nation:

1. A united front of most anti-government forces plans to begin an intensive campaign Monday to compel Malan to quit. Country-wide demonstrations—aimed at arousing white South Africans—have been arranged. Political parties, veterans' organizations and civil rights groups will take part.

2. Beginning April 6, Negro and Asiatic leaders will launch their own campaign to defy what they term Malan's "oppressive and unjust" race laws. They have expressed hope this campaign will develop into an unbeatable passive resistance movement.

Some informants said the government may decide to ban all non-white meetings scheduled for April 6. If such a ban were defied—especially around jittery Johannesburg—anything could happen, observers said.

Government lawyers, meanwhile, have been ordered to write a bill that would put all parliamentary acts beyond reach of the courts.

The bill would revive a law—thrown out by South Africa's highest court Thursday—restricting the constitutional voting rights of mulattoes. Negro natives have no voting privileges at all.

South African Tangle

South Africa's highest court has given an unexpected twist to the 300th anniversary of the first landings of European settlers on the southern shores of the Dark Continent. The court has ruled out one of the ugliest byproducts of the nation-wide policy of *apartheid*, or separateness of the races, introduced by Dr. Daniel Malan's nationalist government. The resulting commotion in South Africa promises to be at least as great as the uproar here, in an entirely different context, when the Supreme Court collided with the New Deal.

In Cape Province, where Jan van Riebeek landed on April 6, 1652, there are now about half a million mulatto descendants of the early colonists. These "Cape colored," as they are called, are different in history, culture and ethnic background from the eight million black "natives" in the Union, who are pouring at a rate of 1200 a month into the shanty towns outside Johannesburg. Unlike the "natives," the "Cape colored" have been advancing almost as rapidly as Negroes in the United States. They are set apart by many forms of segregation which are familiar in Washington, but they have made headway in the professions and until recently had the right to vote with whites in parliamentary elections.

Premier Malan set out to turn back the clock of progress in Cape Province. His government introduced Jim Crow trains, an act almost as obnoxious in Capetown as if some Southern-dominated Congress here had ordered separate trains in New York or Pennsylvania. Equally resented, and bitterly opposed by the followers of the late Prime Minister Smuts, was the removal of the "Cape colored" from the general voting rolls. The Malan-dominated Parliament set up a kind of Jim Crow election system, under which the "Cape colored" would vote separately for four white representatives in the Union Parliament.

This is the act which the Union's supreme court has now ruled unconstitutional. Under South Africa's basic law, voters cannot be removed from the electoral rolls without a two-thirds vote of both houses of Parliament, the elected House of Assembly and the partially appointed Senate, meeting together—a process roughly analagous to the American method of amending the Constitution. Dr. Malan has no such two-thirds majority, but he has other recourses. One is to hold a snap election on the racial issue, in the hope of strengthening his hold. Another is to try to pack the court with additional judges, as President Roosevelt tried to do in 1937. At the moment, however, Dr. Malan is concentrating on a third device—legislation asserting supremacy on the part of Parliament, although many assume that such an act would itself be held unconstitutional.

Whether or not the court's decision stands, it will serve as a reminder that South Africa does have a constitution, that it was built on a foundation of parliamentary democracy, and that not all its people approve of the injustices now being committed in their name. South Africa simply cannot develop into a great nation by exploiting its cheap native labor and by letting *apartheid* run wild. The separate voting law has already thrown thousands of the educated "Cape colored" into the Communists' arms. The Union can become great only by the gradual, steady easing of the racial tensions which now hold it in an evil grip, and by repeated assertions of the saner spirit which has now been expressed by its highest tribunal.

Court Slaps South African Bigots

The five-man Supreme Court of the Union of South Africa threw a monkey wrench last week into the new Jim Crow machine of the Malan government. Prime Minister Malan who sounds off on racism like Adolf Hitler suffered his worst defeat and he is up in arms over the ruling of the court.

Specifically, the judges ruled that the law to force so-called colored citizens to vote separately from the white voters was unconstitutional. Malan and his crowd are trying to segregate non-white Africans in every phase of social and civic life and up until last week, the Jim Crow program was winning every test.

In South Africa distinctions are made between whites, colored or mixed blooded citizens and natives. The latter have hardly any rights at all and the so-called colored group has been deprived of what few rights and privileges that had been granted them. The nationalist government of Malan demands complete subjugation of all non-whites without any exceptions.

The court ruling is not expected to stop Malan. He has already declared that his government would "take the necessary steps" to upset the decision of the court which had created an "intolerable situation." The real great tragedy in South Africa, however, lies in the fact that all the major political parties support white supremacy. Malan and the nationalist are more ruthless than the others.

We have repeatedly insisted that our government indicates to the Union of South Africa that their racial fight threatens the continent of Africa and the peace of the world. Providence has placed the big stick in our hands and we must use it for the sake of humanity. Malan is like a monkey playing with a stick of dynamite in a crowded room. One slip and all hell can break loose.

MALAN RACIAL POLICY STIRS POLITICAL STRIFE

Dispute Has Divided South Africa And Brought Talk of Secession

By CLIFTON DANIEL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 29 — Citizens of the United States, especially Southerners, should be able to appreciate the issues of the present political crisis in South Africa.

Involved therein are not only questions of white supremacy and racial segregation, but also threats of secession, echoes of the 1937 Supreme Court-packing case in the United States and a problem closely resembling that of states' rights.

Racial segregation—or *apartheid* as it is called in Afrikaans—is not the immediate issue in the present case. The question is not whether to abolish segregation. Both major parties in South Africa and both the British and Afrikaans communities believe in it; they differ only in degree. However, the race issue is an important factor in the background of the dispute which has divided South Africa more sharply than any quarrel in recent years.

The background is this:

In 1908 and 1909 when the four British colonies in South Africa were being merged to form a self-governing Union of South Africa, the white settlers met in convention and drew up a Constitution.

As the new union was a mixture of British and Dutch colonists, Negro natives and people of mixed native and European or native and Asian blood, whom the South Africans called "Coloreds," special guarantees for minority rights were written into the Constitution.

Constitutional Issue

These guarantees, called "entrenched clauses," provided for the equality of English and Africaans as the official languages of the Union and for the protection of the voting rights of non-Europeans in the Cape Province.

The Constitution specified that the "entrenched clauses" could be changed only by a two-thirds majority of both Houses of Parliament in joint session.

That Constitution was embodied in the South Africa Act of 1909 by which the Parliament in London gave sanction to the Union of South Africa.

In 1931 when the London Parliament enacted the Statute of Westminster, conferring full independence on the overseas dominions, leaders of both major parties in South Africa agreed that the "entrenched clauses" of the South African Constitution should remain intact.

Then last year the Nationalist Government of Dr. Daniel Malan, intending to complete the political segregation of races in South Africa, put through the Parliament in Capetown an act to remove the 40,000 qualified Colored voters in Cape Province from the European electoral roll and put them on a separate register.

Court Ruling

Lacking a two-thirds majority last year, the Nationalists enacted the Cape Coloreds Bill by a simple majority in each of the two Houses sitting separately. Recently the Supreme Court of South Africa ruled that the Separate Representation of Voters Act was unconstitutional because it was not adopted according to the procedure prescribed for the "entrenched clauses"—and the fight was on.

As Dr. Malan saw the issue, it was this:

Should the South African Parliament be bound by a Constitution enacted by the Parliament of another country and should Parliament be subject to the rulings of the courts?

His party, which tends toward separation from the British Crown and the establishment of a South African Republic, contended that the question was one of subservience to Britain, of imperialism versus nationalism, of South African independence.

As seen by his opponents, led by the United party, the issue was different.

Should a party representing only a tenth of the total population of South Africa and less than half the white population be allowed to override the Constitution and the obvious wishes of the majority?

In addition to the question of civil rights there were immediate political considerations. Dr. Malan's opponents saw his latest move as one of a series designed to install a Nationalist majority permanently in Parliament—a sort of gerrymandering measure.

When they voted with the Europeans, the 40,000 Cape Colored electors influenced the outcome of elections in about twelve districts and naturally cast their ballots for the United party. If they are removed from the European register they will elect only four Europeans as their representatives, which may mean a net loss of up to eight seats for Dr. Malan's opposition.

Present Party Strength

At present the Nationalists obviously are not strong enough to change the law by what the Supreme Court regards as constitutional means. There has been no evidence as yet that Dr. Malan's clash with the court has [illegible] his prestige and following.

If the Nationalists yield on the constitutional issue, presumably nothing will happen. If they try, as Dr. Malan has proposed, to put through a bill denying the right of the courts to pass on the constitutionality of acts of Parliament, there will surely be trouble.

Election Ahead

Another alternative would be for Dr. Malan to go to the country and ask for a two-thirds majority in Parliament. Even he probably does not know whether he is strong enough for that. In any case, there will be an election next year and the issue will be put to the voters.

Meanwhile, there is talk of a dictatorship on one side and revolution on the other. English settlers in Natal continue muttering about secession from the Union.

Political tension has been increased. South Africa's whites have been divided among themselves. Republicanism among the Nationalists has been stimulated. And the struggle of the black and colored peoples for racial equality has probably been intensified.

Africans' Protest Is Sanctioned

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The South African mass demonstration scheduled to ignite April 6 as a protest against all the segregation laws designed against natives, has stirred considerable action in the United States.

When the non European populations of South Afica begin their non-vilent civil disobedience campaign, the Abyssinian Baptist church, New York, will hold a mass meeting supporting the action.

This supporting action is being inaugurated by the Americans for South African Resistance, a newly formed group headed by Rev. Charles Trigg of Salem Methodist church and Rev. Donald Harrington of Community church, with George Houser of the ongress of Racial Equality as excutive director.

Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., minister of the church, and Canada Lee, star of the current film on South Africa, 'Cry, The Beloved country,' have already agreed to sponsor and participate in the April 6 program.

Malan's Parliamentary Court Declared Illegal By Appellate

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa, Nov. 13 (AP) — Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's High Court of Parliament was declared illegal by the South African Appeal Court today, opening a possibility that he may try a Senate - packing scheme to put across challenged race laws.

The five judges on the highest tribunal of South Africa's regular judiciary agreed unanimously with a lower court ruling that Parliament — dominated by Malan's Nationalist, white supremacy supporters — acted unconstitutionally in setting itself up last spring as a supreme court to rule on constitutional questions.

They dismissed the government's appeal.

In the ruling, they turned thumbs down for a second time in 10 months on a law that would have cut the constitutionally-guaranteed voting rights of 50,000 Cape coloreds (persons of mixed blood) who hold a balance of power position in Cape Province.

Basic Issue Involved

The basic issue is the fact that Parliament passed both that law and the subsequent legislation converting itself into a high court by less than the two-thirds majority required to change entrenched clauses of the constitution. Those clauses include the political rights of non-whites.

Malan himself refused to comment at this stage on the issue, which has posed threats of new civil strife in a nation already harassed by conflicts between Wites and blacks, and among the Whites themselves.

The leader of the opposition in Parliament, J. N. Strauss, said: "it is now the duty of Malan clearly and finally to accept and abide by the constitution."

Most political observers believe Malan will accept the latest ruling and send his Nationalists into the general parliamentary election scheduled next May with the Cape colored voters still on the common role.

Theories Advanced

If the Nationalists win by any margin, this theory goes, they probably will pass a bill — requiring only a simple majority — giving themselves the power to pack the Senate with enough government-nominated members to insure a two-thirds majority of both houses of Parliament sitting together. This would necessitate the appointment of about 80 extra senators.

On the other hand, Malan could defy today's verdict and call on the High Court of Parliament to overrule the regular court and declare itself a legal body. Only the Nationalist senators and assemblymen have taken part in the past sittings of the court. It is boycotted by the opposition members of Parliament.

35 S. Africans killed by storm

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa Dec. 1—(AP)—An estimated 35 Negroes were killed and more than 400 injured last night by a tornado that flattened a flimsy mud and brick squatters settlement, Albertynsville, on the edge of Johannesburg.

Witnesses said the howling wind hit the mile-square suburb of 5000 persons like an atomic blast. Houses collapsed and buried people. Residents in the streets were bowled over and struck by flying debris.

The government's strict racial segregation policy was forgotten as whites rushed to help. They turned their car lights on the wreckage. Then, by the hundreds, they dug through the rubble for hours to free the injured and take out bodies.

Mayor Hymie Miller, one of the first at the scene, dispatched half the city's buses to carry refugees to police barracks and started arranging accommodations for nearly 4000 homeless. Private cars were used as ambulances.

The African Revolt

The explosive racial conflict in South Africa is boiling over and lapping at the doors of the United Nations, which has declared itself unalterably in favor of racial equality as an abstract proposition, but when the issue resolves itself into a concrete proposition where police in the Union of South Africa are shooting down defenseless natives in order to force apartheid, the controversy becomes very touchy, and no one seems to know how to take hold of the matter.

Pakistan, India and five other nations have requested that a commission be appointed to study the whole question o ftreatment of native Africans by the nations of Western Europe, but one of the United States delegates has expressed opposition to this idea and wants to confine the discussion solely to that of segregation.

The Black Dispatch believes it would be a healthy thing for the morality of the world to accept the idea advanced by the representatives of darker races. If we are going to discuss the color question in this world we should not confine the discussion to any particular field. The whole field of selfish exploitation should be explored to determine the reason behind the presence of the white man in Africa and the excuse he has for remaining there to slaughter the natives who are dying for freedom, and his justification for visiting slavery, peonage and insults upon the dignity of millions of human beings in the homeland of the blacks.

This man, Charles A. Sprague, of the Political Committee of the United Nations, does not want this explosive question to go before the Committee on Human Rights of the United Nations. He wants to confine it to a political discussion before his committee, where the Union of South Africa can raise questions of political sovereignty and confine the issue of apartheid within the police power of that sovereignty. Sprague does not want the discussion to overflow into fields where there will be discussions of human equality that deal with the rape of land, destitution, disease, illiteracy and the hut tax. This would be a horrible revelation that would shock the morality of the world, so Sprague asks that the political phases of the African question alone be reviewed.

If there is any integrity and honesty within the confines of the United Nations the question of the presence of robber nations in Africa is going to be studied in its entirety. The whole story of vicious exploitation of the Dark Continent has been hidden under a tissue of falsehood and the truth has never been known. Africa is the cradle of civilization and there has never been a time since the fifth century when authentic and established government, such as that of Ethiopia, could not have been helpfully expanded to bring modernism to these oppressed people. India and China have kicked the white man out because of the oppression visited upon them in a shameless fashion for centuries and now Africa seeks to do the same thing. Today, this continent is the last bastion of colonialism, and there is no justification for robber nations to continue rape of the raw materials from the grip of the native population. It is their patrimony and should be returned to them.

During the recent political campaign we heard some rumblings which identify the disguest on the part of reaction to any discussion of human equality in the United Nations which have nothing to do with the problems of South Africa, but they do relate to the question of human equality. The speaker to whom we listened opposed American participation in the United Nations because of that clause which binds signator nations to pledge support of human equality everywhere.

This man did not want the United Nations charter to supercede the Constitution of the United States on the question of human equality because he frankly said acceptance of same would mean that Orientals could then purchase land in West Coast states, against whom these state sovereignties had banned occupancy and ownership. He said also this supercedency of the United Nations charter over the Constitution of the United States would immediately abrogate and set aside the marriage laws of a number of the commonwealths in the United States which do not permit white people to marry blacks.

It can be easily seen why this man Sprague wants to keep any discussion of the color question away from the United Nations. He wants to take the position of the Union of South Africa, in assuming such matters are domestic questions not subject to "carpet-bagger" adjustment.

If there is any substance in the American principle of free speech, Negroes in the United States should exercise it now in demanding that white people relinquish African rule and permit African leadership to begin the immediate rehabilitation of their homeland. We talk about world peace, but despite the fact China and India have achieved self-determination, the kernel of colonialism, which is the cause of all our international troubles, will not be destroyed until every Hottentot has escaped from the hut tax, segregation and the slave whip. White nations are in Africa primarily because they covet the raw materials of that impoverished land. England is almost willing to risk war in order to steal the oil in Iran, and likewise other nations want uranium that abounds in Africa in order to make atom bombs. We point to these two items because they stick out like a sore thumb in this battle for raw materials in this world.

But there are a score of other ray materials upon which modernism depends, found in substantial quantities only in Asia and Africa. These people are entitled to sell these priceless commodities in world markets for their true and actual value. Through colonialism a white world seeks to steal this wealth, leaving the native population robbed,

bound, and in instances today, as in South Africa, slaughtered.

Tomorrows' Challenge

Rebellion In South Africa

By H. A. Bullock

There is rebellion in South Africa. Politics, mixed with race, threatens to create an international situation unusual for the dark continent. Many of our national commentators have sought to explain what is happening, and there is much accuracy in what they say. However, there is a small, though probably significant, point that they have been overlooking. It has been left for those of us who are far away in space but close in community of feeling to point up the small thing with probable significance.

Everybody knows the racial composition of South Africa. We know that there is a large colony of Europeans — Both Dutch and British—who represent the dominant class in South Africa. We know that coolies, especially Indians, have been brought in as a source of cheap labor, and we know that the native peoples have for a long time formed the basis of this pool. We also know that Europeans have intermixed with the natives, developing a hybrid population known as the Cape Coloured People. That these hybrids are descendents of the Dutch mainly is not important for the moment. But that they have begun to drop their antagonism to the native group and join hands with them and with Indians in a gigantic movement against the caste line that has long been erected in South Africa is very significant.

It is from this movement that unrest in South Africa directly descends. It has always been true that native peoples sooner or latter rebel against imperialistic masters by way of a discontent that stems from a hybrid elite. It was that way in the United States, and it is that way in South Africa. An elite group of South Africans has begun to call a halt on the rigid policies of segregation that white Europeans have erected. That there is political conflict born of party differences is only more fuel added to a fire that has been smouldering for years.

This type of interpretation of the South African situation will be strange only to those who have not followed the course of fire across the bloody pages of imperialistic history. As Europe expanded to incorporate undeveloped areas in which they undeveloped areas in which they lived, economic exploitation necessarily dictated that these undeveloped people experience some development incidental to the exploitation process. Indians could not be used as coolie labor without getting some training in the process. The mere contacts that came about incidental to the exploitation inevitably became educational, and out of the unholy process had to come some good.

Consequently, the exploited peoples of the world, feeding on the crumbs that inevitably fell from the tables of empire, have begun to turn human and European like their conquerors. They are wanting the same things their conquerors want; they are demanding the same things; and they are using a native type of pressure to get them. As the natives of India secured their freedom through this process, so will the natives of South Africa.

We are living in an age of intense enlightenment. The value of the individual man is moving upward on the scale of human worth. Africa is the last outpost of an imperialistic system of direct exploitation. We have no reason to believe that the tide of individual freedom will not flow to engulf that continent even as it has engulfed the continent of Asia. This is the reason we say that the rebellion in South Africa is something more than a local incident. It is a sign that the tide of national freedom is still moving forward.

International or national pressure may hold up the tide here; stop it for a while there; or turn it temporarily from its course in some distant place. But sooner or later, the flow can not be denied. A free Africa is inevitable.

FIVE THOUSAND AFRICANS AND INDIANS JAILED IN SOUTH AFRICA

Civil Disobedience to Segregation Laws Mount in Intensity Since June Decision

JAILERS BRUTALLY BEAT PRISONERS

DURBAN, South Africa — (ANP) — Since June 26 more than 5,000 Africans, Indians and Coloureds have gone to jail in South Africa's mass non-white campaign of civil disobedience against "unjust laws." These disciplined volunteers, each night and day break jim crow laws and when fined refuse to pay any money.

Dr. J. S. Moroka and 25 other leaders of the African National movement are on $5,000 bail. They are charged under the all embracing Suppression of Communism Act. The indictment reads that they have been supporting and advancing the aims of Communism.

Dr. Moroka, a physician from the Free State, began his political career in 1936, when the state took away the vote of the non-white people of the Cape. He has never been associated with the now banned Communist part of South Africa or supported it.

Observers on both sides of the color line agree that this political inquisition is a cover for a move by Dr. Malan's Nazi minded clique. They predict that, should the leaders be found guilty, he would lodge them in jail for a long period.

Having accomplished this he would then ban the African National Congress on grounds that it is a communist organization. If on the other hand he fails, he would tell his gullible minority that democracy as is understood by white South Africa has failed and that time for a republic, where he would be answerable to God only, has come.

Reports from jail tell a sad story. Assaults by jailers and the police are a common thing. In Johannesburg one campaigner entered the court room on crutches his leg having been fractured by police brutality. But these brutal actions are creating the effect not intended. They have spurred the people to more determination and resolution.

The campaign is in its second phase. The third and perhaps final stage might be decided in December at the Conference of the African National Congress at Kimberly.

Race Conflict In Africa Bar To World Peace--Mme. Pandit

"The question of race conflict in the Union of South Africa resulting from the policies of the Union Government has been brought before the United Nations by thirteen countries, representing a population of over 600 million."

Introducing the question of the Ad Hoc Political Committee November 12, Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, leader of the Indian Delegation to the Seventh Session of the United Nations General Assembly, said that these countries had done so, because "In our view, the situation in South Africa today has created a new and dangerous tension which is fraught with serious conquences for harmony among nations and peace in the world, a situation which constitutes a flagrant violation of the basic principles of human rights and fundamental freedoms which are enshrined in the Charter."

Following is her address in part to the Committee, outlining the main features of the Union of South Africa's racial policies and the resulting progressively deteriorating situation:

"The deliberate policy of the Government of the Union of South Africa is designed to establish and to perpetuate every form of racial discrimation and exclusiveness. APARTHEID, which is the declared objectives of the Government of the Union of South Africa, implies permanent white superiority over the non-whites who constitute 80 per cent of the Union's population.

"The doctrine of APARTHEID as practised in South Africa has resulted in the complete segregation of races, even in the matter of the use of common public utilities such as the railways, post offices, educational institutions, local transportation and even courts of law. Non-whites cannot serve as combatants in the armed forces of the Union; that is to say, non-whites are prevented from fighting in defense of their own country. Even in the trade unions there is APARTHEID; and opportunities for skilled work are denied to the non-whites. In Government services a systematic drive has been launched to replace non-whites. The result of all these policies is that non-whites can find employment only in the most menial occupations and in conditions that offer no scope whatsoever for their social or economic betterment.

"There is a limit to human endurance, and that limit has been reached in South Africa, where the non-white population is seeking redress of its disabilities through SATYAGRAHA, or passive resistance. SATYAGRAHA is not a meek submission to a tryant's will; it is not a coward's refuge from action; but the brave man's defiance of evil and subjection.

Writer Says Anti-Segregation Leaders Suffer In South Africa

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The campaign is in its second phase. The third and perhaps final stage might be decided in December at the Conference of the African National Congress at Kimberly.

AFRICAN RIOTING LAID TO ARRESTED NEGROES

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 20—South African police today attributed Saturday's rioting in New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, in which eleven persons were killed, to "possible misrepresentation" of their arrest by two Negroes who escaped from the police after being arrested for theft.

Four white persons were among those killed in the rioting. A Negro motion-picture house was smashed, shops were looted and the New Brighton railway station attacked, causing damage estimated at $300,000. The police said they fire dinto the mob, causing casualties among the Negroes.

Dr. J. S. Moroka, president of the African National Congress, who leads non-white defiance of segregation laws, strongly condemned the riot today. "Actions of this nature can do no good to the already strained relations between white and non-white sections of the country," he said. "The actions of the rioters at Port Elizabeth can only serve to prejudice the cause of Negroes at home and abroad."

The mayor of Port Elizabeth, C. S. McArthur, said: "The rioting was especially deplorable in view of the way we have treated Negroes there. There are no pass laws, no registration and no curfew."

Race Rioting Kills Six in South Africa

By the Associated Press

DURBAN, South Africa, Oct. 18. —A race riot over the Malan government's white supremacy policies killed four white persons and two Africans today at Port Elizabeth and injured twelve non-whites. reports reaching here tonight said.

Officials said several more Africans may have been killed.

The reports said stone-throwing non-whites, who include people of Asiatic origin as well as native Negroes, started the riot with stone-throwing at a railway station.

In the spreading disorders a movie house was reported destroyed by fire and a truck overturned and burned.

Malan Law Inquiry Voted in U.N., 35-2

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 20—Over South Africa's protests, a majority of United Nations members voted today to set up a three-man commission to look into the race-segregation policies of the Government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan.

The 35-to-2 decision by the General Assembly's Special Political Committee was rejected almost at once as "null and void" by Ambassador G. P. Jooste, South Africa's top delegate—an indication that the Malan Government probably would have nothing to do with the proposed United Nations panel to "study the race situation" in South Africa.

Neither the committee's decision, regarded here as one of this session's most significant actions, nor South Africa's reaction to it came as any surprise. The race-conflict question had been pressed for seven days by a heavy majority of Asian, Arab and some Latin-American countries demanding that a fact-finding commission be set up to look into conditions that, they assert, threaten international peace.

Before adopting the commission plan, the committee rejected by 45 to 6 South Africa's motion to drop the race-conflict question on the groun dthat Article 2 of the Charter barred the United Nations from intervention in matters "essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state." In addition to South Africa, this view was supported by France, Britain, Australia, Belgium and Luxembourg.

On the commission plan only Peru voted with South Africa against the establishment of the three-man panel. Peru's member, Emanuel Felix Maurtua, had expressed doubts that the United Nations had legal power to act.

U. S. Among Abstainers

The five Soviet bloc members supported the eighteen-power proposal. Twenty-two states abstained, among them the United States, the colonial powers, some Latin-American countries and the four Scandinavian states. The Scandinavians backed their own proposal, offered as a substitute for the commission idea.

This Scandinavian proposal, which was approved, 20 to 7, with twenty-two abstentions, simply exhorts all states to bring their policies in line with the Charters guarantees on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It was backed strongly by the United States and other countries that voted against South Africa's effort to bar debate but would not back the commission plan on the ground that the United Nations should not try to enforce its will, lest it risk failure.

The committee's newly-approved resolution still must pass the full Assembly, but this is likely to be a perfunctory procedure since both bodies have an identical sixty-nation membership.

The resolution begins with a reference to South Africa's apartheid policy of segregating the population by racial groups and it recalls that a past Assembly held that segregation was based on "doctrines of racial discrimination."

Panel Put Up to Pearson

While the composition of the panel is not given, India—one of the leading sponsors of the eighteen-power proposal—has explained that the three members would be chosen by the President of the Assembly, Lester B. Pearson, from a list, provided by the sponsors, of persons deemed qualified to make an impartial study of conditions.

At the insistence of a number of speakers, including the delegates of Ecuador and Brazil, the final text was modified to bring in a reference to Article 2 of the Charter to make it clear that the commission did not seek to intervene in South Africa's domestic affairs.

Despite this additional assurance, Ambassador Jooste, at the end of the meeting, said again that his government regarded any decision on this question as a violation of the Charter and "completely unconstitutional."

Tomorrow the committee will take up the question of the repatriation of Greek children who were removed to neighboring Balkan countries during the guerrilla warfare in Greece. A proposal by Arab members of the committee to postpone debate on the political aspects of the Palestine question until later at this session failed to muster the two-thirds vote needed to alter the present priority of agenda items. The Palestine question, involving Arab and Israeli counter-complaints, will come up after the debate on the fate of the Greek children.

Round-up of Leaders Urged

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Nov. 20—The rounding up and, if necessary, the detention of leaders of the non-white defiance of South Africa's segregation laws was called for today by a delegation of twelve representing all the municipalities in South Africa.

The delegation, which interviewed members of the Government, pledged "total opposition" to the defiance campaign and urged a total ban on the movements of defiance leaders.

The Municipal Association's executives presented a series of resolutions to the Government urging it to "maintain order and a sense of security in lawabiding citizens" and to prohibit the movement of defiance leaders from town to town or province to province and of all agitators found inciting non-whites to violence.

They asked for legislation providing for the arrest and detention "in some appropriate places" of the defiance leaders and for the removal of "criminal elements, particularly from the larger centers of the Union."

They also called for steps to create a "contented urban Negro community."

MALAN OPPONENTS FAVOR U. S. SYSTEM

Moderates on Racial Issues Want a More Rigid Charter Than Nationalist Regime

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Nov. 22—Political moves set on foot by South Africa's constitutional crisis are making strange bedfellows.

Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Nationalist party, which has a strong anti-British attitude, wants to give the Union a flexible British constitution, while J. G. N. Strauss, leader of the United party, which is pro-British, favors a rigid constitution of the United States type.

Dr. T. E. Donges, Interior Minister, said last night that, although the Nationalist Government had accepted the Appeal Court's judgment invalidating Prime Minister Malan's move to limit the franchise of persons of mixed blood, the Government would not accept the position created by that ver-

dict.

In the April elections the Government will ask for a mandate from the people on three points:

1. Do they want the Union Parliament to have the same powers as the British Parliament?
2. Do they want the law courts to interfere with the legislative business of Parliament and to give the courts the power to test the validity of laws?
3. Do they want to give the veto power to 34 per cent of Parliament on certain laws instead of having democratic rule by majority?

The Opposition, which believes that the Government cannot take voters of mixed blood off the white register without the requisite two-thirds majority of both houses of parliament meeting together, insists on the courts' having the power to test the validity of laws enacted by Parliament, as in the United States.

Crisis May Return

If Dr. Malan wins the election, the constitutional crisis may flare up again since he has no prospect of obtaining a two-thirds majority in Parliament.

Meanwhile, the debate continues. Ben Schoeman, Minister of Labor, said last night that there was a general desire among Negroes to oust white men from South Africa. He contended that recent Negro riots that resulted in deaths and arson were not caused by South Africa's race discrimination laws.

Dr. Donges, who said the non-white defiance campaign bore the hallmark, "Communist, or made in Russia and or India," forecast strong Government action against the ringleaders of the movement, which has resulted in the imprisonment of 7,300 non-whites for up to ninety days for defying segregation laws.

What apparently was an attempt to avoid the racial dispute's becoming an all black vs. all white issue was made by non-white leaders who held an informal meeting with a number of liberal whites this week. Nothing concrete emerged from the meeting, which was not representative of any non-white or white bodies but was attended merely by individuals.

The Nationalist Government has been urging all whites, including the Opposition, to support the strong action it plans, presumably after fresh legislation is adopted when Parliament meets in January.

Scores Of Others Hurt In Clashes

11 Die In East London Melee; 14 in Kimberly

CAPETOWN, South Africa — (INS) — The death toll in continued weekend racial rioting in South Africa rose Monday to at least 25.

Scores of other persons were injured in the clashes, the latest of which occurred in the south coast port city of East London.

Eleven persons—three whites, including a Catholic nun, and eight Negroes—died in the violence Sunday in East London. Fourteen fatalities occurred earlier in the diamond city of Kimberly when police opened fire on rioters in a Negro suburb there.

Sunday's violence was set off when police moved in to disperse a banned meeting of natives in the African district of East London. The police replied to stone-throwing by the natives with gunfire.

In the ensuing battle several buildings were set on fire, among them a Catholic mission which was gutted. Fire-fighting forces were prevented from reaching burning structures by barrages of stones hurled against them.

The nun was burned to death when natives stoned her car, overturned the vehicle and set fire to it. She was identified as Dr. Elsie Quinlan, also known as Sister Aiden, of the Mater Dei hospital.

The situation in East London and at Kimberly remained tense. At Kimberly 300 armed police patrolled the riot area and guarded six buildings which had been burned there.

Gatherings of more than 20 persons were prohibited in an effort to avert further violence.

Concentration Camps Urged in African Rioting

Local Officials For Seizing Native Rebel Leaders and 'Agitators Inciting Them'

CAPETOWN, Nov. 22 (AP).—A conference of local government officials recommended today that the Nationalist government of South Africa set up concentration camps for "all agitators inciting natives to violence." It said native leaders of resistance movements against segregation laws should be sent to such camps.

The conference was composed of executive committee members of the four provincial municipal associations in South Africa. It has been studying the cause of and possible cure for incidents like the recent rioting in the native sections of Port Elizabeth, East London and Kimberley.

Passive Resistance

Prior to the outburst of rioting, non-whites had been conducting a passive resistance campaign against the segregation policies of the government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan.

"Die Burger," a newspaper, close to the Nationalist party, which was at one time edited by Dr. Malan himself, said "great importance" is attached to the recommendation of the conference. The newspaper's political correspondent reported the conference included many members of the opposition united Party, whose leader, J. G. N. Strauss, has advocated a more moderate policy in dealing with the natives. A general election at which the racial problem will be a hot issue is due next year.

Sees Power Available

"It is quite clear that the decisions taken by the executive give the government power to act in this matter without going to the courts," the political writer for "Die Burger" said. He added: "The government intends to act shortly in a widely-embracing war against the non-whites."

The conference, which was attended by special branch members of the Criminal Investigation Department, expressed concern about the activities of students during their vacations. It said they are suspected of inciting the natives to violence.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS ASKED

Officials Act to Place Curb on Agitators

[Reprinted from yesterday's late editions]

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Nov. 22 (AP)—A conference of local government officials today recommended that the nationalist government set up concentration camps for "all agitators inciting natives to violence." It said native leaders of resistance movements against segregation laws should be sent to these camps.

The conference was composed of executive committee members of South Africa's four provincial municipal associations. It has been studying the causes and possible cure for recent rioting in native sections of Port Elizabeth, East London and Kimberley.

Passive Campaign Erupts

Prior to the outburst of rioting, nonwhites had been staging a passive resistance campaign against the segregation policies of the government of Prime Minister Daniel Malan.

The conference, attended by special branch members of the criminal investigation department, expressed concern about the activities of students during their vacations. It said they were suspected of inciting the natives to violence.

Mau Mau Suspects Seized

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 22 [Reuters]—Native troops of the African Rifles arrested 93 Mau Mau suspects near the Sagana royal lodge where Queen Elizabeth II stayed when she visited Kenya, a government spokesman announced today. The queen, then Princess Elizabeth, and the duke of Edinburgh were at the lodge last February when she was told of her father's death.

Other African troops arrested 50 suspects yesterday in raids on tribal locations in the Nyeri area.

A white woman doctor named Meiklejoh was found with sword and knife wounds alone on her isolated farm in the Thompson's falls area. Nairobi police headquarters also disclosed that a Kikuyu headman and his two man tribal police escort had been found hacked to death in the Fort Hall reserve.

A native storekeeper in the Sagana reserve was beaten by anti-white Mau Mau cultists two nights ago. He was robbed of $70 and dragged off to a cave, where he was forced to take the Mau Mau oath.

Army headquarters said that home guard units formed by local Kikuyu chiefs had proved of great assistance in the Nyeri area. These resistance groups had marched their prisoners into police posts making them sing "sisi watu wa Mau Mau" [we are Mau Mau men].

An East African independent armored car company is now operating in support of infantry and police in the Embu area, near Mount Kenya, where continuous sweeps are taking place to round up Mau Mau suspects.

Arrest Dozens in Congo

ELIZABETHVILLE, Belgian Congo, Nov. 22 [Reuters]—Police today announced the arrest of dozens of Kitawala adherents, the Congo version of the anti-white Mau Mau sect in Kenya. The arrests were made in the course of a police hunt for thieves who stole a shipment of guns.

The Kitawala secret society is banned in the Congo, hundreds of miles to the south of Kenya and on the opposite coast of Africa. It is not an offshoot of Mau Mau but is a symptom of native resentment against white rule.

The Kitawala and the Kibangui witch doctor sects are the two main secret political and religious cults in the Congo. The Kibanguis were responsible for outbreaks of violence here 25 years ago.

May Quit U. N.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Nov. 22 [Reuters]—Eric Louw, South African finance minister, warned again today that South Africa may consider withdrawing from the United Nations if the U. N. continues "interfering" in his country's domestic affairs. He arrived here to attend next week's commonwealth economic conference in London. Louw defended South Africa's "Jim Crow" race laws and rapped the union s critics in the United States.

Associated Press Wirephoto

WOMAN FELLED IN JOHANNESBURG MELEE

S. African Non-Whites Defy Segregation Laws

By ARTHUR GAVSHON

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 26—(AP)—South African non-whites launched a campaign of defiance today against the Nationalist government's race-segregation laws. Alerted police promptly jailed 80 who purposefully broke the laws amid chants of "Arise Africa" and clenched-fist salutes.

The long-heralded campaign of civil disobedience started on a small scale with military precision. Leaders urged the demonstrators to avoid violence and none was reported.

In the first action, 30 Negroes including two women calmly walked through a railway station reserved exclusively for whites. Within 10 minutes, pistol-packing policemen hustled them off to prison.

Fifty other Negroes and Indians drove in a fleet of cars from Johannesburg to the neighboring gold-mining town of Boksburg. The Negroes weren't carrying the identity papers, tax and movement permits required of all non-whites. The Indians deliberately crossed forbidden race boundaries.

Several leaders were arrested in today's roundup, among them Walter Sisulu, Negro campaign secretary, and Nana Sita, president of the Transvaal Indian Congress.

In another related action, detectives in Capetown arrested Sam Kahn, a former white member of Parliament and a member of the Franchise Action Council, one of the groups active in organizing the defiance campaign.

Leaders of the defiance program say 10,000 Negroes, Indians and colored people of mixed blood have volunteered to risk imprisonment in demonstrations which are to be staggered at intervals in order to conserve strength for a long fight against the race policies of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Nationalist government.

SOUTH AFRICANS PRAY

Non-Whites Call on God to Aid in Disobedience Drive

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 22 (AP) — Hundreds of thousands of non-whites throughout South Africa offered public prayers today for success in their coming campaign of defiance against the Government's tightening white supremacy laws.

A mass program of civil disobedience—in which Negroes, Indians and people of mixed blood are determined to fill the country's jails rather than knuckle under to "unjust laws"—starts next Thursday.

Many Negro churchmen invoked God's help today ofr this first attempt at passive, organized defiance. Before assembled thousands at mass prayer meetings, they declared death would be better than what they termed their present serfdom.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Women fall to the ground as baton-wielding police charge a protest meeting Tuesday in Johannesburg, South Africa. The melee ensued after police arrested E. S. Sachs, veteran labor organizer. He was addressing a meeting called to demonstrate against a Ministry of Justice order to Sachs to quit as secretary of the garment workers union.

132 Arrested In S. Africa Race Conflict

JOHANNESBURG, June 26 (AP). Nonwhite South Africans launched a campaign of defiance today against the Nationalist government's race-segregation laws. Alerted police promptly jailed 132 who purposefully broke the laws amid chants of "Arise Africa" and clenched-fist salutes.

The long-heralded campaign of civil disobedience started on a small scale with military precision. Leaders urged the demonstrators to avoid violence and none was reported.

In the first action, 30 Negroes, including two women calmly walked through a railway station reserved exclusively for white persons. Within 10 minutes, policemen hustled them off to prison.

Fifty other Negroes and Indians drove in a fleet of cars from Johannesburg to the neighboring gold-mining town of Boksburg. The Negroes weren't carrying the identity papers, tax and movement permits required of all colored persons. The Indians deliberately crossed forbidden race boundaries.

It took police two confused hours to round up the lawbreakers.

Several leaders were arrested, among them Walter Sisulu, Negro campaign secretary, and Nana Sit, president of the Transvaal Indian Congress.

In a related action, detectives in Capetown arrested Sam Kahn, a former white member of Parliament and a member of the Franchise Action Council, one of the groups active in organizing the defiance campaign. Kahn had been removed from Parliament under the government's two-year-old suppression of communism act.

This was only the beginning of a program which the leaders hope will grow into a vast movement that will fill the country's jails to overflowing.

Leaders of the defiance program say 10,000 Negroes, Indians and colored people of mixed blood have volunteered to risk imprisonment in demonstrations are to be staggered at intervals in order to conserve strength for a long fight against the race policies of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Nationalist government.

Two racial discrimination foes arrested in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 27—(AP)—Armed security police arrested two top leaders of South Africa's non-white campaign against racial discrimination today.

The campaign started yesterday and police seized 140 persons for various violations of segregation laws. The demonstrators are purposefully violating the laws and courting arrest. The idea is to arouse South Africa's 10 million non-whites to similar tactics and flood the country's jails beyond capacity.

THE TWO LEADERS arrested today were Yussif A. Cachalia, secretary of the campaign, and Nelson Bandela, a Negro who is a member of the executive for the African National Congress. Cachalia is also a leader of the South African Indian Congress. The formal charge against them was not announced.

Cachalia and Bandela went along quietly with police. They have stressed the idea of non-violence—after leaving their headquarters.

Johannesburg Negroes Set Indian Shop Afire

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, July 7 (AP)—Racial strife flared a Benoni again today when a gan of Negro youths attempted to se fire to an Indian shop. They were driven away by police.

The trouble started Saturda night after Indians were alleged t have assaulted the participants i a funeral for a Negro youth. There upon about 100 Negroes raided th Asiatic quarter, looting Indian an Chinese shops and setting fires. Police fired several volleys an wounded two Negroes after stone were thrown.

A Move In South Africa

Negro and Indian leaders of South Africa have begun a campaign deliberately to flout discriminatory laws. Police responded quickly, arresting scores. What is important to note in this effort to achieve equality before the law—denied on the statute books of South Africa and by a positive Union government policy—is the spirit of dedication Negroes and Indians and other mixed bloods seem to reveal. The whole effort is intended to be non-violent rather than aggressive. Dr. Daniel Malan's government may be unable to prevent a movement of far-reaching consequences. This development is a clear indication of the foolishness of trying, by Union law, to deny the colored peoples of South Africa a dignity and voice in their own behalf.

In South Africa

Many persons doubtless have experienced confusion if they have felt anything at all about the current controversy in the Union of South Africa. Dr. Daniel F. Malan, the prime minister, several weeks ago led his Nationalist Party forces to pass a bill in both houses of Parliament, enabling that body to revamp the constitution by a simple majority vote.

That effort of the Malan group followed passage by the same political forces of a bill which would have required 50,000 non-white registered voters in Cape Province (one of four provinces) to vote only for four special white Parliament members, whereas they previously have been allowed to cast their votes along with "white votes" for the 55 regular members of the Cape Province Parliament.

This bill had been ruled unconstitutional by the Union's Supreme Court. It said that to alter provisions affecting representation would require a two-thirds majority, as stated specifically in the constitution. It was then that the Malan forces decided to bypass the court, and passed a bill making it legal for the Parliament, by majority vote, to make a final decision as to any matter of constitutionality. This in effect made Parliament a "Super-Supreme Court."

Troubled land . . . and Malan.

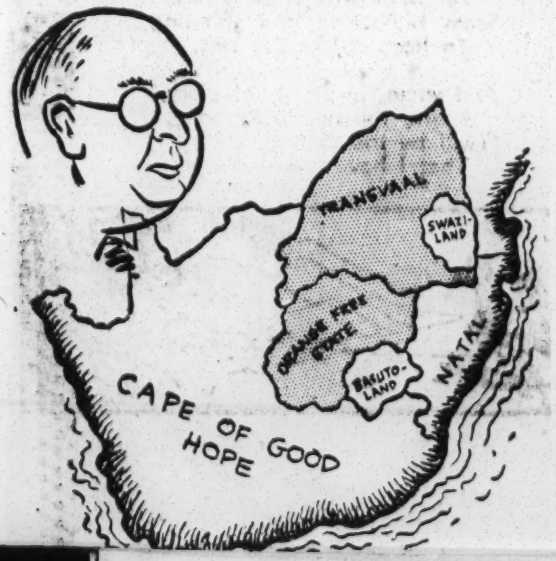
It is to be remembered that Malan's Nationalists are principally of Dutch origin, and that they are generally referred to as Afrikaners. The Transvaal and the Orange Free State, which combined with Cape Province and Natal to make up the Union, are largely Dutch. The Malan action, therefore, is interpreted by the essentially English white populations of Cape Province and Natal as a threat to their integrity. The Afrikaners and the English have not ever been wholly trusting, each of the other. So the Union has since its formation in 1910 been other than close-knit. There is a memory of bad blood going back to the Boer War.

Now, Natal Province's provincial council or legislature last week was closely studying a resolution calling upon the federal government to order a constitutional convention for the purpose of reaffirming the constitution of 1910.

When the British populations of Cape and Natal Provinces originally agreed to union with Transvaal and the Orange Free State, they did so with reluctance and only with an assurance that they would receive, as English, a consideration at least equal to that of the Boers, or Dutch. English people involved now fear Dutch Nationalists will begin to freeze them out. If, say Natal white citizens, Dr. Malan does not agree to a constitutional assembly which would mean a backing down from his position at several points, then Natal may withdraw from the Union. Some observers say civil war is possible, though as yet not likely. Certainly great dissension could follow.

The dispute, therefore, is seen to be racial only in certain aspects. The English have no more desire to see equality of representation among colored Union residents (largely Negro, but with many Indians and half-castes) than have the Dutch. But the record shows that the colored peoples who were permitted to vote usually stood with the British.

What effect this dispute, if carried to greater lengths, might have on world affairs cannot be said at this time. But it is possible that in event of great confusions, racial demands would be tremendously heightened. There is an omnipresent movement among colored peoples of South Africa to achieve equality of representation, to batter down segregations which hem them in. In such event it might also develop that such turmoil could be correlated with an increasing disturbance among African peoples generally as they seek to throw off a domination Europe long has exercised.



MALAN PROPOSES NEW NATIVE PASS

Government Says It Will Ease Hated South Africa Law but Negroes Call It a Sham

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, June 1—Few things cause more friction between black and white in the Union of South Africa than the traditional system of pass laws which curtail freedom of movement of the Negroes and authorize the police to stop any black man any time of the day or night and demand to see his pass. Negroes are constantly jailed for failing to observe these laws.

The Nationalist Government of Dr. Daniel F. Malan has now introduced in the Senate a bill it calls the Natives (Abolition of Passes and Coordination of Documents) Bill. Explaining the bill, the Minister of Native (Negro) Affairs said the object of the bill was to do away with all useless passes and to replace them with a simple document, which would not be a nuisance to the bearer, and which would enable the police to perform their duties more easily.

The book to be issued to the black man would contain everything for his modern needs. It would be strongly bound, and a watertight plastic cover would be issued free with each booklet.

Would Make Movement Easier

The legislation would bring freedom of movement except for work-seekers wishing to enter the cities. Each native would have a permanent registration number and fingerprints of all Negroes would be taken. Should a native lose his tax receipt, or even his entire passbook, he would no longer be exposed to prosecution because of the possibility of checking up through fingerprints. Law-abiding persons who forgot their passes would, in the future, not be subject to detention, said the Minister, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd.

The bill is expected to become law this year. The reaction has been unfavorable. A pass law will be no less hateful and unjust, it is argued, because they are to be embodied, fingerprints and all, in one nice little plastic-covered book instead of in a mass of scattered documents. The native will be exposed as much as ever to humiliation and rough handling by the police, said Dr. A. B. Xuma, former president-general of the African (Negro) National Congress, which is planning a campaign of mass civil disobedience against the pass and other "unjust" laws.

Native Leader Calls it Sham

"This bill means no abolition of the pass laws," says Dr. Xuma. "Its title is entirely misleading and misrepresentative. What the bill does is merely to consolidate the pass laws, and perhaps even to extend their application to areas where they have not, in their humiliation and injustice to blacks, been applied before.

"To the blacks this new bill, in spite of its specious object of making everything so nicely compact between the covers of a waterproof book, is merely to entrench the iniquitous laws under which the black suffers.

"If the Government had been at all sincere about wanting to abolish or mitigate the pass laws, it would have consulted black opinion. But this it studiously avoided because the Government well knew the black's implacable hatred of the pass laws and that no black would support the retention of these laws in any form whatsoever."

18a 1952

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONALISTS MOVE WARILY FOR REPUBLIC

Times p. B5

Prime Minister Malan Delays Action Which At This Time Would Cause an Upheaval

New York, May 9-7-52 Sun.

By ALBERT FICK

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa Sept. 6—Ever since it came to power four years ago South Africa's Nationalist party has been moving to complement existing segregation laws and improve its electoral chances by restricting the suffrage rights of 50,000 colored (half-caste) voters who generally oppose the Nationalists. Now, with the colored voting law proposals blocked in the courts, influential members of the Nationalist party are pressing their leader, Premier Daniel F. Malan, to scrap the present South African Constitution and proclaim the nation a republic outside the British Commonwealth.

Dr. Malan has not yet either discouraged or backed this maneuver, which would give a graver twist to South Africa's bitter constitutional crisis. Already this crisis has seen a deep split between South Africa's whites—the Afrikans-speaking Dutch descendants, or Boers, represented by the Nationalist party, and the British descendants represented by the opposition United party. And already the split between the whites has encouraged leaders of South Africa's non-whites to wage a campaign of passive resistance against the prevailing segregation laws. If the republic were proclaimed the result could be a break-up of the 42-year-old Union through secession or attempted secession by Natal Province and other predominantly English areas.

Still, talk of a republic goes on. An editorial in Die Transvaler, Johannesburg Nationalist newspaper, which expresses the views of Jahannes Strydom, likely successor to Dr. Malan, shows how the wind is blowing. It lists the three enemies of Afrikaner nationalism as (1) the constitution with its entrenched clauses requiring a two-thirds majority for changing the existing non-white franchise; (2) the United Democratic front, which is attempting to unseat Dr. Malan and (3) world opinion. Then it continues:

"South Africa must free herself once and for all from forces within and without that stand in the way of her destiny as a fully selfgoverning country, that wish to put her Parliament under restraint, cripple her internal economy and hamper her will to remain white. We can do that only by replacing the Constitution, defeating those in collusion with the [non-white] defiance and provocation, and throwing off the dead hand of British subservience." How? By establishing a free republic outside the Commonwealth.

There is no difference over republicanism between Dr. Malan and Mr. Strydom — both are lifelong republicans. They differ only as to the timing and means to be used in achieving a Nationalist republic.

Malan Cites Restraints

Mr. Strydom wants a republic now, or at any rate during the lifetime of Dr. Malan. Dr. Malan wants to pave the way and bide his time until conditions are favorable.

This week Dr. Malan reiterated his position. He told a party of Australian journalists that "there must be sufficient support for a republic among the people to make it safe." He made no references to the demands for a republic outside the Commonwealth. He did say that in his view a South African republic would not be anti-British because 40 per cent of the population are English-speaking and attached to the country of their origin.

The non-whites will not be consulted or asked whether they approve change, judging by the current and past Nationalist attitude. Dr. Malan threatened on June 1 that "if overseas criticism of South Africa as persecutors of non-whites persists, the Union might be forced to establish a free and independent republic."

The republican sentiment dates back to the two Boer republics, which the British conquered and amalgamated with the British colonies of the Cape and Natal in 1909 as the Union of South Africa. Creation of a republic has been a nationalist goal for fifty years but never has been regarded as politically practical largely because many of the 1,500,000 Afrikaners, all of the 1,100,000 English-speaking and all of the 8,000,000 non-whites inexorably oppose a republic, especially one outside the Commonwealth rigged—they fear—to make the Afrikaner nationalist the perpetual top-dog.

Obstacle—the Courts

This fear dates from 1942 when Dr. Malan published a draft constitution for a republic. The draft limited the vote to "nation-builders" and contained other features deprecated by his opponents as authoritarian. Since that time Dr. Malan has repudiated the draft but this has not allayed fears that his Nationalist party nevertheless still is working toward a republic in which it would have the largest voice.

Mr. Strydom says frankly that a republic is being achieved step-by-step. The bid to limit the half-caste vote is seen as such a step by opponents of the move. If successful it will strip the Union of safeguards protecting minority rights and leave the constitution alterable at will by the ruling party and thus open a wide road to a republic.

For the time being the courts have blocked the way by twice upsetting legislation restricting the voting franchise. This has created a powerful demand for the declaration of a republic outside the British Commonwealth, which has angered the Nationalists by increasingly criticizing their racial policies.

Dr. Malan is on record as saying that a republic will not be proclaimed until the will of the people (the whites only) has been properly tested. One of his aides explained this meant a "sure" majority for a republic.

For Dr. Malan to declare a republic now would be an extreme step in the present supercharged atmosphere. All sides agree that racial tension is at an all-time high and a unilateral forcing of a republic, especially one outside the commonwealth, would be a leap from the frying pan into the fire.

It would not solve, but would aggravate the constitutional crisis and unleash latent centrifugal forces. The secession movement in Natal, headed off with difficulty so far by Opposition leaders, would immediately boil over and get active support from other English areas in the Union. The opposition parties would vehemently resist such a course and doubtless accuse Dr. Malan of a coup.

Economic Effect

Most serious of all would be the effect on the non-white majority, which rightly or wrongly, opposes segregation as applied by a Nationalist Government. Snapping of the already tenuous links with the Commonwealth, which has liberal traditions in the Negro mind, would widen the gulf between the Government and the non-whites and stiffen the mounting non-white revolt against so-called "unwhite revolt, no win its third month, against so-called "unjust laws."

In business it would disrupt South Africa's intimate trade links with Britain and the British colonies in Africa, and probably divert British capital to the proposed Central Africa Federation of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Opposition could not stop Dr. Malan from proclaiming a republic—if he should choose to risk the possible upheavals. Nor could the Opposition stop his leaving the Commonwealth. He has merely to walk out, but whether he could make it stick is another matter, since 80 to 90 per cent of the polyglot populace is against a republic.

Dr. Malan probably will delay any action until October or November, when new court decisions will be rendered. Then, even if he loses, with public opinion so strongly against a break-away from the Commonwealth, Dr. Malan may do no more than make a republic outside the Commonwealth one of the main planks in his election platform.

AT ISSUE IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Supreme Court of Cape Province in South Africa has again struck a blow for good government and against the short-sighted extremism of Prime Minister Malan and his Nationalist regime. It has held that the Government action that set up the Parliament as the supreme court is unconstitutional. A previous Appeals Court ruling that the Parliament's action in depriving the Cape colored of their equal franchise was likewise unconstitutional had led to the attempted Parliamentary coup.

This case is of vital interest and world-wide importance for several reasons. There is involved, at the root of it, the whole segregation policy of the Malan group, to which large parts of the world's people take exception on moral grounds. In this aspect of the case the whole future of Africa may be involved since Dr. Malan is busily lighting fires that he cannot hope to quench. The political structure of the South African Union and its relation to the other British Commonwealths is also involved since Dr. Malan's program is aimed, in part, at the population group in South Africa that is of British origin.

At issue, also, and this is of unusual interest to us in the United States, is the whole character of constitutional government. We believe firmly that agreed constitutional processes, upheld and defended by an impartial judiciary, are the very cornerstone of liberty. To vest in a political instrument, such as the Parliament, the whole of judicial as well as legislative authority is to invite tyranny. No man is safe so long as this concept is allowed to go without challenge.

Dr. Malan represents a small minority in his country. He has devised instruments by which that minority can impose its will, not only upon the indigenous Africans who comprise four-fifths of the population, but upon any other groups that stand in his way. The defense against such a course is the constitutional law, upheld by the courts. The courts, therefore, stand for the freedom of every individual in the Union. We are profoundly concerned over their ability to make a successful stand.

SOUTH AFRICA TRIES RACE BAN DEFIERS

20 Key Chiefs of Resistance to Segregation Face Court—Followers Rally Outside

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Agu. 26 (Reuters)—Twenty top leaders of the growing passive resistance campaign against the Government's apartheid, or racial segregation, laws faced a court here today on charges of encouraging communism while 2,000 supporters outside the building roared, booed and chanted the African national anthem.

The deep-throated roars reached such a pitch that the hearing could not start for fifteen minutes. Upon an appeal from the prosecution, the court requested the defendants to calm the crowd.

Elderly Dr. James Moroka, chief of the African National Congress, and fiery Dr. Yusuf Dadoo, head of the Indian National Congress, who wore a blazing red tie, strode out of the courtroom to calm their supporters.

Moroka Silences Crowd

In the corridors, they saw hundreds of men and women, marching slowly ten abreast, rhythmically singing the national anthem. Huge crows outside the building cheered them on while the police stood ready with drawn clubs for the first signs of violence.

Dr. Moroka mounted a chair and called for silence. The demonstrators hushed immediately. The two defendants walked slowly back into a tensed court room and the hearing proceeded.

Today's hearing started a preliminary examination to determine whether the twenty African and Indian Congress leaders could be tried under the country's Suppression of Communism Act. The prosecution charged the defendants with "encouraging achievement of the objects of communism" by the resistance campaign.

At the end of the hearings, which may take weeks, the court must decide whether there is sufficient evidence for a trial before the Supreme Court.

Demonstration Keeps On

The twenty accused, many wearing the black, green and yellow colors of the African National Congress, filled the large dock and overflowed onto long benches. Negro spectators packed the non-white section. The spectators' gallery reserved for whites was full too.

The demonstration began outside the court at 10.30 A. M. and continued far into the evening. At intervals, the African Congress choir of school girls sang traditional African songs interspersed with great shouts of "Africa" and accompanied by the congress sign of clenched fists with raised thumbs.

Plainclothes detectives mingled with the crowd and took photographs of speakers and demonstrators more vociferous than the others.

One young European, tall, curly-haired and strong-voiced, exhorted the non-whites to remain firm in their demands.

"We will support you unto death!" he screamed.

Two medical students who are among the twenty defendants received a cablegram of support today from the Communist-run International Students Union in Prague.

Meanwhile, mass arrests took place in Port Elizabeth, Capetown, and Roodepoort, near Johannesburg, in a new wave of defiance to the "unjust racial laws." The arrests brought the total to nearly 3,000 since the resistance campaign began two months ago.

A total of 426 persons across the country were arrested for ignoring "European only" signs in railroad stations and in other public places.

This is the highest daily total since the passive resistance campaign started two months ago. Most were Africans though some were various East Indian races.

Court Voids South Africa Vote Action

Disfranchisement Of Colored Halted

New York Times News Service
Special to The Atlanta Constitution

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Aug. 29—The Nationalist Government's move to disenfranchise 50,000 colored voters by taking them off the white register and giving them the right to elect four white Parliament members suffered another setback today when the Cape Supreme Court, by unanimous verdict, invalidated as unconstitutional the high court of Parliament which sat secretly this week and on Wednesday handed down a ruling revalidating the Voters Act, which the Appeal Court upset March 20.

The Supreme Court ruled that the legislature had overstepped its powers when setting up the high court of Parliament, which consisted of Nationalist Parliament members only and was boycotted by the opposition members. The Supreme Court ignored the decision of the high court of Parliament revalidating the Voters Act and held that the Supreme Court was bound by the March 20 ruling of the Appeal Court.

Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan immediately noted an appeal to the Appeal Court, not likely to hear the case before November.

This postpones a showdown in South Africa's bitter constitutional crisis unless Dr. Malan, who today refused to comment, decides to hold immediate elections, which seems unlikely as his Nationalist Party hopes to gain from a redistricting now in progress. Malan may divulge his plans at a meeting he is to address tomorrow.

Opposition leader Jacobus Strauss said today:

"The state of the union is so uncertain and such tension exists that I call on the government to abide by the law of the constitution."

The Torch Commando, a veterans' organization, today demanded the resignation of the government and immediate elections.

South Africa Town Spurns Segregation Act

Johannesburg, South Africa, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Town Council of Springs decided last night not to go along with a racial segregation law passed by the Government of Prime Minister Daniel Malan.

The Council voted not to apply for a Government proclamation making one part of the town "for Europeans only." It said such division of the town, 30 miles from Johannesburg, would mean exiction of Asiatic storekeepers, mostly Indians. Some have been doing business there since the turn of the century.

Africa Race Views Differ in Two Towns

By Hugh Latimer
London Observer News Service

CAPETOWN, Oct. 7.—Johannesburg and Capetown are rival capitals of the Union of South Africa. No two cities could be more unlike.

"Jo'burg," city of gold, has its bleak, factory-like office buildings that seem to turn their backs on the visitor, but has at the same time a businesslike vitality and warmth. It is the commercial and industrial center of the country, but also the center of cultural life and the trade unions, of sport and of crime. Jo'burg has an Edwardian character about it, rich and vulgar, but full of good will.

Capetown is older, many years older, but conscious of remaining beauty. It is a Riviera-type town; its lights sweep along deeply indented bays and promontories and climb the skirts of the mountain.

In Johannesburg the visitor sees South Africa's "problems" as a South African sees them. Two nations, black and white. The Bantu (African) seems to emphasize by his dress his separateness from the whites. His flamboyant instincts find expression in long jackets with an exaggerated cut, American ties, and impossible cowboy hats. The black man steps off the pavement in the white man's path, and keeps his eye averted from his enemy. The white pays the same compliment to four Africans walking together.

All around Johannesburg, in farmsteads clustered on the vast dry veldt, are the once-poor Afrikaner farmers who constitute South Africa's second problem. For the arithmetic of parliamentary democracy has given the Afrikaners the key to political power. Both white parties (the Nationalists and the United Party) must seek their support. Currently the Afrikaners are using their power to insure that South Africa shall never become one nation, black and white together.

This is the kernel of South Africa's peculiarity, say the apologists, which makes it unjust for others to pass judgment on her. No other nation has within its borders two such races as the African and the Afrikaner, one in numerical, the other in political, superiority.

A Different Picture

Let the visitor go to Capetown with eyes undimmed by color prejudice and he sees a different picture of South Africa. The contrasts of black and white give way to a much older and more familiar contrast—the contrast of rich and poor. Cultured Afrikaners, rich Jews, and old English ladies seeking the sun are served by a mixed race, the Cape colored people.

Hardworking, respectable, and in all manners and culture European, the typical Cape colored man feels his imposed inferior status as a deep personal tragedy. The pure Africans there, mostly from the areas where they have long been subjected to European influence, react in a similar way.

In Capetown the visitor sees a relic of Europe of 150 years ago. He sees a rich and pampered plutocracy that hates, despises, and above all, fears the mob.

U. S. DENIES VISA TO CHAMPION OF AFRICA NEGROES

LONDON, Oct. 1 [Reuters]—The Rev. Michael Scott, self-appointed champion of South African Negroes, disclosed today the United States has refused to grant him a visa to attend the forthcoming United Nations session in New York.

The visa has not been granted, he said, because of his refusal to sign the customary oath swearing he has never been affiliated with any totalitarian party.

"I am not a Communist," Scott told a press conference. "But I refuse on principle to take this oath."

The former London curate, 44, who had been granted United States visas three times previously to attend U. N. sessions said he believed the South African government may be partly responsible for his visa difficulties.

Premier Daniel F. Malan's regime has banned the Anglican clergyman from South Africa for the last four years. When the Rev. Mr. Scott was in south Africa in 1946 and 1947, he fought bitterly against racial segregation.

Scott belong to the International League for the Rights of Man, an organization with headquarters in New York which enjoys consultative status with the U. N.

"I am happy to say the league is taking up the difficulty over my visa with the proper authorities," he said. "My application has not been finally rejected.

Malan's Solon Court Voided in Race Case

Ruling of Highest Tribunal Kills S. African Vote Segregation Law

New York Times News Service, Special to The Atlanta Constitution

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Nov. 13—The Supreme Court's appeal court unanimously invalidated today the High Court of Parliament with which Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan has attempted to segregate and limit the vote of people of mixed blood.

The verdict of the nation's highest tribunal confronts Malan with a grave choice—whether to abide by the constitution or defy the law and create what opposition leader Jacobus Strauss says would be anarchy. Malan has said that the government cannot afford to lose and may show his hand when he addresses a meeting tomorrow night.

The anti-government Torch Commando, an ex-servicemen's organization, stated:

"We await with the gravest concern a vital decision by Malan. Prominent members of the government have indicated that in the long run they will not be balked by decisions of the courts."

Strauss, calling on Malan to honor the constitution, commented, "If the numerical inferiority of the white man causes many to fear for the future, that fear will not be removed by injustice to the colored (half-caste) people. The answer lies in a larger white population."

Creation of the High Court of Parliament was Nationalist government move to override the courts, which had upset the Voters Act taking 48,000 colored voters off the white register.

FAKE NAME

"The so-called High Court of Parliament is not a court of law but simply Parliament functioning under another name," Chief Justice A. Vandersandt Centlivres said in delivering the unanimous verdict of the five judges.

"Parliament cannot, by signing itself the name of a court of law, come to any decision which will have the effect of destroying the entrenched provisions of the constitution," he declared.

These provisions safeguard the nonwhite franchise.

Justice C. P. Van Den Heever said: "No legislative organ can perform an act of levitation and lift itself above its own powers by the bootstraps method."

Dismissing the Nationalist contention that the imperial abdication of Britain in South Africa had weakened the constitution, the judge said:

"That contention assumes that as soon as a policeman is around the corner there is no law."

He said that altering the colored franchise without the requisite two thirds majority at a joint sitting of the two houses of Parliament had "no greater validity than if the city council of Bloemfontein had presumed to do so."

MANDATE HINT

Nationalist propaganda suggests that Malan will seek a "mandate" in the spring elections to sidetrack the colored vote on a bare majority if returned to power. He could do this by passing a bill through Parliament with a simple majority giving him power to pack the Senate with the government-nominated members to assure the required two-thirds majority of the two houses meeting together. Alternatively he could treat an election victory, however small, as a "mandate" to scrap the constitution.

His cabinet is reported split on the next move, some urging defiance of the courts and the holding of elections with the colored voters off the register. This would virtually assure Malan's re-election. Other ministers, notably Finance Minister N. C. Havenga, reportedly are insisting on putting the issue to the people at elections.

BRITISH OUTLINE FEDERATION OF 3 AFRICAN LANDS

Expect U. S. Funds to Aid Nyasaland, Rhodesia

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

LONDON, Oct. 29—The recommendations of three commissions working on a proposed federation of Nyasaland with Northern and Southern Rhodesia were published by the British government today. They include the levy of a federal income tax and the transfer from the three territories to the federation, without payment, of all European schools, hospitals, and postoffices.

The three reports are under study by the governments concerned pending a final Central African federation conference in London next January. The British government is reported to favor the federation project and expects American investment capital will be attracted.

Proposes Tax Program

The fiscal commission's report said the federal government would need about 75 million dollars a year for defense, external affairs, education, health, development projects, and other federal services. It suggested 60 per cent of the proposed income tax should go to the federation and 40 per cent to the territories.

The commission also suggested each territorial government be empowered to impose an income tax surcharge on its own residents and on the income of companies derived from sources within its territory. The combined federal and territorial taxes would yield about 83 million dollars, which is 6 millions lower than current receipts, the commission estimated.

On the assumption that the new federal government would have six ministers, the civil service commission recommended that the prime minister should also be minister for foreign affairs and defense. Four ministers would share the office of finance, health and education, internal affairs and justice, trade, transport and posts and telegrafs. The fifth would be "without portfolio," and free to take any job as needed.

Expect 15,600 Burocrats

The commission estimated that the federal service should employ about 15,600 persons of all races, compared with the present 42,600 in the three territories. It recommended that many major government department be federalized. Police forces wil be left under territorial control, but the appointment of a federal inspector general is urged.

The judicial commission's report called for the appointment of three full time judges and thre territorial chief justices who would sit when required. The report suggests the only right of appeal from decisions of the federal Supreme court should be to the privy council in London.

Kenza Has Record Budget

NAIROBI, Kenya, Oct. 29 [Reuters]—The Kenya government today announced a budget of 52 million dollars, the biggest in the British colony's history.

Fourteen per cent or $7,250,000 of the coming financial year's appropriations is earmarked for the suppression of crime and the anti-white Mau Mau secret society of the Kikuyu tribe.

Finance Minister E. A. Vasey said some Mau Mau expenses would have to be taken out of funds which should be spent "for our social and development services." Oliver Lyttelton, British colonial secretary, arrived by plane today to survey the Mau Mau situation.

EXPLOSIVE SOUTH AFRICA

In the face of such a tragedy as South Africa witnessed over the past week-end—the killed, the wounded, the hatred and racial passions between Negroes and whites — recriminations are not in order. Those who say that the Malan policy of apartheid (or segregation of the races) was bound to lead to such excesses, and those who blame agitators and outsiders for stirring up the Negroes with false hopes and malicious exaggerations, are equally unhelpful.

Obviously, a sort of crisis either has been reached or is fast approaching, and if a disaster is to be avoided the situation must be handled calmly by all concerned. The Cape Times yesterday wrote that Europeans in South Africa "are facing something which cannot be allowed to develop any longer, something very near a spontaneous combustion of our native people." The leader of the opposition, J. G. N. Strauss, has called for a parliamentary debate on the rioting in Kimberley, East London and Port Elizabeth, and the heads of the African National Congress, the chief Negro political organization, have appealed to all Negroes to avoid violence.

The hope for any settlement (and this goes for Kenya, where the Mau Mau operates, and other parts of Africa south of the Sahara) lies in getting the responsible African Negro leaders to support legal campaigns for reform and to condemn revolutionary violence. The peaceful coexistence of the "natives" and the "Europeans" has become a matter of mutual acceptance and accommodation. The days are gone—and very fortunately gone—in which the white man can dominate native peoples permanently just because he has the machine guns and tanks and they have clubs and bottles. At the same time, it is no more just that the Negro, in a continent like Africa, should kill or drive out the white man just because the native has an overwhelming numerical superiority. Racism is utterly evil, whether it is employed by whites, blacks or any other color or race.

The South African problem of the moment is to restore tranquillity, but unless the succeeding period is used to achieve something better than Malan's apartheid, it is hard to see how peace can be lasting.

Police Guns Break Up Demonstration

KIMBERLEY, S. Africa—At least 14 native Africans were killed and 39 injured Saturday when Kimberly police opened fire with rifles and sten guns to quell a riot which allegedly grew from a barroom brawl.

The bloody riot was touched off by a group of natives demonstrating against Prime Minister Malan's white supremacy policies. Some sources estimated casualties as high as 77.

Thousands of enraged Africans mobbed and stoned police who are said to have fired in self defense. When reports of the disturbance spread through Kimberley, the whites clamored for arms and ammunition.

Destroyed by fire in the wild melee were a postoffice, a native recreation hall and two trucks. Officials said the beer hall, municipal offices, and a police car were badly damaged. Other buildings were set afire and beer from smashed barrels streamed in the gutters of this diamond industry city of some 56,000 persons.

Several policemen were injured slightly and one African detective seriously wounded when a rock hit his head.

Police said the riot started when a group of Africans tried to prevent others from entering the beer hall because it was the object of a proposed boycott. The exact reason for the boycott was not immediately determined.

Four firemen were injured when they were beaten back by the mob after speeding to the blazing buildings at the riot scene.

Police reinforcements were stoned and attacked with pick handles, sticks and knives as they arrived in a bus and a car.

South Africa Acts To Bar Race-Strife Hearing In U. N.

United Nations, N. Y., Nov. 12 (AP)—South Africa tried today to block United Nations debate on the bitter racial strife growing out of the white-supremacy policy of Prime Minister Malan's Government.

Ambassador G. P. Jooste told the Special Political Committee the U.N. was not the place for such a debate. He said South Africa's racial policy was South Africa's business alone, and the U.N. was not competent to deal with it.

A majority of the 60 members of the U. N. previously voted to hear the issue debated. There seemed little likelihood that South Africa could get it tossed out on the question of competence.

Charge Peace Endangered

The Arab-Asian bloc brought the question before the U. N., contending the South African Government is violating human rights and endangering world peace.

Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit of India asserted South Africa's racial laws have created "acute tension and upheaval."

"When fully implemented, this legislation will result in the deprivation on nonwhites of their homes, their properties and business premises, built with hard years of toil, sacrifice, and suffering, without compensation or provisional alternative accommodation," she said.

She promised to introduce a resolution later. Informed sources said it would call for setting up a group of distinguished world figures to survey South Africa's race policies.

Special South African Court Expected To Be Held Illegal

London, Nov. 12 (AP)—Commonwealth officials predicted tonight that South Africa's Appeal Court will rule tomorrow that Premier Malan's High Court of Parliament is illegal.

Such a judgment would plunge the race-riot-torn country into a new and deeper crisis. Once before this year the Appeal Court branded one of the Nationalist Government's major laws invalid.

Malan's party, the Nationalists, set up the High Court of Parliament to re-enact a race law tossed out by the ordinary courts.

Trouble In Africa

Africa in this century seems destined to great progress, but with that progress comes times of trouble. In recent months trouble has been on the increase in various areas, North and South, of that vast, once "dark continent."

From South Africa this week has come further news of violence and of a constitutional crisis. There was news also of efforts to restore peace in Kenya and Tanganyika, British colonies north of South Africa. There peace has been disturbed by the terror of the Mau Mau, the native secret society struggling against white settlers' control of much desirable land.

* * *

Both South Africa's violence and constitutional crisis are related to the "apartheid" (segregation) policies of the Nationalist government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan.

The constitutional situation appears to have arisen in this way:

Last year the government introduced in Parliament a separate representation of voters act, which would transfer about 50,000 Cape colored (mixed race) voters from the common electoral roll to a special roll. These voters would in the future elect four Europeans to represent them in the House of Assembly and two persons to the Cape Provincial Council. One senator would be nominated by the government to represent them in the Senate.

The speaker ruled that under the constitution a two-thirds majority would not be required for the passage of the bill. The opposition—the United Party, headed by J. G. N. Strauss—contended that good faith, if not strict law, demanded that so important a constitutional step should not be taken by a small majority.

The validity of the act then was contested in the Supreme Court appellate division, which ruled on March 20, 1952, that the act was unconstitutional. The next day Malan announced plans to enact a law depriving courts of the right to invalidate acts of Parliament. A month later he won by a narrow margin (68-61) a parliamentary test on his plan to curb the court, and on April 23 he won again during the first reading of a bill to create a new high court of Parliament empowered to overrule the Supreme Court appellate division on questions of constitutionality.

This bill passed and the new high court of Parliament was set up; it was boycotted by the opposition United Party. This high court of Parliament then declared the separate representation of voters act constitutional. Then the high court of Parliament act was challenged and carried to the Supreme Court appellate division.

Yesterday this court unanimously branded Malan's high court of Parliament as illegal.

Malan now could defy the verdict and call on his high court of Parliament to rule itself a legal body, in which case, observers fear, the independence of the ordinary courts might be destroyed. Or he could accept the verdict and call a general election, seeking to gain enough majority to reenact the disputed race laws within the framework of the constitution.

* * *

This constitutional crisis can only make more tense an atmosphere already taut after violence this week in East London and Kimberley, where many were wounded and killed and considerable property destroyed.

A correspondent for *The New York Times*, writing earlier in the week, found these riots symptomatic of the rising clash in Africa attributable to factors such as these: (1) An incipient Negro nationalism; (2) frustration of educated Negroes whose opportunities are limited by color bars; (3) Negro resentment against the pass laws; (4) Negro hostility to the police, whose task it is to enforce laws that have been voted Enemy No. 1 by the African National Congress (the chief Negro political organization).

Leading Negro leaders are trying hard, it is reported, to keep the resistance campaign against race laws passive, but the militant elements are asserting themselves.

Human and economic advance is necessary to remove the breeding ground of terror and violence, *The Times* of London asserts. And partnership among the races still holds the hope for future peace.

South African Chamber Overrules Court Veto of Voter Segregation

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Aug. 27—Nationalist party members of Parliament, sitting as the "High Court of Parliament," handed down a ruling today setting aside the Appeal Court's invalidation of the Voters Act that removed colored (mixed blood) voters from the common electoral roll.

Opposition members boycotted the High Court of Parliament as unconstitutional and have asked the Supreme Court to rule against the law under which it was established. The Supreme Court reserved judgment and is expected to give a ruling within the next few days.

If it rules against the Nationalist Government's High Court of Parliament Act, a grave situation will arise with the Union of South Africa torn between two interpretations of law—what Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan and the High Court of Parliament say and what the Opposition and the regular law courts have said thus far.

Dr. Malan brought about the parliamentary court to upset the Appeal Court's duling of March 20 that the Nationalist Government could not constitutionally remove 50,000 colored voters from the white register without a two-thirds majority of both houses of Parliament meeting together.

In the devision of the High Court of Parliament, published today after a three-day secret session, it held that Parliament alone can decide the procedure in lawmaking and that the courts have no veto right.

Should the Supreme Court rule the High Court of Parliament Act invalid, the breach between the Government and the court would add to the tension in the country already mounting over the racial segregation laws.

Non-white defiance of these "unjust laws" has reached a crticial point, with leaders doubtful whether they will be able to control the movement and keep it passive when it enters the next phase.

In two months 3,198 non-whites, mostly Negroes, have been arrested for breaking apartheid (separation of races) laws by, for instance, using "whites only" entrances at railway stations.

This is the second selective defiance stage. The first phase was propaganda. The third phase—mass defiance— is planned to start when the present series of court trials ends. It is intended to be passive, too, but may be indistinguishable from a general strike if it really grows into a mass movement.

Campaign Not Deterred

Punitive action by the Government through the police and courts has apparently not deterred the campaign, which seems best organized in the eastern part of Cape Province, to which the Government recently moved police reinforcements.

The campaign is due to be launched in Natal, home of most of the Union's East Indians, at a mass meeting in Durban Sunday.

Douglas Mitchell, Opposition leader in Natal Province, said last night that the success of the non-white defiance campaign would be a danger to the country's political future.

"If this disobedience campaign is completely successful, the white people of this country will rally behind the Government," he said. "No white population in South Africa will accept with equanimity what will be deemed to be a threat to our continued existence as white people of this contiinent."

Voting Right in Constitution

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 27 (AP)—Virtually the only non-whites in South Africa to hold the ballot, the voters of mixed blood in Cape Province were guaranteed voting rights in the constitution of the 42-year-old union. They have influenced elections on eight marginal seats, generally against Dr. Malan's candidate. The Nationalists want to check this and, instead, would let them send to Parlament four representatives of their own choosing.

The High Court of Parliament technically is made up of all the members of the Union's two houses of Parliament, sitting jointly. It opened a session Monday, with the Opposition boycotting its sittings.

India Perturbed by U. N. Delay

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 27—The Indian Government appears to be perturbed at what is described by official sources as the "complete inactivity" of the Secretary General of the United Nations in regard to the implementation of the resolution on South Africa adopted by the General Assembly last January.

The resolution endorsed the Indian contention that the Group Areas Act enacted by the Malan Government contravened the United Nations Charter and recommended the appointment of a three-member commission to assist the three interested parties—India, Pakistan and South Africa in a round-table conference. The Group Areas Act is designed to zone South African cities into racial areas—white, Asiatic, Negro and half-caste.

South Africa had rejected the resolution, which authorized the Secretary General to act if a commission was not established.

India has already announced her intention to bring before the General Assembly the current passive resistance movement against racial laws of the Malan regime as a serious development threatening world peace.

3 More African Leaders Jailed

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa —(ANP)—The Nationalist government here arrested three more leaders last week in the non-white civil disobtdience campaign begun June 26 in defiance of the land's segregation laws. The total number of leaders arrested in 15 weeks is 19.

Among the last three to be arrested was Nana Sita, president of the Transvaal Indian Congress.

In a two-day period, Aug. 18-19, more than 300 non-white natives were arrested here for using the "whites only" entrance to railway stations and infringing the night-pass laws.

Joseph Lepile, 20, an unemployed native who led a group which violated the stations jim crow regulations, told a court that there was no dining room, bar, or waiting room open to Africans at the main railway station in Johannesburg, where less than half of the 850,000 inhabitants are white.

Lepile was fined $28 or two months at hard labor.

South African Race Revolt Is Labelled Communist Plot

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Aug. 26 — A crown prosecutor today labelled as a Communist plot South Africa's spreading passive resistance campaign against Prime Minister Daniel Malan's race segregation laws.

Prosecutor R. H. Jacobs made the Red charge as 245 more non-whites were arrested in Port Elizabeth, charged with breaking Malan's rules. It was the largest one-day haul there since the campaign began more than two months ago. It brought the number of non-whites arrested to more than 3,000.

Jacobs made his accusation at the preliminary trial of 20 accused leaders of the campaign, including Dr. J. S. Moroka, president of the African National Congress, and Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, president of the South African India Congress. All are charged with violating the Suppression of Communism Act.

The organizations headed by Moroka and Dadoo have been prime movers behind the civil disobedience campaign which has plagued Malan's Nationalist regime.

Jacobs declared the campaign was aimed at changing the industrial and social structure of the union through unconstitutional and disorderly means.

Nearly 1,000 persons milling about the Johannesburg courthouse caused such a rumpus that the trial was adjourned while Moroka and Dadoo went out to ask the crowd to keep quiet.

SOUTH AFRICAN CRISIS

Under the leadership of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan the South African Parliament has now adopted, at the third reading, the measure that would make a parliamentary majority in the Union constitutionally supreme. Under this legislation there can be no such thing as "constitutionality." There can be no binding judicial review of the acts of Parliament except by Parliament itself. There will be no more "entrenched clauses" in the Organic Act that served as South Africa's Constitution. There will be no further protection in the basic law for any minority—British-descended, Negro or "Cape Colored."

In the Province of Natal, with its vital port at Durban, there is already talk of secession and the break-up of the Union. The talk is not idle. The danger is real. South Africa is in the midst of a crisis of the first magnitude.

This crisis is wholly unnecessary and is the work of a short-sighted leader and his flimsy majority. A bald assertion of power has been made at a singularly unfortunate time, and over an extremely unfortunate issue. Dr. Malan and his party wish, in effect, to disfranchise the Cape Colored, not merely to enforce their own policy of racial segregation but to assure their own firm continuity in office. They cannot take this step under the organic law of the land, as the Supreme Court has already decided, so they have determined to dispense with the organic law.

Most of the implications of the "apartheid" policy are shocking to our moral sensibilities. The present action goes even beyond this. It destroys the foundation of the state in law. It destroys the refuge of all minorities in law. It shakes the whole concept of freedom in the Commonwealth to its foundation.

It is our feeling that other Commonwealth members and, indeed, other free nations such as the United States will be well within the limits of propriety if they make it plain to the Malan Government that they view this course with more than ordinary anxiety. Its repercussions on the whole of Africa can be immense. Its echoes will be heard wherever the cause of freedom is at issue.

Unhappy South Africa

With the arrest of 362 more last week, the total number of passive resisters placed behind bars by the South African government topped more than 2,300.

But the campaign of passive resistance to the government's hateful racial segregation laws goes on unabated. On the contrary, the arrests have given it new impetus.

Increased fines and threats by magistrates have only served to stiffen the determination of native Africans and their Indian compatriots to rid the country of its evil caste system.

Leaders have vowed that the campaign will continue for two years and spread throughout the country. Many white South Africans have expressed sympathy with the aspirations of their darker brothers.

Given time, even thick-headed white supremacists like South Africa's Dr. Daniel Malan will realize that they're fighting a losing battle.

This realization may come quicker than many of the passive resisters have dared hope.

South African Court Rejects Government Jim Crow Law

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Aug. 29 (AP)—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's white supremacy government lost a skirmish today over the legality of the High Court of Parliament it set up in June as the nation's top tribunal on constitutional questions.

The Cape division of the South African Supreme Court ruled unanimously that an act setting up Parliament as a high court was null and void and that any decisions given under that act likewise would have no legal force.

It turned thumbs down on a government-sponsored Jim Crow law to cut the voting rights that 50,000 Cape coloreds (mixed bloods) have held under the constitution for 42 years.

The government gave notice of appeal to the highest organ of the regular South African judiciary, the Appeals Court which sits in Bloemfontein.

A reverse there might lead Malan to appeal finally to the nationalist-dominated Parliament to sit in judgment on its own legality as a court, counting on the same Senate and House votes which approved the original act by narrow majorities last spring.

Political observers, however, do not rule out a possibility that Malan might call a general election in an effort to settle the dust of a constitutional crisis that has led to demonstrations, rioting and a threat of graver civil strife. This nation of 12 million, where white are outnumbered five to one, has been restive and tense for months.

In Johannesburg the prime minister, a stolid, 78-year-old apostle of racial segregation said he could not comment on the court judgment "until I have studied the position."

South African Pot Boiling

Masses Jailed As Natives Resist JC

PORT ELIZABETH, S. Africa—South African non-white natives are deliberately getting themselves jailed as the passive resistance campaign against Jim Crow laws here enters a new phase.

With 2,500 arrested since June 26, South African jails were beginning to fill to the bursting point as non-white natives volunteered to defy the apartheid (racial segregation) laws that race-baiting Premier Malan's regime has tried to enforce rigidly.

The new campaign, organized by the Defiance of Unjust Laws organization, went into operation just after midnight Friday. Natives massed to defy the segregation edicts.

Leaders Jailed

Said Dr. J. Njonwe, leader of the African National Congress in Cape Province, "individuals do not count, in the fight against discrimination."

His remarks came after some of his fellow leaders were jailed by Malan's police. Already, Nana Sita, president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, had been arrested under the suppression of communism act.

Meanwhile in New Delhi, India, Prime Minister Nehru said "the sympathy of every man and woman in this country will go out to the struggling people of South Africa."

IN DARKEST AFRICA

Who among us can keep reading day after day the little news items from South Africa without a feeling of dismay? There is something degrading to humanity about these stories of Negroes being arrested—thirty, fifty, a hundred at a time—fined, jailed and now flogged. Their crime is to do things like sitting where only whites should sit, using entrances that are "For Europeans Only," refusing to carry special passes at night or when they leave "African" reserves for the cities, getting in white men's queues.

They are, of course, deliberately courting arrest; this is a variant of the Gandhist passive resistance by the African National Congress, a Negro organization. No violence of any kind is ever indulged in, and Malan's sorely tried police have thus far avoided any open or extensive use of force, although there have been some baton charges. Both sides realize how much they would lose—the one in moral authority, the other in the creation of martyrs—if force were employed.

The latest figure since the campaign started two months ago is 2,545 arrested. The Government began by imposing fines, but since the idea is to fill the jails to overflowing the offenders refused to pay fines. A number of the leaders have been arrested in the hope of throttling the campaign, but it goes on. The resisters hope in time to get as many as 10,000 of their people in jail—a strange hope, but one that Prime Minister Malan would hate to see fulfilled.

Outsiders are watching the whole proceedings with a growing sense of dread, as well as disgust. At best the situation presents enormous difficulties for the small white minorities of Africa, and one always tries to be fair in appraising the problem. However, there is a pretty well world-wide agreement that the apartheid policy as pursued by Malan's Nationalists is about the worst method that could have been devised to meet the problem. A solution that is based on pure racism, on the theory of perennial and innate superiority of one race over another, is false, immoral and repugnant.

The attempt is bound to fail, and it can only fail in upheavals of a revolutionary and violent sort, for passive resistance is too saintly a method to apply over a long period of time, as Gandhi himself discovered. Moreover, oppression is inevitably setting up counter-forces. The Communists are naturally making the most of all this. Already we are seeing an alarming growth in South Africa of what has been called "black nationalism," which is primarily a form of xenophobia turned against the European. South Africa is on a stormy track, and all one can see ahead—if the Nationalists have their way—is shipwreck.

GRAVE SITUATION

If it rules against the Nationalist government's High Court of Parliament act, a grave situation will arise with the Union of South Africa torn between two interpretations of law—what Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan and the High Court of Parliament say and what the opposition and the regular law courts have said thus far.

Malan brought about the parliamentary court to upset the appeal court's ruling of March 20 that the Nationalist government could not constitutionally remove 50,000 colored voters from the white register without a two-thirds majority of both houses of Parliament meeting together.

NO VETO RIGHT

In the decision of the High Court of Parliament, published today after a three-day secret session, it held that Parliament alone can decide the procedure in lawmaking and that the courts have no veto right.

Should the Supreme Court rule the High Court of Parliament act invalid, the breach between the government and the court would add to the tension in the country already mounting over the racial segregation laws.

Malan Wins 2d Round on Racial Ban

New York Times News Service
Special to The Atlanta Constitution

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Aug. 27—Nationalist party members of Parliament, sitting as the High Court of Parliament handed down a ruling today setting aside the appeal court's invalidation of the voters act that removed colored (mixed blood) voters from the common electoral roll.

Opposition members boycotted the High Court of Parliament as unconstitutional and have asked the Supreme Court to rule against the law under which it was established. The Supreme Court reserved judgment and is expected to give a ruling within the next few days.

South African Crisis

The present crisis in South Africa started with the efforts of the Prime Minister, Daniel F. Malan, to take away the votes of 50,000 Cape Coloreds or persons of mixed blood. Now, however, the South African constitutional system itself is in grave danger. The decision of the High Court of Parliament overruling the country's Supreme Court (the Appeal Court) obviously strikes at the foundations of government by law. In order to enforce his reactionary Voters Act, Prime Minister Malan is apparently willing to risk destruction of his country's political institutions.

The situation in the South African Union is similar to that in Bolivia where President Victor Paz Estenssoro has booted out all nine members of the Supreme Court and replaced them by judges favorable to his dictatorship. To be sure, Prime Minister Malan's tactics were more refined. After the Supreme Court had held his disfranchisement of the Cape Coloreds unconstitutional he had a law passed setting up a High Court of Parliament to overrule the highest law court. In a constitutional system this method is in some respects even worse than court-packing. For it brings the Legislature into open conflict with the judiciary. It is widely assumed that the act creating the High Court of Parliament will also be found invalid by the long-established judiciary. Dr. Malan would then have the alternative of backing down or of openly defying the courts. Such a situation might readily undermine the stability of government in South Africa.

It is true, of course, that democracy can continue to exist where the Legislature is supreme. But this presupposes a healthy traditional respect within the Legislature for the right of individuals. The Malan government in South Africa is bound by no such restraining influence. If the independent judiciary should be crushed, therefore, it will be a sad day for freedom. South Africa ought to remember that the eyes of the world are on her and that free men everywhere deplore this dethronement of law and of personal rights in the pursuit of an outmoded concept of white supremacy.

Dr Malan Opposes The Grant Of Freedom To African Colonies

May Leave The Commonwealth

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 1. — Condemning Britain for trying to grant self-government to Gold Coast, Nigeria and the Sudan, Dr Daniel Malan, Premier of South Africa, has threatened to leave both the British Commonwealth and the United Nations.

While Dr Malan continues to pack South African jails with Africans, Indians and other non-Europeans taking part in the nation-wide non-violent non-co-operation campaign against racial and pass laws, South Africa has let it be known in British official circles that should the Conservative Government agree to grant Dominion status to black territories like the Gold Coast, Sudan and Nigeria, South Africa will quit the British Commonwealth.

UNITED NATIONS

Dr Malan will also withdraw South Africa from membership in the United Nations, if the Tory Government supports India, Pakistan, Burma and the Arab nations in condemning the racial laws and his policy of "Apartheid" which are essential for the maintenance of "white, Christian civilization," says Dr W. M. Eiselen, Chief Secretary of Native Affairs.

Replying to India's challenge for a "show-down" before the United Nations, Dr Malan speaking at Bethal in the Transvaal, warned the United Nations and the British Commonwealth in effect to keep out of South Africa's affairs.

"To do what world opinion demands would mean suicide for white South Africa.

"We are not prepared to do that — not on anybody's orders.

"DAMNABLE LIE"

"To say that Africans living in South Africa are oppressed is more than an untruth — it is a damnable lie....

"The powers against us are trying to make us do away with all colour bars.

"They want us to pervert the past history of South Africa and to make a new beginning on the basis of complete equality.

"That is not the road Afrikanerdom wishes to follow."

In another speech, the text of which has been released officially, Malan told a party rally of 5,000 white people in Pretoria that:

"We will not tolerate interference by the British Labour Party.

"In the past, in their wisdom, British governments have shown respect for self-government, even in crown colony days, but if interference were to come I say that it would greatly disturb relations between the Union and Britain.

COLOURED MAJORITY

"Paradoxically, a republic in South Africa might even come from a British Government."

He described the United Nations "as a hopeless failure composed of a majority of coloured races and South and Central American countries and had only a minority of Europeans, who for more than a thousand years had ruled the world.

"The coloured majority must not use the United Nations to interfere in South Africa's domestic affairs."

Mandated Land Now Rich Asset To South Africa

Former German Colony Is Booming; Metals, Pelts, Diamonds Swell Exports

By A. T. Steele

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

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WINDHOEK, Southwest Africa, Nov. 9.—Once a financial liability, this mandated territory has turned into a juicy economic asset to the Union of South Africa. This is just one more reason—the others are strategic and political—why South Africa is determined to retain its grip on Southwest Africa regardless of what pressures may be applied through the United Nations.

As a German colony before World War I, Southwest Africa was an expensive luxury for Berlin. For years thereafter it was a drain on South Africa. The territory began turning the corner financially just before World War II, but it was not until the end of the war that it really began to boom.

Today the territorial administration is paying its own way with a tidy margin to spare. The country is earning foreign exchange at a rate that would have seemed unimaginable a few years ago.

Has Export Surplus

Diamonds and caracul pelts, copper and lead, manganese and canned fish—these are among the products that help to account for the impressive export surplus of Southwest Africa.

A considerable percentage of these exports find their way eventually to the United States, where they earn dollars. The United States is helping this territory, not only as a customer but also as an investor. A corporation which is largely American-owned operates a lead-copper-zinc mine which ranks second only to the diamond digging in value of mineral output.

Now Bethlehem Steel through its affiliate, the Bethlehem Exploration and Mining Corp., is investigating the prospects for extensive new mineral development in this territory. The corporation holds a three-year concession dating from June 1, 1952, giving it the right to explore the mineral possibilities of six areas totaling, it is reported, about 2,000,000 acres. The company is looking mainly for iron and manganese. High-grade deposits of both minerals are known to exist, but whether in workable quantities is still to be determined.

Aerial Surveys Made

A team of experts already has carried out extensive aerial surveys on behalf of the American company, and geologists are being recruited for a more detailed survey. The company is committed to spend at least $56,000 annually on exploratory work, with an option to renew its concession should it decide to go ahead with major development.

There is only one fly in Southwest Africa's prosperity. That is that its most lucrative export products are in the luxury or strategic categories. A sudden drop in the American demand for caracul pelts, diamonds, lead and copper could put this territory back into the stepchild class.

Last year the territorial administration here derived half its revenues from the mining industry, and this year its income from this source will be even higher. The administration is trying to cushion itself against emergencies by putting excess revenue back into long-range development projects.

LAW IN SOUTH AFRICA

The South African Appeals Court has rightly and wisely overruled Premier Malan's attempt to make a mere Parliamentary majority superior to the South African Constitution. The whole place of law in South Africa is at stake in this case and not merely, as might be supposed from some of the discussion in this country, the issue of racial segregation. Dr. Malan's policy on that issue has brought a test of the fundamentals of the Union's government structure. That test, Dr. Malan says now, will eventually have to be taken to the electorate. Meanwhile, in respect to the election, the verdict of the court stands and the "Cape colored" will be restored to the general electoral roll.

The South African Constitution provides that there must be a two-thirds majority vote of both houses of Parliament to modify the "entrenched clauses" in the Constitution that provide safeguards for the non-European groups. Dr. Malan does not command such a two-thirds majority and therefore initiated the legislation that would have set the decisions of the Parliament, sitting as a High Court, above those of the duly constituted courts. This legislation has now been invalidated, and properly so.

In a plural state such as South Africa, there are more than usual dangers in government without adequate checks. The entrenched clauses constitute a phase of the required checks and it is dangerous to the rights and liberties of individuals, of whatever racial or national origin, to put them aside.

In this view of the law the sovereign character of the Parliament is not compromised, and Dr. Malan's frequent argument to that effect is not valid. The issue of sovereignty actually does not arise, since the character of constitutional government sets a clear pattern of the fashion in which sovereignty is to be exercised. There is, just as under our own constitutional framework, a fixed pattern also for the modification of constitutional provisions. But to destroy this pattern is a denial of constitutional government itself.

The South African electorate has a "right," of course, to disregard constitutional government altogether. We believe that it will be ill advised and badly led if it exercises this "right" at the election in April. The tremendously complex problem of government in a state and a society such as South Africa should not be minimized, and this should be understood here. We cannot, however, believe that this problem will be better solved by the course of action upon which Dr. Malan and his party have embarked and in support of which they hope to enlist the electorate.

Malan Says End Of Colour Bar Means End Of European Settlers

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 16 (R).—The Prime Minister, Dr Daniel Malan, has declared at a National Party congress that his Government could not allow itself to lose in the country's constitutional crisis.

He said that the essence of the is whether laws laid down by Parliament could be declared invalid by certain people who no doubt meant it well, but who were not chosen by the people to represent them.

Dr Malan said that the constitutional issue was only a small part of the crisis — in the foreground was the attack on Government's apartheid policy.

Demands for the removal of all colour bars — which would mean that South Africa would cease to exist as a whiteman's country since the white minority would be outvoted and robbed of all his possessions by non-whites — had been made not only on the present Government but on the previous Government.

Those demands were being backed by more powerful forces.

The United Nations, for instance, had been interfering with South Africa's policy.

British public opinion was behind the demands being made as were the Communists.

Sections of white people in South Africa were also backing the demands.

These sections were among the hangers-on of the United Party.

Dr Malan said that more than any other country, India was an enemy of South Africa and was making the use of its position as a go-between between the East and the West.

It was using that position to blackmail Britain and the United States.

The National Party would insist on a republic and no power in the world would stop it.

But the republic would have to come along democratic lines and through no revolutionary methods.

It would not be forced on the people in a usual election, but would be asked for by way of a referendum.

South Africa Appeals To U. N. to Stay Out Of Racial Dispute

By the Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 13.—South Africa called on the United Nations yesterday to declare itself incompetent to deal with the explosive problem of the treatment of non-whites in that British commonwealth now torn by racial conflict.

There was little chance of success, since a majority of the U. N.'s 60 members had previously decided over South African opposition to place the question on the agenda of the General Assembly.

Finds No Threat to Peace.

Ambassador G. P. Jooste told the Assembly's special political committee that South Africa's racial policies were her own business and no affair of the U. N. He said they did not constitute a threat to international peace and the U. N. had no standard by which to judge whether human rights were being violated.

"I must point out," he said, "that neither in the charter nor in any binding international instrument is there a definition of human rights against which the actions of the South African government or those of any other government can be tested.

Boycott Expected.

Mr. Jooste did not threaten to walk out if the vote goes against him, but observers believed South Africa would boycott any debate on her racial policies.

The Asian-Arab group maintains that Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's white supremacy policy threatens world peace.

While Mr. Jooste was speaking in committee, Pakistan's Foreign Minister Mohammed Zafrullah Khan was telling a plenary session of the assembly that "racial, religious and color discrimination and prejudice are being intensified."

Natives' Strike Closes Docks at Port Elizabeth

Protest of African National Congress Against Ban on Meetings Halts Work

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Nov. (AP).—Thousands of native Africans sullenly went on an indefinitie strike in Port Elizabeth today, in the wake of rioting that brought death to twenty-three persons in two other South African cities.

Police again opened fire on natives in the east coast port of East London after natives stoned firemen attempting to put out a fire set by mobs. The number of casualties was not announced.

In the last forty-eight hours, eleven buildings in East London have been fired, including six government buildings, a native training college, a Roman Catholic church and a communal hall.

Two white persons—one a Catholic nun—and at least eight Negroes were killed in East London disturbances. Thirteen persons were killed in week-end riots at Kimberley, the diamond center.

Native organizations blamed the unrest on segregation laws of the government of Prime Minister Daniel Malan.

Opposition leader J. G. N. Strauss called on the government to appoint an impartial judicial commission to investigate the riots or call a special session of Parliament.

Gandhi's Son Arrested In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG—(INS)—The first white persons to be arrested in the passive resistance campaign against South Africa's racial laws were hauled before a magistrate at Germiston near Johannesburg last week.

The seven Europeans and 31 African-Asian defendants, including the son of the late Indian independance leader Mohandas Gandhi, were remanded on bail until Dec. 15.

They are charged with inciting natives to resist or break the law and with obstructing the administration of the law. Conviction carries a maximum penalty of $840 fine or three years imprisonment.

Among the white defendants was Patrick Duncan, son of Sir Patrick Duncan, former governor general of South Africa.

Africans Plan More Defiance Of Racial Laws

Resistance Leaders to Push Movement in Rural Area; Arrests Fall Off Slightly

By A. T. Steele

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

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PRETORIA, South Africa, Oct. 13.—Though there has been a slight falling off in the rate of arrests in South Africa's Defiance of Unjust Laws campaign, leaders of the movement say it wil lcontinue until the government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan shows a change of attitude.

At a convention of the Transvaal branch of the African National Congress, which has just closed here, it was resolved to intensify the passive resistance campaign and expand it into rural areas.

Heretofore, the campaign has been centered in the bigger towns. In the new phase, Africans living in native reserves and on white-owned farms will be urged to defy the government's cattle-culling program and its laws requiring non-whites to have travel passes.

Upraised Thumbs

This correspondent went out to the Lady Selborne native township just outside Pretoria while the convention was in progress. Arriving delegates greeted their compatriots with upraised thumbs and shouts of "Africa." Inside the dingy hall were 300 to 400 Africans, including quite a number of women and children.

It was a political meeting with a religious flavor. Political speeches were interspersed with shouts of "Africa." There were hymns and choir singing. Around the walls hung placards reading "Down With —" and then a question mark. This made it legal. Apparently everybody understood who or what was meant.

Campaign To Be On

Another decision reached at the conference was to go ahead with the defiance campaign even if the United party wins the general election in the spring, unless, that is, the United party proves substantially more conciliatory than the present government. Leaders of the movement are irked because of the unco-operative and even critical attitude of the United party toward the defiance campaign. The United party has, however, advocated consultation between the leaders of the white and colored communities.

So far, more than 5,000 Africans and Indians have been arrested for deliberate violation of color laws since the resistance movement started. Since the movement is preaceful and disciplined, the government has not yet found an effective means of suppressing it.

Meanwhile, there has been a slow but steady spread of political consciousness among the country's African population. Though the resistance movement has not been spectacular, it has been more sustained and more successful than most observers had expected. It is still to be seen whether the tempo can be maintained.

South African Hits Back at Overseas Press

Economic Minister Assails 'Lurid Dispatches' as Discouraging Investors

By A. T. Steele

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By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Sept. 10.—Eric H. Louw, South African Minister of Economic Affairs, hit out savagely at overseas press criticism of conditions during a talk yesterday before the South African Federated Chamber of Industries at Capetown.

According to accounts of the speech published here, Mr. Louw referred to certain British and American newspaper men who have "descended on South Africa like so many vultures" during the last six months. He deplored the influence that their "lurid dispatches" might have had on foreign investors.

The Cabinet Minister used such terms as "tissue of misrepresentation and febrication" and "unrestrained and malicious press campagn"in describing some of the foreign writings.

"Judging from the number of press dispatches which I have in my possession," Mr. Louw said, "it would, appear that few of these visiting journalists, including some with international reputations, are troubled with scruples of any kind." He added that "projected visits of business men to South Africa have been canceled as a result of these scurrilous dispatches."

Mr. Louw had a neasy explanation for the unfavorable attitudt of the visiting writers. "After all," he said, "they are getting a free trip and drawing good pay. The stronger the stuff they send over, the more their readers like it. So why worry if a friendly country whose hispitality they have enjoyed is slandered in the process?"

The minister's remarks were incidental to his review of South Africa's economic situation, in which he indicated that some belt tightening is in prospect for this country.

What Mr. Louw said about South Africa's economic problems was not really news. It has been evident for some time that South Africa's phenomenal post-war boom was tapering off. Foreign investment in this country has dropped sharply in the last few years and more recently business also has diminished. There has been much speculation over the extent to which foreign investors have been scared off by unfavorable press comment on the government of Premier Daniel F. Malan and its racial segregation policies. There is little doubt that this has been a factor, though perhaps a secondary one.

Economists here agree that a period of "adjustment" is impending for this country.

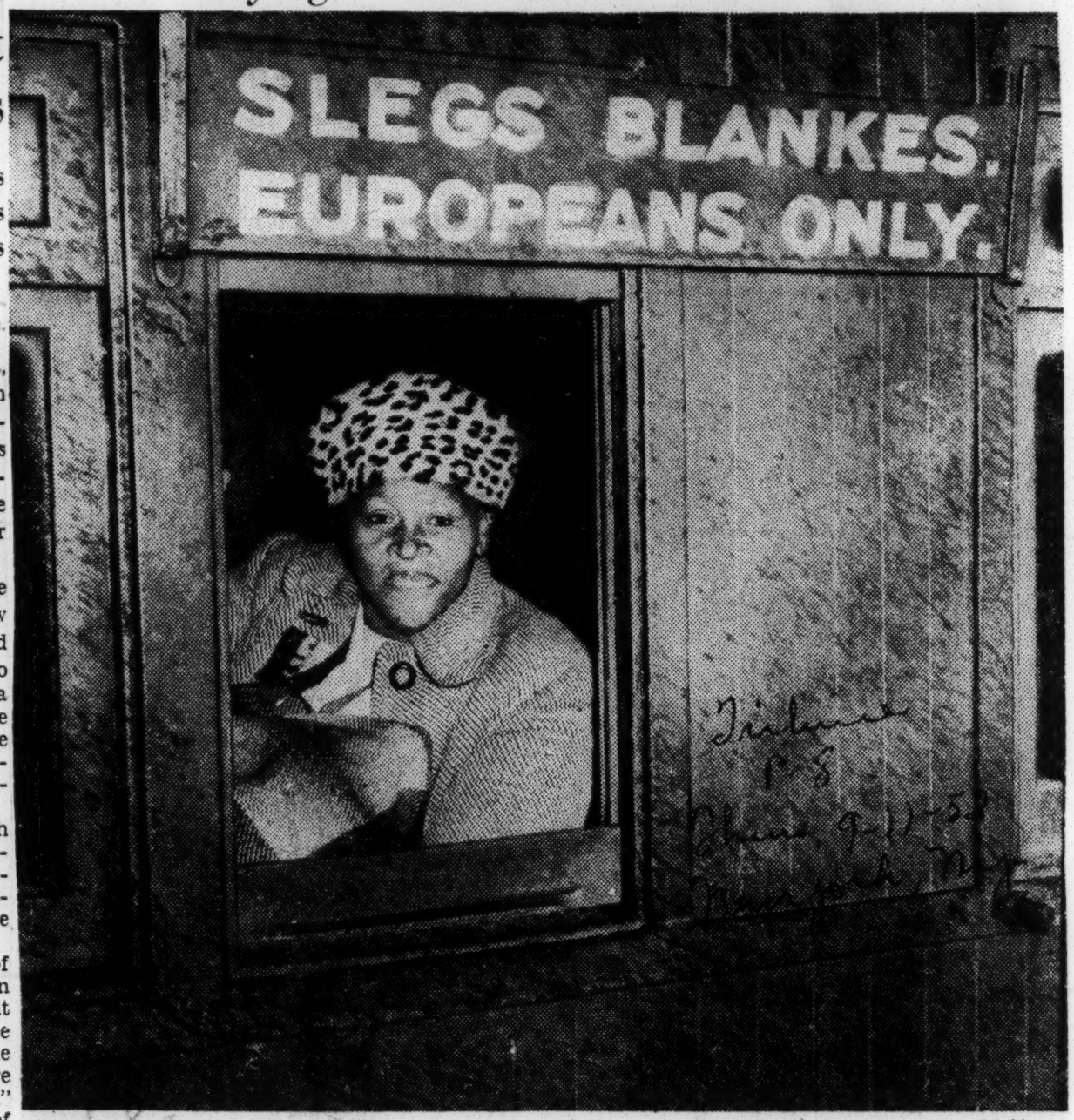
The Racial Situation

As for the three-way controversy over race relations in Africa—it has grown in heat during the last week but it has got exactly nowhere—at least, in terms of results.

Walter Sesulu, secretary of the African National Congress and one of the leading figures in the Defiance of Unjust Laws campaign, told this correspondent that native leaders are prepared to enter into discussions with the government only if the government shows a disposition to make some concessions to the African point of view.

The government, for its part, has jarred both the white and the black opposition in speeches by qualified spokesmen. Speaking in Johanesburg, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, Minister of Native Affairs, said "the government are not prepared to consult with lawbreakers."

Defying a South African Racial Law



Combine

South African native taking up her position in railway carriage marked "Europeans Only" in part of mass demonstrations of defiance of the country's segregation laws. Hundreds of such demonstrators have already been arrested by police, although many have been released on bail

South African Negro Leader Urges Parleys

Dr. Moroka Ready to Talk About Race Problems With Heads of Malan Regime

By A. T. Steele

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

Copyright, 1952, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Aug. 30.—Dr. J. S. Moraka, president of the African National Congress, says that his organization stands ready at any time to discuss with the government of South Africa measures for bridging write-black differences.

Dr. Moroka is the highest African leader in the Defiance of Unjust Laws Movement, in which sections of the Indian and half-caste communities are participating with Africans. He is one of twenty persons at present undergoing a hearing here on charges of violating the Suppression of Communism act. This correspondent talked with Dr. Moroka after the day's proceedings in a magistrate's court in the case.

Willing to Discuss

Dr. Moroka said his people have been willing from the beginning to sit down at a table with the authorities and try to thresh out outstanding racial issues in a spirit of mutual understanding but that the government has until now been deaf to suggestions of this.

The Africans, he maintained, are not unreasonable and would be satisfied with a stage-by-stage solution of their problems. But there are certain burning issues, he said, which require immediate solutions. One involves laws requiring Africans to have passes, which he said was unfair. Another is the exclusion of Africans from skilled trades in many areas outside the native reserves. He described these as "bitter grievances."

Dr. Moroka, a prominent medical practitioner and a well-to-do property owner, is far from being a Communist sympathizer, according to his friends. Indeed, in talking with this correspondent he seemed worried over the possibility that if the government persisted with its present race policies the effect would be to strengthen the hands of Communist extremists.

Aims of Resistance

He said one of the major aims of the passive resistance movement which has resulted thus far in the arrest of more than 3,000 volunteers is to arouse the Africans in this country from their present apathy. He said the response in Cape Province has been "wonderful" and in the Transvaal, only if the government shows a disposition to make some concessions to the African point of view.

The government, for its part, has jarred both the white and the black opposition in speeches by qualified spokesmen. Speaking in Johanesburg, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, Minister of Native Affairs, said "the government are not prepared to consult with lawbreakers."

He pointed out, however, that the membership of the African National Congress has risen from a scant 3,000 to 20,000 since the defiance campaign began, and he cited this as evidence of the extent of the African awakening.

S. African Vote Segregation Law Vetoed As 20 Leaders Face Trial

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan suffered defeat Friday when the Cape Province Supreme court held invalid his legislation establishing a High Court of Parliament to pass upon the constitutionality of Parliament's own laws.

This was his second straight setback involving the policies of the government and those of Malan.

The facts are:

Last March, Malan, whose Nationalist party holds only three of 16 Parliamentary seats, passed by simple minority a law 50,000 colored voters from the rolls of Cape Province. Instead of voting for white representatives as granted by the constitution the colored would vote for members of their own, thus cinching Malan's party chances in the next election.

The constitutionality of this law was questioned and Malan's chief opposition, The United Party, appealed to the Supreme court.

In a 20,000 word decision the court vetoed the act handing Malan his first real setback since taking office four years ago.

Malan's next bid for absolute party power came last week when he established his own self-made High Court of Parliament which placed his law back on the law books of the land.

Two days later, Friday, Aug. 29, the Provincial Cape of Good Hope Supreme Court declared invalid Malan's legislation setting up a parliamentary court to pass on the constitutionalty of Parliament's own laws. This was his second defeat of policy.

Meanwhile, as mass arrests were taking place in Capetown Port Elizabeth and Roodepoort, 20 top leaders of the growing passive resistance drive against Jim Crow laws went on trial.

Outside the Johannesburg courtroom more than 2,000 Africans, and Indians supporters roared and chanted "we will support you unto death."

To calm the crowd so that the trial could proceed the court requested Dr. James Moroka, leader of the African National Congress, and Dr. Yusuf Dadoo, fiery head of the Indian National Congress, to speak to their followers.

Both leaders, arrested under Malan's "Suppression of Communism" act, strode out of the court room amidst the marching throngs who were singing their national anthem. Moroka mounted a chair and called for silence.

Immediately the demonstrators hushed and the two leaders walked calmly back into the courtroom to face trial.

To Fight South Africa's Apartheid

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The "Apartheid" policy followed by the Union Government of South Africa has once again come in for international criticism. Protests have been made afresh both in South Africa and in the outside world against the continuation of a policy which has been termed inhuman.

In India an effort is being made to organize an all India convention of race relations under the chairmanship of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar. This is a novel effort, an effort on the part of people in India to speak to people in South Africa.

It is felt that there is a body of liberal opinion in South Africa who do not necessarily endorse the policies of the Malan Government and that an approach to that section might result in the organization of a third party in South Africa which with the support of public opinion there might still stop the events from taking a turn for the worse.

Africans in South Africa are following on the road of non-violence. The spirit of Mahatma Gandhi seems to be guiding them. But whether they finally succeed in achieving their goal by means of non-violence still remains to be seen. We, however, feel that the efforts made in South Africa at present are in the right direction and that the world opinion should support the cause of Africa for Africans.

There are statesmen in the world today who can help solve the intricate problem in South Africa without resorting to bloodshed. No voice will be heard with greater attention than those of the Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, and of President Truman.

Without in any way minimizing the efforts made by the United Nations to solve the South African problem, I feel that, to say the least, they have not met with success. Resolutions passed by the U. N. have been flouted by the Union Government of South Africa. It is time that the Union Government pause and listen to the voice of sanity and reason.

I hope that all peace-loving citizens will give their unstinted support to the convention.

P. D. SAGGI,
Convenor and General Secretary, All India Convention of Race Relations.
Bombay, India, Aug. 29, 1952.

Sounding Off

We often hear British imperialism denounced, and, no doubt about it, the system had its ugly phases. But at its worst it was far less odious than the communist or fascist brand.

A reminder of this is found in the announcement by South African Premier Daniel F. Malan that his party will make South Africa a republic and that "no power in the world" will stop it. He did not fix the date, but reiterated his determination to push through the change.

Here is a spokesman of a people conquered by the British 50 years ago, openly proclaiming intent to cut loose, and hardly causing a ripple. South Africa is already virtually independent. Any opposition to complete separation would come, not from England, but from people of British stock who form a considerable part of the population of South Africa, and from natives who feel they would be worse off under Boer rule.

The point is, that sounding off in Malan style by any spokesman for a subject people under the sway of Stalin, would be unthinkable.

The modern British way is to rely on ties of sentiment and goodwill with former "colonial" areas, realizing that an enforced allegiance does not amount to much. Such a liberal policy, if adopted sooner, might have held the empire together better, and even today it figures more than force in salvaging the pieces.

Malan Defies Colored Voters In South Africa

PRETORIA, South Africa (ANP) — The High Court of Parliament, set up by Prime Minister Malan to enable him to juggle the constitution without interference from the Supreme court, last week put back on the books the controversial law curbing the voting rights of 50,000 coloreds of Cape Province.

Last March the country's Appeal (Supreme) Court declared the law illegal in a 20,000 word decision that touched off a constitutional crisis.

The law as it now stands, would take away the voting rights of Cape Coloreds where they now can vote like whites. It limits them to four representatives to Parliament of their own choosing. Both the coloreds and Malan's white opposition fought the law.

Government spokesmen contended that the new high court was set up to make certain that the country's ordinary courts could not overrule the nation's highest authority — Parliament.

Now, opposition members, led by the United Party, have refused to take part in the High Court's proceedings on grounds that its was set up to sidestep the law.

While all Africa seems to be rising strongly for freedom, the defiance campaign now ending its third month of non-cooperation and violation of race laws in South Africa, is continuing to grow in proportions.

Last Tuesday more than 250 South Africans paraded along Capetown streets clamouring for the return of Africa to the black man. Police armed with tommy guns arrested 257. In recent weeks hundreds of Africans have been sentenced to canings and fines or imprisonment for using railroad facilities reserved for Europeans.

However, the Nationalist government suffered a setback as far as race policies were concerned when a magistrate's court found an African not guilty of sitting in a railroad station waiting room reserved for whites. The judge said: "Unfair discrimination had been shown against the defendant, George Lusu, 22."

The following day in Johannesburg, 20 top leaders of the South African passive resistance campaign against segregation went on trial on charges of communist activities. Outside the court room over 2,000 supporters milled around booing and chanting their "colored" national anthem.

burg 50 broke curfew laws while another 50 attempted to enter the location where Negroes must live without the required permits. All submitted eagerly to arrest by the large police force held in readiness by the Malan government. They face trial this week on charges of conspiring to commit public violence under a law that carries heavy penalties.

South African's Non-Whites To Continue Passive Resistance

CAPETOWN, SOUTH AFRICA (ANP) — South African non-whites here are preparing for a long fight and vow that their passive resistance campaign will be carried on throughout the Union, in a Gandhi-style resistance.

Their fight against Malan's race segregation policies has been brewing for better than 300 years now, and experts on Far Eastern affairs predict that aside to quell their campaign, Malan is powerless.

The aim of the apartheid policy is to have the racial groups-white, Negro, Indian, and mixed blood-live in entirely seperate areas, some in country regions and others segregated sections of the cities.

The organizers of the passive resistance campaign, Dr. J. S. Moroka's African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress said that the campaign will increase its intensity of action.

Recently at Port Elizabeth 30 natives used a railroad foot bridge reserved for whites. At Johannes-

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West Africa

Natives Plan Non-Violence In W. Africa

BY SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (ANP) — The latest word from Africa with reference to the proposed federation of Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia, and Northern Rhodesia into Central West Africa, is that the African National Congress of Nyasaland consisting of chiefs and commoners, has discussed plans for passive resistance to any enforcement of federation against the African will.

The articles are entitled "Twenty-

One specific proposal is that the chiefs should refuse to collect taxes for the government. Similar proposals are being considered in Northern Rhodesia.

In London, Dr. Hastings Banda, a native of Nyasaland, has recalled that Sir Godfrey Huggins, governor of Southern Rhodesia, asserted in 1934 that it was time for the people of England to realize that "white man in Africa is not prepared and never will be prepared to accept the African as an equal, either socially or politically." Dr. Banda also contended that Sir Godfrey has initiated a policy of "parallel development" of the European and the African, a subtle form of segregation.

The noted physician cited in a letter to the London Observer that Sir Godfrey currently supports the language and property qualifications for the voting privilege in Southern Rhodesia and such qualifications "have the effect of disenfranchising the vast majority of Africans, even the educated ones, such as ministers of religion, teachers and clerks.

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ICFTU Aids Growing West African Unions

THE GROWING labor movement in British West Africa is making swift progress, thanks to the establishment of an office in Accra, on the Gold Coast, by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and the activities of British government labor officers.

The Gold Coast is now largely self-governing. The ICFTU office will help the older and more stable unions to develop their organizations throughout the continent as a prelude to good industrial relations, higher productivity, and better living standards for African workers who have been exploited in the past.

Throughout West Africa, in 10 British territories, there are more than 200 trade unions with more than 200,000 members.

In all of them the government labor officers are encouraging the training of union officials by means of lecture courses and special schools. Dozens of African unionists have won scholarships to study in England. The British Trades Union Congress is supplying libraries and office equipment from a special fund. In addition, the TUC and Ruskin College of Oxford Univ. are offering correspondence courses.

The growth of trade unionism received its greatest impetus when W. R. Comrie, veteran of the British labor movement, was sent out as labor advisor in 1947. Largely under his guidance, native union organizers have assumed new responsibilities and have developed qualities of leadership "which reveal the African capacity for rapid social adjustment," he said.

"Their grasp of detail and of organization is astounding," he added.

★

A PROPOSAL to set up a joint labor-management production council has been laid before Italian employers by the Italian Confederation of Trade Unions (CISL), largest free labor group in the country.

The CISL suggested that the council develop plans to increase production so as to make more goods available, and at the same time adjust piecework rates and extend bonuses so the workers can share in the profit from the greater output. This would increase real wages without endangering price stability, the union contends.

The CISL won one recent brush with the de Gasperi government and is now involved in another. Its claim for a wage increase of 2000 lire (about $3) a month for government employes was passed by the Assembly of the Parliament after the government's motion for a 1500 lire boost was defeated.

Now it is trying to persuade the government to overhaul social legislation and to increase family allowances in accordance with rises in the cost of living.

★

ORGANIZED workers and organized employers in Denmark who were having a tough battle trying to bat out a new wage agreement recently turned from the negotiating table and joined in an attack on the government for meddling in their deliberations.

Members of the government abandoned past practice in the country and while negotiations were under way, attacked the workers' demands. Pres. Eiler Jensen of the Danish Trade Federation (DSF) and Pres. Hans L. Larsen of the Danish Employers' Federation both expressed sharply-worded objections to the interference.

The negotiations, which are on a national scale, affect about 800,000 workers.

★

THE URUGUAYAN Trade Union Federation (CSU) at its recent congress voted unanimously to affiliate with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT). The federation represents 40,000 workers in a country that is recognized as a model of democracy in Latin America.

★

A NEW Latin-American labor federation which calls itself middle-of-the-road but sounds Communist was formed at a recent meeting in Buenos Aires dominated by delegates from the Peron-controlled Argentine labor movement.

It named itself the Committee of United Latin-American Syndicates. It was expected to supplement the Communist-dominated Confederation of the Latin-American Workers (CTAL) and fight the Inter-American Regional Organization Workers (ORIT), regional affiliate of the anti-Communist Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Organizers purported to represent workers in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay and Paraguay. Observers also were present from Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

★

GENERAL SEC. J. H. OLDENBROEK of the ICFTU has just issued another protest against political persecutions in Franco Spain involving more than 100 members of the National Confederation of Labor.

Death sentences were called for in one trial in Barcelona and another in Seville, compared to terms of two to 20 years imprisonment sought for a group of Communists being tried separately in Barcelona. The principal charge, Oldenbroek pointed out, is "subversive activities," which the Franco regime considers "to cover all normal trade union activities."

Working on the Mines

Recruits Keep on Going there

Just now your menfolk are going to the Mines in increasing numbers, and it is clear that working there has an attraction for them. This is not surprising, because the Mines have a thought for their welfare.

The work is hard but the hours are regular. Your menfolk are healthy—all of them who work on the Mines have been passed by the doctor—and they are assured of good food and refreshment. The weather at this time of the year is warm and when winter comes, and it is cold, your menfolk before going on shift put on a protective jacket, which helps to keep out the cold; and the cup of hot coffee or cocoa which is prepared for them, and the bread—these are acceptable. Your menfolk are supplied with good meals at regular hours, and it does not make any difference if what is known as the cost of living goes up, as it has done from time to time. The Mines have a good name for looking after your menfolk. If it were not so, it would soon have got about.

A feature which is of importance is that your menfolk when working on the Mines are among brothers. This helps them to feel comfortable. They get to know one another; and they work under Europeans who know their job. And on every Mine there is a Compound Manager who has been chosen with great care. He is looked upon as a "father". Your menfolk know that when they need advice they can go to him with confidence, because he will listen to them and help them all he can.

What has always appealed to your menfolk is that they can play games and they are encouraged to do so in off duty hours. Occasionally there are Tribal dances, which your menfolk love. Cricket just now is all the go and it will be succeeded in the winter by football (rugby and soccer).

You may say—but what if any of our menfolk do not want to play football or cricket: what are they to do when they are not working? The question is a sensible one, and the reply is that there are recreation rooms in which there are papers and books for them to read. And it should not be forgotten

U. S. Had $566 Million Trade With Africa During 1951

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (ANP) — The UN Department of Economic Affairs announced this week that in the calendar year 1951 the United States had a foreign trade of $566,820,181 with certain countries and territories of Africa, exclusive of confidential Belgian Congo uranium trade.

Imports from Africa totaled $389,099,546; exports, $177,720,635.

U. S. trade with the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan was $7,211,550; Libya, $200,775; Canary Islands, $3,809,102; Spanish Africa, $2,232,834; French Cameroons, $9,858,782; French Equatorial Africa, $5,138,096; French West Africa, $17,008,164; the Gold Coast (Ghana), $96,422,469; Nigeria, $58,103,321.

Gambia and Sierra Leone, $3,846, 573; Madeira Islands, $4,506,895; Angola, $34,063,377; Liberia, $66,226,248; the Belgian Congo, $119, 644,522; Eastern Italian Africa, $1,612,807; Ethiopia, $24,579,325; British Somaliland, $1,182,885.

French Somaliland, $1,273,926; British East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika), $43,065,781; Madagascar, $9,419,631; Mozambique, $15, 820,353; Northern Rhodesia, $21,134,434; Southern Rhodesia, $16,825,710; and South British Africa, $311,565.

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Nigerian Woman First Negro to Attend Baptist School

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (ANP) — When the Baptist Women's Missionary Union Training school here voted last spring to admit Negroes, its first colored student was Mrs. Adeola Adejunmobi Adegbite 32, of Nigeria. Prior to coming here, Mrs. Adegbite attended Virginia Union.

She left her homeland some four years ago when her daughter was only four months old and her son was three and one-half years old. When she returns to Nigeria, she will teach at the Lagos Baptist academy where her husband teaches. Mrs. Adegbite also will do Women's Missionary Union work.

Mrs. Adegbite said that the "ade" before all her names means "crown," which indicates that somewhere in her family tree she is connected with an African royal family.

An indication of her westernization is the fact that she is called "Mrs." She explained this by saying that she was married the Western way. Her engagement ring opens into three rings. Two hands clasp over a heart with her initial and that of her husband on it.

These western touches are in sharp contrast to her native costume which includes a handwoven skirt 30 years old.

Nigeria Plans For Compulsory Education

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — (ANP) — The latest word from Lagos, Nigeria is that the Nigerian Minister of Education of the Western Region stated last week at a meeting of the provincial education committee that the Regional Government is planning to introduce universal compulsory elementary education in 1955.

Also, Eyo Ita, leader of the eastern House of Assembly has proposed at a meeting of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons the establishment of community farms.

These would be self-contained units based on village communities and would be owned by all the people who voluntarily gave up their land. The farms would be run by business managers engaged by boards or committees appointed by the communities concerned. The Ministers ratified the scheme and have pledged their support for its popularization.

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MASHOOD AGISIE AJALA

Nigerian Here, California Bound By Bike

By STEVE DUCAN

Meet Mashood Agisie Olabisi Ajala, a native of Nigeria, British West Africa, who stopped in St. Louis last weekend en route to Los Angeles from Chicago on a bicycle.

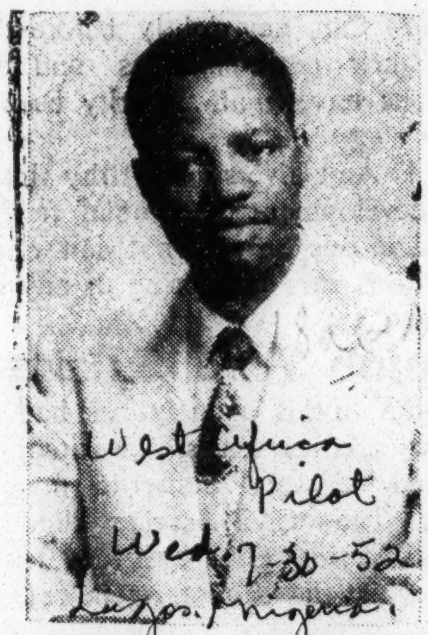
The 22-year-old Nigerian cyclist expects to cover the 2200 miles to Sunny California in about 30 days, arriving in Los Angeles on July 10. While Ajala made the trip from Chicago to St. Louis in less than 16 hours, he plans to slow down to about 100 miles per day the rest of the way.

He is spending his summer vacation away from college on a goodwill tour "to educate the American public to the fact that Africa is no longer the dark continent."

ARRIVED 3 YEARS AGO

Coming to this country less than three years ago, Ajala has attended four colleges and universities as a pre-medical student, and he expects to enroll in the University of San Francisco this fall.

Ajala won a competitive scholarship in 1949 to Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill. He attended school there for one year and then transferred to DePaul University in Chicago. He spent last summer working at a New York Hospital and taking courses on the side at Columbia University. Last fall he registered a a full-time student at DtPaul as as a part-time student at Roosevelt College.



MR F. AJAYI

He received the B Sc. degree during the June commencement exercise at the University of Michigan. USA

Ajayi Obtains B.Sc. Degree In America

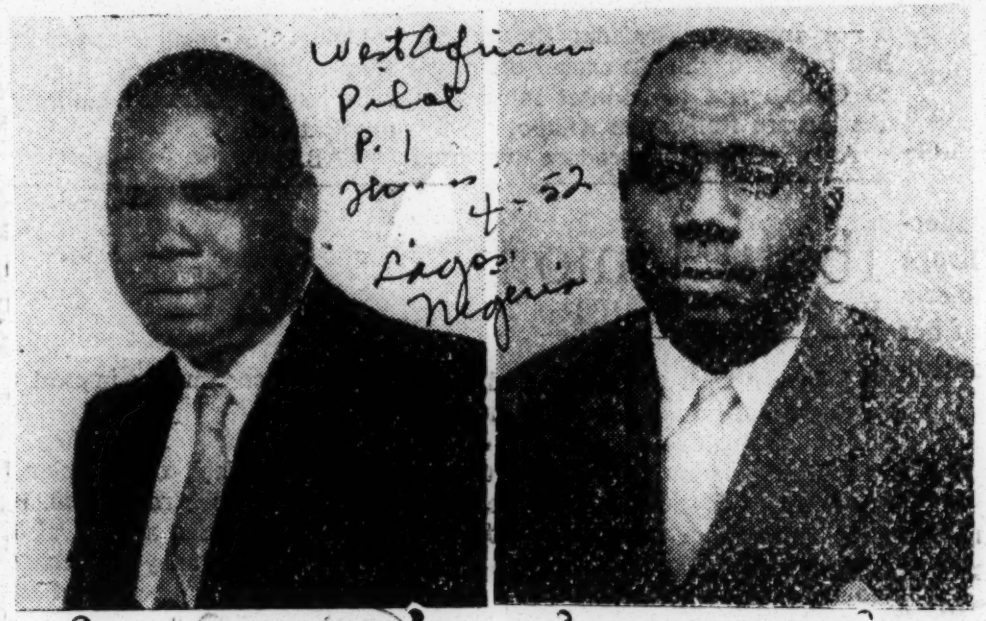
ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN July 29.—Mr Folahan Ajayi of Nigeria was one of the candidates who received the Bachelor of Science degree during the June commencement exercises here.

Mr Ajayi, son of Mr E T K. Ajayi, produce magnate of Ijebu Ode, received his early education at Saint Saviour's School, Ijebu Ode, and later proceeded to the Grammar School, Ijebu Ode, where he passed his London Matriculation examination having obtained exemption from same in the School Leaving Certificate.

He started life as a clerk in the Judicial Department where he was for years the Court Interpreter at St. Anna Court Registry and resigned his appointment for further studies in the United States in December 1948.

The scholarship award by the University of Michigan for the best performance this year was won by Mr Ajayi and is of the value of 700 dollars.

Mr Ajayi, who is now doing post graduate studies, hopes to pursue the study of medicine in Canada before returning home.



MR M. E. OKEKE, B.Sc.

After graduation from Xavier University, he was awarded a fellowship in Chemistry at Fordham University, New York.

Bunche Scholarship Winner Announced

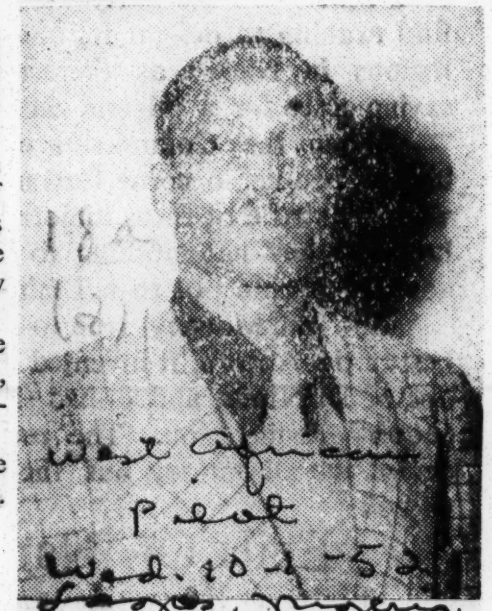
ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 3.— An American member of the faculty of the Medhane Alem School here has been awarded a Ralph J. Bunche Scholarship for study at the University of Oslo, Norway.

The scholarship, named after the 1950 winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, was given this year by the Electro-Metallurgical Industries of Norway.

It represents a cultural exchange between Norway and the United States.

MR MODUPE GAGE

He is a Customs Officer at Freetown and has arrived in Lagos as guest of Mr Max Davies. He was educated at the Methodist Boys' High School, Lagos.



R SAMUEL COLE

He has received the B.Sc. degree in Business Administration from Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virgina, and will pursue the graduate course in Columbia University, New York, U.S.A.

Ten Nigerian Students Graduate From The Horward University

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 23.—Ten Nigerians were among 12 West African students who were graduated from Howard University at the last commencement exercises.

In the Liberal Arts College, these students received B.Sc. degrees:

Veronica Arinze (Dietetics); Boh Inyang (Zoology); Omezze Mozie (Botany); and Anjorin Animashaun (Chemistry).

In the graduate school, Masters' degrees were awarded to: Ejiofor Emelife (Zoology); Obonaya Emeruwa (Economics); Joseph Okoye (Zoology); Sunday Obamwonyi (Botany); Daniel haza (Economics); and Agomis Ijomah Zoology).

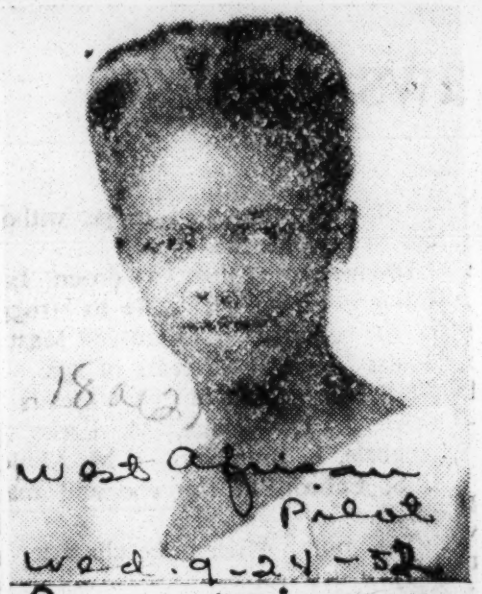
The other two West African graduates were Ayodele Samuels, President of the African Students Association, Washington branch, whose home is in Sierra Leone, and Joseph Weeks, who comes from Liberia.

During the 1951-52 school term at Howard University, there were 56 West African students registered in undergraduate and graduate fields ranging from dentistry to zoology.

Of this number, 35 were from Nigeria. The African group was the largest number of foreign enrollees at this institution of learning in the capital city of the United States.

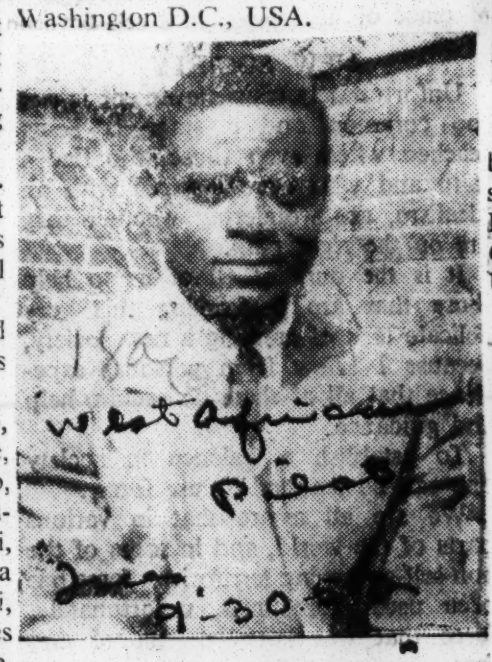
Aside from the number graduated this year, other Nigerian students include:

Clementina Adigan, Pat Agusiobo, Frederick Akpuaka, Elizabeth Arinze, Olumuyiwa Adebonojo, Francis Chigbo, Babalola Cole, Charles Ebong, Essenowa Esenowa, E. O. Sann, Rufus Obi, Chuku Odu, Oluwole Oduha, Ogba Okerie, Oriola Dixon, Peter Osuji, Samuel Sofola, John Ukegbbu, James Nwobbi, Peter Okafo, Ben Oranye, Gilbert Obuekwe, Latunde Odeku, Badejo Adebonojo, and Aladido Laja.



MISS VERONICA ARINZE

She received the B.Sc. degree in Dietetics at the last commencement exercises of Howard University in Washington D.C., USA.



DR R. C. UDOKWU

A holder of the doctorate degree in education, he has accepted appointment on the teaching staff of the Lagos City College.

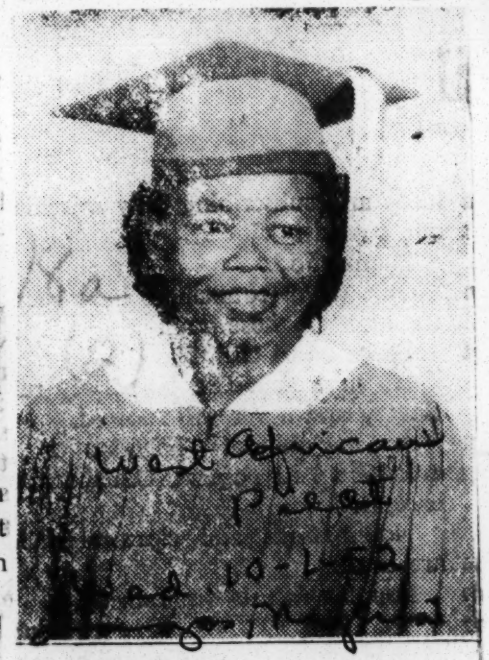
Dr R. Udokwu Joins Lagos City College

Dr R. Chuba Udokwu, B.Sc., M.A., D.Ed., has accepted an appointment on the staff of the Lagos City College.

Formerly a teacher at the Dennis Memorial Grammar School, Dr Udokwu was at Achimota College from 1943 to 1945.

In 1947, he left for the United States of America where he studied in New York and Toronto Universities.

In 1951, Dr Udokwu was back in Nigeria for a while, doing research work on the problems of Nigerian education which formed the basis of his thesis for the doctorate degree.



MISS STELLA McINTOSH

Described as "a fine young woman" by the Vice-President of the university, she had earned the B.Sc. degree in Business Administration from Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, U.S.A.

Miss McIntosh Gets B.Sc. Degree In US

HARPERS FERRY (West Virginia), Sept. 30.—Two Nigerian students, Miss Stella McIntosh and Mr Samuel Cole have earned the Bachelor of Science degree from Storer College after a period of hard work and brilliant scholastic achievement here.

Miss McIntosh, one of the students, majored in business administration and is now studying for the master's degree at Indiana University in Bloomington, Indiana.

Described as one of the "fine young women" by the Vice-President and Dean of Storer College, Miss McIntosh who is on a scholarship awarded by her cousin, Dr the Hon. Nnamdi Azikiwe, was until 1947, a student at the Methodist Girls High School, Lagos.

Mr Samuel Cole who has been admitted to the graduate school of business at Columbia University, New York, was described as "one of our best students."

Nigerian Is First Negro to Attend Baptist School

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (AN P) — When the Baptist Women's Missionary Union Training School here voted last spring to admit Negroes, its first colored student was Mrs. Adeola Adetunmobi Adegbite, 32, of Nigeria. Prior to coming here, Mrs. Adegbite attended Virginia Union.

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Mrs. Adegbite said that the "Ade" before all her names means "crown," which indicates that somewhere in her family tree she is connected with an African royal family.

An indication of her westernization is the fact that she is called "Mrs.". She explained this by saying that she was married the Western way. Her engagement ring opens into three rings. Two hands clasp over a heart with her initial and that of her husband on it.

These western touches are in sharp contrast to her native costume which includes a handwoven skirt 30 years old.

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American Scholar Arrives in Nigeria

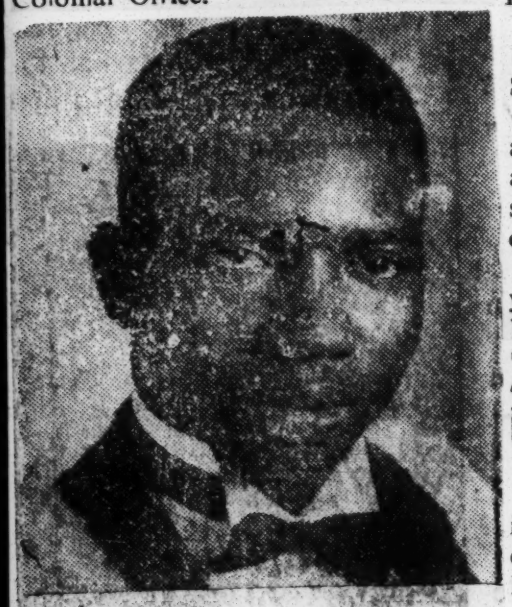
A distinguished American scholar from Columbia University in New York is visiting Nigeria.

He is Professor Kail Bigelow who, accompanied by his wife, is now in the North.

Professor Bigelow is particularly interested in teacher-training college administration and curricula.

He was in charge of a conference held at Columbia University, which the Inspector-General of Education attended in 1949, along with other representatives from Nigeria.

The professor is making the tour under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation, sponsored by the London University Institute of Education and Inter-University Council and the Colonial Office.



DR OKECHUKU IKEJIANI, M.D. "Crisis in the Ibadan University College—Why Dr Mellanby Must Go" is the title of a lecture to be delivered by him on Saturday.

Nigerian Student In United States Plans To Open School In Enugwu Ukwu On Graduating

LANCASTER (Pa) U.S.A. Jan. 22.—A Nigerian student here, Mr Fanasi Qnwuanambe Mgbako is contemplating on how to set up a school in Enugwu Ukwu in Nigeria, his home town which will include all grades from kindergarten through the senior year in college.

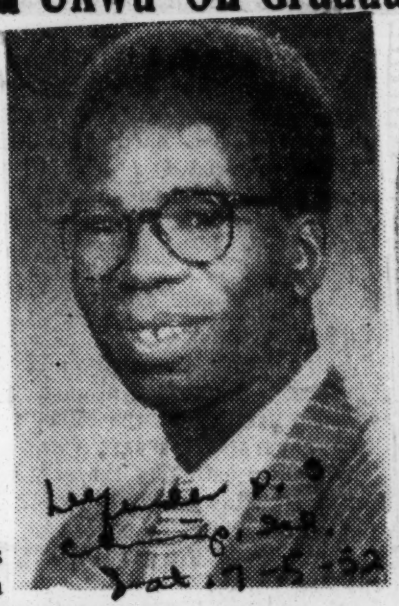
The realisation of this dream of a Nigerian son will come through his persistence and the co-operation of American colleges — one of which is Franklin and Marshall College.

Mr Mgbako who has graduated from Marshall College is now at Bowling Green State University, Ohio, and was a distance of sixteen miles which he trekked always to Onitsha to attend a high school run by Irish missionaries.

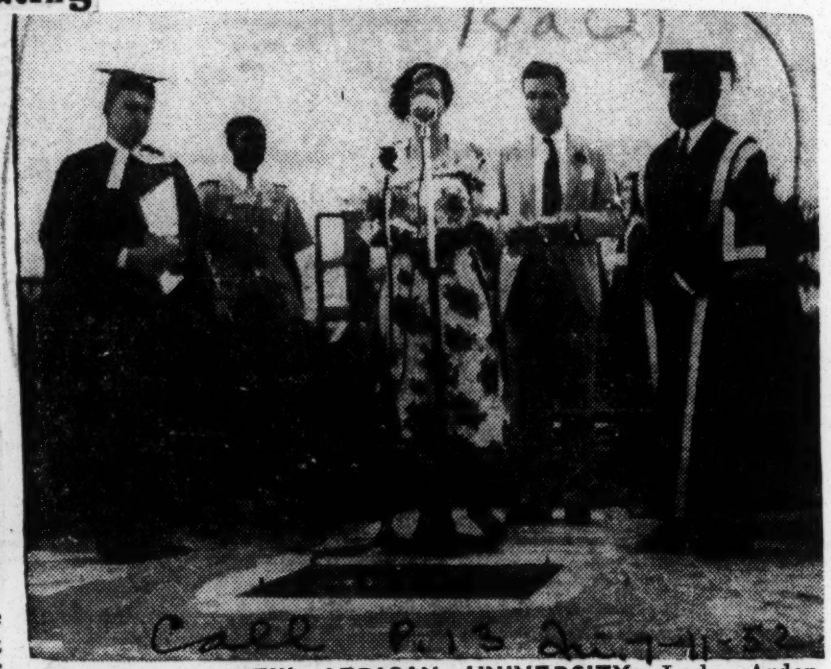
After school he worked as a computer for some years under the Survey Department.

He got to like America through an article he read in "Readers Digest" about six years ago, about an outstanding American, and decided to come over here for his studies.

Mr Mgbako is a father of a three-year old son, Nnamdi, who is now in Nigeria.



LAWRENCE FABUNMI, native Ondo Province, Nigeria, West Africa, received his bachelor of arts degree last month at the 87th annual commencement of Hope college in Holland, Mich.. He will continue his education at the University of London where he has been awarded a Bursary for special study in International Economics this summer.



BEGINNING A NEW AFRICAN UNIVERSITY.—Lady Arden-Clarke, wife of the Gold Coast governor, recently helped found the new University college of the Gold Coast in Accra, the nation's capital. Around this college will be built a "university city" with its own utilities to house thousands of people. Her role in the new school also illustrates an awareness of the further active roles of native women in Gold Coast civic and educational activity. In the above scene Lady Arden-Clarke is speaking at ground breaking ceremonies.—ANP Photo.

Zik's Press Gives Two More UK Scholarships To Workers

Scholarships for further studies in the United Kingdom have been offered by Messrs Zik's Press Limited, to two of its workers.

The recipients are Miss Veronica Nzekwu and Mr Ladipo Onanuga; both will proceed shortly to the United Kingdom.

Mr Onanuga, whose connection with the Zik's Press dates back over twelve years, is at present in the Circulation Branch of the West African Pilot.

He will study circulation technique in England.

Miss Nzekwu joined the Zik's Press some six years ago; she will study book binding.

GOVERNOR'S WIFE FOUNDS NEW AFRICAN UNIVERSITY— Lady Arden-Clarke, wife of the Gold Coast governor, recently helped found the new University College of the Gold Coast in Accra, the nation's capital. Around this college will be built a "university city" with its own utilities to house thousands of people.

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UNDAUNTED—exhibitionist is Olabist Ajala, 22, Nigerian student at Chicago's Roosevelt college, who has extended pedaling to school each morning, clad in his native garb, all the way across the country and is on a cross-country tour by bicycle, so attired.

Ajala told reporters he hopes to counteract prejudice in his country. "Present Day Africa" a subject he is lecturing on across country, is a far cry from the jungle, avers the student, a junior psychology major.

Ajala's father is a Moslem merchant with four wives, 25 children. Three of the sisters attend nursing school in England. Ajala plans to work in his native country when he has taken his degree.

African Gets Master's Degree In Public Administration

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Eze Anyanwu Ogueri, Nigerian student who holds two fellowships at the Littauer Center of Public Administration of Harvard university, has become the first African to be awarded the degree of Master of Public Administration.

A graduate of Adolphi college, Garden City, New York and president of the Harvard club of West Africa, Ogueri is also Littauer fellow in political science.

In Georgetown, British Guiana, December 27, 1951 the British Guiana League of Colored People sponsored a mammoth demonstration with 10,000 persons marking its annual "Eze Day," recalling the 1950 visit of Ogueri to the country.

At the Georgetown demonstration Dr. Claude H. Denbow, president of the British Guiana League of Colored People, remarked.

"Humiliation and shame on a race cannot continue forever. It is our duty to educate our children. We must teach them that on a day like 'Eze Day' to know what is taking place."

Unable to attend the Georgetown celebration in his honor because of school, Ogueri cabled his gratitude to the crowd.

Another step forward in the field of education was achieved in the Gold Coast recently when several new buildings were opened at the Wesley Girls' high school in Cape Coast. Commissioner of Education Kojo Botsio personally attended the opening.

In the above picture, commissioner Botsio is intrigued with examples of soft toys made by girls of the school. Showing him the toys are Miss D. Compton (left), principal and Sister Evelyn Bellamy, a former principal of the school.

Sister Bellamy travelled all the way from England to preside over the ceremonies. -- (ANP)

you know this you will feel badly for your treatment of me and you will apologize, but this will be too late and there will be no merit in it."

Mosotho Student Awarded Boxall Bursary For 1952

A Mosotho Student, Mr Clifford Morojele of Sebapala, Quthing, Basutoland, has been awarded the Boxall Bursary for 1952 at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The bursary is awarded, through the generosity of Mr W. P Boxall, a mining engineer of Linksfield, Johannesburg, to a suitable African candidate who has the Bachelor of Science degree with botany as a major subject and who is interested in field botany to enable him to take the B. Sc. Honours course in Botany at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Mr Morojele qualified for his B. Sc. degree in 1950 at Fort Hare, with Botany and Mathematics as a major subject, obtaining distinction in the latter subject. He has had bursaries from the Basutoland Education Department, as well as a loan bursary for teacher training. He obtained first class passes in both the Junior and Senior Certificate Examinations.

Mr Morojele feels that his homeland, Basutoland, is fast being reduced to a desert due to bad methods of pastoral farming and he hopes, by his studies in agriculture and ecology, to assist soil erosion schemes in the territory.—BN

Prof. Zachariah K. Matthews

Prof. Zachariah Keodirelang Matthews, faculty member of South African College, Fort Hare, has been appointed Henry W. Luce visiting professor of world Christianity at Union Theological Seminary, it was announced yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, president. The appointment is for 1952-'53.

Mr. Matthews, a native of South Africa, is professor of social anthropology, native law and administration at the college, where he has taught since 1936. He has a Master of Arts degree from Yale and did post-graduate work in anthropology at London University.

The world Christianity professorship was established in 1945 by gifts of Henry R. Luce, publisher, in memory of Mr. Luce's father, the late Rev. Dr. Henry Winters Luce, an 1895 graduate of the seminary and later a China missionary.

Dr. Van Dusen also announced the appointment of the Rev. Christian K. Dovlo, lecturer at Trinity College, Kumasi, the Gold Coast, as student friendship fellow at the seminary for 1952-'53. This is awarded annually to a Christian leader from one of the younger Protestant Churches of Asia, Africa or Latin America.

TOWER TICKER

By Will Leonard

UDO UMO EKAM of Ikot Ekpene, Nigeria, never has seen a lion but hopes to inspect one at a Chicago zoo before returning to his West Africa home to tell his people about the wilds of our city. Son of the chief of one of the divisions of the Ibibio tribe, which numbers about a million members scattered thru southeast Nigeria, he received his LL. D., the degree of bachelor of laws, with the February graduating class at John Marshall Law school, but eventually will succeed his father as chief of the tribal division. He plans to return to Nigeria to practice law among his people.

Udo Umo Ekam

UDO [the name means "second son"] studied at Uzukoli college in Nigeria, the College of Preceptors in London, Southwestern college in Kansas, and Northwestern university before entering John Marshall. The traditional law of his country never has been written, and Udo has examined the modern liberal system of codification in this country, with the idea of codifying the oral law of Nigeria. Ekam has made a reputation as an effective speaker in practice court, where he has stressed freedom of speech eloquently.

HERE'S a sample of his repartee, which he voices quietly, his Ibibian accent carrying a slight English tone. When a Chicago landlord asked him to vacate within 24 hours, he said softly, "I am a Christian and I forgive you for treating me this way. You do not know it, but at this very moment when you are treating me so meanly, two members of your organization are living in my family home, doing research in my country, and enjoying the unlimited hospitality of my people because of letters of introduction I have written for them. When you know this you will feel badly for your treatment of me and you will apologize, but this will be too late and there will be no merit in it."

New Gold Coast College Opened

ACCRA, Gold Coast, Africa—(NC) — Bishop A. A. Noser, S.V.D., of Accra blessed and formally opened the new Mt. Mary College at Somenya at a ceremony attended by Minister of Education and Social Welfare R. K. Botsio and hundreds of other European and African guests. The Rev. E. Datig, S.V.D., of Pittsburgh, Pa., is Principal of the college.

Bishop Noser's parents live in Birmingham, Ala.

African Students Get Fellowships

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — Two African seniors at Lincoln University, Ngwobia Uka and Raphael Nwakoby, have been awarded a total of three fellowships for graduate study.

Uka, a native of Ohafia, Nigeria, won two awards for advanced study in the field of educational psychology. One was from the Claremont Graduate School in Claremont, Cal. and the other, a grant of $800, from the Danforth Foundation in St. Louis, is to applied at any graduate school of his choice.

Nwakoby, also a Nigerian, who majored in Economics at Lincoln, received a $750 graduate fellowship grant for study at the University of Notre Dame.

Both men entered Lincoln in 1949 and have maintained high scholastic averages. Uka completed his secondary school studies at Hope-Waddell Institute at Calibar and taught for five years in a Nigerian school before coming to this country. He plans to become the headmaster of a secondary school in his home district.

While at Lincoln, Nwakoby has been active in student government, the YMCA, the student-faculty Personalnel Committee, the Science Club and the campus chapter of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity. He came to Lincoln from the College of Immaculate Conception at Enugu and plans to enter the diplomatic Service of his home country which is rapidly moving towards independence.

SOUTH RHODESIA TOPS IN NATIVE CHILD EDUCATION

Subsidized Missions Do Bulk of Teaching

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, June 1—More than 250,000 African native children attend 2,300 schools in Southern Rhodesia. This figure represents three-fifths of the school population in the territory. No other African territory can produce comparable figures for school attendance, says a booklet just issued by the Southern Rhodesian government.

The booklet is one of a series designed to tell what is being done in Southern Rhodesia for the African. It says, "Southern Rhodesia is alive to the need for the greatest development of her natural resources. These are human no less than physical, and the better education of her people is a logical element in the general development plan."

Altho education for African children is not compulsory, larger numbers are going to school each year.

Missions Carry the Load

Missions still provide the bulk of the education services, with government financial aid and inspection. Grants to missions last year totaled more than $1,680,000. The immediate aim is to give as many as are willing to accept it, education as far as third grade, and then to provide higher education for those most likely to benefit from it.

In recent years, the government has taken over most of the responsibility for primary and secondary education in the larger centers. Finding enough teachers is a serious problem. In all, there are more than 7,000 teachers, of whom all but 350 are Africans, but about 4,000 of the native teachers are not fully qualified. Special two year teacher training courses are being conducted in an endeavor to meet this deficiency.

Efficient Health System

In addition, there are courses to train teachers of manual subjects, agriculture, and domestic science. Training in agriculture is included in all schools. The objective is to teach children the value of conservation and how to grow food for themselves.

A booklet on health, says that the territory has nearly 10,000 hospital beds for an African population of less than 2,000,000, about one bed to every 200 Africans. In 1950, 250,000 in patients and more than 3,500,000 outpatients were treated.

In addition to the country cottage hospitals, there are 13 major government hospitals, and new general hospitals, each with 1,200 beds, are under construction in Salisbury and Bulawayo.

C. Udokwu Earns A Doctorate Degree

TORONTO (Canada), May 11.— Mr. Chuba Udokwu, a student from Nigeria, has earned the Doctor of Pedagogy (Education) degree at the University of Toronto, Canada.

Dr Udokwu received his secondary school education at Denuis Memorial Grammar School, Onitsha, where he served as the senior prefect in 1940.

He is a graduate f Achimota College, Gold Coast, with the B Sc (Inter.) London degree in Natural Sciences.

Before proceeding to the United States under the sponsorship of the American Council on African Education in 1947, he served as the Senior Science Master at Okrika Grammar School, Okrika, Nigeria.

Dr Udokwu holds the B Sc. and the M A. degrees in Educational Administration from New York University, New York City.

Dr Udokwu visited Nigeria in 1951 for the purpose of gathering additional data on the problems of Nigerian education which formed the basis of his doctoral thesis.

He hopes to return to Nigeria this summer with his family.

Teacher Exchange System With Other Nations Is Advocated

Four-Year Course Is Criticised

Speaking on "The Teachers' role in Education" in the CMS Grammar School, Mr E. E. Esua, Secretary of the NUT, said the greatest need of Nigeria today was education and more education. Also, Nigeria's greatest need in the field of education was several hundreds of well-trained and qualified teachers.

"And I throw out this challenge that if this country is given schools and the requisite number of teachers, assuredly we shall turn out educated citizens that will be a pride to Nigeria and I say without fear of contradiction that those schools will help to build the Nigerian nation," he went on.

He pointed out that the school was the most important of the agencies connected with the education of the child.

In the educative process in the school it was the teacher who played the dominant role.

He felt that one important defect in Nigeria's ten year educational development plan was that much attention was devoted to buildings and equipment whilst insufficient thought was given to the question of the teaching staff and funds for their remuneration and superannuation.

Among the personal qualities essential in a good teacher Mr Esua listed self-confidence, adaptability, initiative, and a sense of social responsibility.

The teacher, he said, should have a broad general culture including adequate knowledge of the subjects he is expected to teach, and should have certain lasting interest which he pursues without direct professional motive and not necessarily related to the requirements of his professional certificate examination.

The primary school teacher, he went on, should have a balanced culture, and should have dipped into each of the main traditional spheres of human activity so that his course is not unduly weighted on, say, the linguistic side to the neglect of the scientific.

FOUR-YEAR COURSE

Mr Esua criticised the prevailing four-year course of teacher training in Nigeria, much of which, he said, was devoted to giving a quasi-secondary education, intended to repair educational efficiency, followed by, or going side by side with, professional training.

He held the view that all intending teachers should first of all have had a complete secondary education.

Financial and other incentives should be utilised to attract recruits of the right calibre.

In this connection he underlined the importance of satisfactory salary scales and improved conditions of service of the teachers.

VERNACULAR TEACHING

Mr Esua quoted from the Report of the Calcutta University Commission Report of 1919 to emphasise the importance of the mother tongue in education, especially at the early stages.

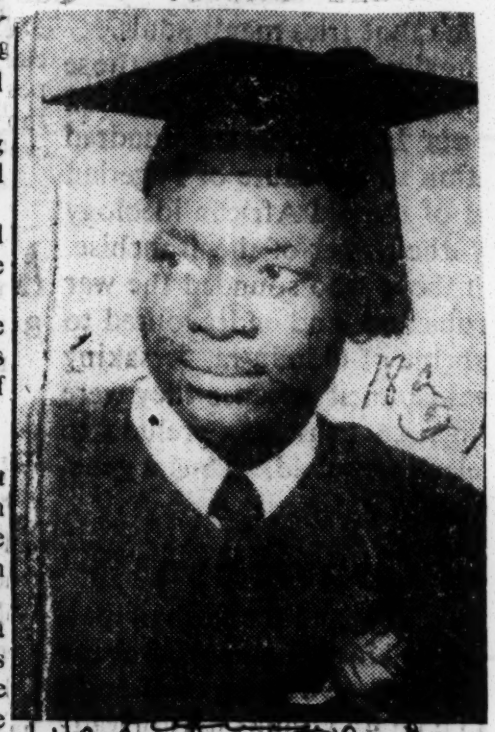
Urging that teachers in Nigeria should be literate in English as well as in the vernacular, or in some cases, the dominant vernacular of the area, he felt, however, that the training of merely certificated vernacular teachers in the Northern Region should be superseded by a system whereby all certificated teachers have a good mastery of the English language.

After dealing with the advisability of staffing the training colleges with highly qualified and experienced teachers who, if possible, had previously served as school supervisors, the lecturer stressed the urgent need for the creation of a Faculty of Education at the University College, Ibadan.

He then dealt with the need for the establishment of bureaux for the production of textbooks.

He suggested that teachers could keep up their efficiency by:

(a) travels, (b) refresher courses (c) teacher exchange system with other countries, (d) residential conferences, study circles, and (e) libraries, reading rooms and periodicals.



MR BABS FAFUNWA, M.A., B.Sc. Now at Lecturer in the University of New York, he recently spoke to an audience on "The Changing Africa."

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Enugu Health Week To Benefit The Leprosy Relief Association

ENUGU, Sept. 21.— The Enugu Health Week will open on Saturday, September 27, with sale of flags by girl guides, in the morning, and a carnival parade in the afternoon consisting of tableau depicting Hygeia, Goddess of health, followed by gaily decorated motor vehicles.

The parade will start at Crysta' Cinema, Coal Camp, and will proceed along Agbani Road, High Street, and Ogui Road, terminating at the Sports Stadium for judging and the award of prizes.

Judges include the Hon. S. J. Una, Minister of Health; Dr R. H. Bland, Director of Medical Services; Mr O. P. Gunning, Civil Secretary; and Lieutenant-Colonel M. M. Davie, Officer Commanding, 2nd Battallion, Nigeria Regiment.

On Sunday, September 28, ther will be a divine service in St. Bartholomew's Church, Asata, at 11 a.m., a which members of the regional Government and other high officials and thei wives will attend.

Similar services will also be held in all other churches and mosques in the township.

The Health Week will be continued on Monday, with a fun fair at the sports stadium, which will be opened by His Honour, Officer Administering the Government, Mr C. J. Mayne, Chairman, who will be supported by the Hon. S. J. Mna, Minister of Health; Dr R. H. Bland, Director of Medical Services; Mr R. B. Cardale, Dr C. Raeburn and Mr R. G. Young

There will also be a baby show at the Enugu Recreation Club, which will be opened by Mrs Mayne, who will also award the prizes.

Competitors at the show will include, babies of 6 to 18 months of age, twins and triplets.

There will also be a prize for the best made infant frock.

Mrs Bland, Mrs Una, Mrs Broadbent, Miss Richmond, Rev. L. A. Dike, and Dr G. C. Mbanugo, will act as judges.

A grand concert will follow on Tuesday, September 30, at the Women's Training Centre, at which artistes from the centre, Holy Rosary Training College, and RCM Convent and school will perform.

The chairman at the concert will be the Minister of Health, the Hon. S. J. Una, who will be supported by Hon. Professor Eyo Ita, Minister of Natural Resources; Hon. S. T. Muna, Minister of Works, and others.

Visiting day for students in the upper forms, the result of the essay competition, inspection of prizes for the best market stall, passenger lorry, bakery and compound, will all take place on Wednesday, October 1.

There will also be tribal dancing, including dispalys by boy scouts, girl guides and the approved school at the sports stadium.

Dr R. H. Bland, Director of Medical Services will deliver a public lecture on Thursday, October 2, at the Enugu Recreation Club.

A cinema show will follow.

Any proceeds from the Health Week which will come to an end on Saturday, October 4, with a football match, and a grand gala dance, will be given to the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, the Oji River Leprosy Settlement, British Empire Society for the Blind, and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Experts Will Concentrate On Causes Of Blindness In Nigeria

LONDON, Sept. 25.— A three-year survey into causes of blindness in West Africa — the most extensive of its kind ever undertaken in British Colonial Empire — will commence in October when two research workers leave United Kingdom with four specially adapted vehicles and a mass of technical equipment.

With two teams of African assistants the investigators will travel through the Gold Coast, Cameroons and Nigeria penetrating into remote districts.

The object of the expedition is to collect vital evidence which will assist preventive work throughout Africa and other tropical regions; to experiment with new methods of treatment and to investigate a mysterious blinding disease which has claimed hundred thousand victims in the Northern territories of the Gold Coast.

Doctor Frederick Rodger, well-known visual research worker and an ophthalmic surgeon, will lead the investigations.

He will be assisted by Mr Geoffrey Crisp, entomologist, who has just completed an important research project at Leeds University.

The British Empire Society for the Blind and its medical advisers believe that the investigation has a good chance of demonstrating a means by which "river blindness" can be controlled and eventually eliminated.

The investigators' attention will mainly be focused on the Northern territories of Nigeria and the Gold Coast.

At a press conference in London Mr Oliver Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary, said that there was no question in all the colonial territores of more pressing importance than to find a cure for "river blindness."

Mr John Wilson, Secretary to the British Empire Society for the Blind and himself blind, told of his own experiences in travelling in this afflicted area.

"The people we met in one village" he said "were like specimens from a medical museum.

"It was the silence of the place I remember so well — there seemed to be a heavy lethargy everywhere.

"Children used to lead older people into fields to work."

Infantile Mortality Is Reduced In Lagos

The Infant Welfare Officers in Lagos are waging a determined war to scale down the graph of infantile mortality.

In a month 3,592 homes were visited by Health Officers, checking up on the health of children.

The Infant Welfare Clinic handles on the average 1,300 cases monthly.

Thirty-eight of the newly born babies and one mother usually died on monthly average before the Health Visitor's scheme was enforced.

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Research Shows Why Nigerian Mothers Suffer Severe Anaemia

West African Pilot Dat. 1-5-52

Protein Deficiency Responsible

Lagos Nigeria

Dr A. W. Woodruff, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.T.M and H. has published a report on anaemia (lack of blood) of pregnancy among Africans in Nigeria which states that the disease is often encountered among those living on a protein-deficient diet.

Severe anaemia, the report states, often complicates pregnancy in Africans as it does in other inhabitants of the tropics; it is often refractory to treatment, and among babies born of anaemic mothers the neonatal mortality is high.

The control and treatment of such cases are difficult because their cause is not known with certainty.

"The frequency with which they were encountered in Nigeria, and the severity of the illness, prompted the investigation into aetiol gy, pathology and treatment of the condition."

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

The social and economic background of the town of Ibadan from where patients were drawn for this research are given, and it was found generally that the community is poor.

"Meat is expensive, fish is very expensive, fresh milk virtually unobtainable, and eggs are scarce."

"The majority of the inhabitants of Ibadan are petty traders, clerks or labourers, whose respective average weekly income is approximately ten shillings, one pound and nine shillings."

SOCIAL SETTING

These live in over crowded mud-walled, tin-roofed huts with primitive sanitary arrangements.

"The community from which the patients are drawn is therefore poor, and financial distress is aggravated by many prevailing social customs."

The commonest symptoms reported by anaemia patients were lethargy and weakness, these becoming progressively worse as pregnancy advanced.

The most outstanding finding was that the liver of such patients was affected (conditions of hepatomegaly and splenomegaly) and in some patients "neither the liver nor spleen was tender."

NO CARDIAC FAILURE

No evidence of cardiac failure was detected, and this condition could be excluded as a cause of hepatomegaly or oedema.

Among the patients with haemolytic nutritional macrocytic anaemia occurring in pregnancy, bronchitis was common, as discovered by Fairley and others in 1938; in this, however, neither it nor other respiratory diseases were encountered.

"A remarkable feature of the obstetric history of these (Ibadan) patients is the high incidence of twin pregnancies.

"Six out of twenty-one who had given birth to children had borne twins, two of them, on two separate occasions."

Evidence later brought forward showed a protein deficiency and liver damage as possible aetiological factors in connexion with the anaemia in these cases.

Twin pregnancies, by imposing more than usual severe drain on available protein, might aggravate both the deficiency and the liver damag .

Children of patients with anaemia of pregnancy in Nigeria, frequently die in the neonatal period, and series of pregnancies may terminate unsuccessfully in this way.

Overt malaria was not detected in any of the patients although blood slides were examined from all; none complained of symptoms suggestive of malaria though the region in which they live is highly malarious.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Syphilis is excluded as an aetiological factor because of the high incidence among the patients of heptatomegaly and of pathological changes of the liver.

The findings disclose among other thing:

1. There is a marked tendency for labour (child) to be premature in these cases, and the neonatal mortality high.

2. The patients frequently have enlargened livers and spleens.

3. The anaemia tends to become most severe in the last three months of pregnancy and to remit spontaneously after parturition; and

THANKS VARSITY COLLEGE

4. In pregnant women in the tropics, a vicious circle may be established by the demands of the foetus for protein aggravating the effects of dietary protein deficiency and liver damage due to protein deficiency.

Dr Woodruff expressed his indebtedness to the University College staff and Nursing Sisters of the University College hospital for technical assistance at various stages of his investigation.

Health Week For Oshogbo Is Planned

West African Pilot

OSHOGBO, Nov. 18.— A health Week featuring the care of babies and improved methods of cooking and serving African food, will be started here on Sunday, November 23.

On Tuesday, November 25, Miss R. Ayo Otubusin, Acting Nursing Sister, will hold a Baby Show in the Rex Cinema Hall. Dat. 11-19-52

She will also give talks on antenatal clinics; preparations for labour; the nursery, and correct methods of feeding babies. Lagos

Wednesday, November 26, will be Mothers' Day. Nigeria

Mrs A. O. Onigbodun heading another sub-committee, will demonstrate modern methods of cooking and correct ways of eating at the All Saints' Snhool on Friday, November 8, at 4 p,m. 18a(3)

Side lights to this important demonstration will include arrangements of the kitchen, preparation of well-balanced diets, the correct uses of fruits and various greens, breakfast, lunch and supper for invalids, infants and others in normal health.

Correct way of eating on floor-mats wlll also be shown at the exhibition.

Women food-sellers in all the schools are being asked to take part in this item.

A lecture on "Road Safety" which the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ilesha, has been asked to deliver, will commence at the Public Reading Room at 10 a.m. on same Friday.

School Of Pharmacy - Yaba

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS, 1952

The following vacancies will occur in the School of Pharmacy, Yaba, for students desirous of taking the three years course, which will commence in October, 1952, leading to the Chemist and Druggist Examination. After passing this examination, students will be required to complete one year's practical training, to the satisfaction of the Pharmacy Board, before receiving the Diplomas.

2. Twenty-four vacancies for first year Government sponsored students. Such applicants should have obtained their Matriculation Certificate or obtained exemption therefrom or should have passed their Senior Cambridge School Certificate Examination with a sufficient number of credits as would have entitled them to Matriculation under the old regulations. Candidates for the last School Certificate Examinations, who have not yet been informed as to their results, may also submit their applications.

3. Six vacancies for first year fee-paying students. These may be sponsored by Native Administrations, Mission Societies or Pharmaceutical Companies or may, if they so desire, enter the School as private students.

4. Six vacancies for Government or fee-paying students for the second year course. Such applicants should have taken a recognised course, leading to the Intermediate Examination in Chemistry, Physics and Biology.

5. All applicants will be required to attend an entrance examination in the subjects of English Essay, General Knowledge and Arithmetic. This examination will be followed by an interview.

6. Government sponsored students will be required, after passing their final examination, to serve as Government Pharmacist for a minimum period of five years. During their training period they will receive a subsistence allowance.

7. All applications should be accompanied by copies of testimonials and certificates. The originals should not be sent, but will be required to be produced later. For record purposes such application should also be accompanied by a small photograph of the applicant.

8. Applications must reach the Principal, School of Pharmacy, Yaba, by March 31, 1952, and should not be addressed to any Government Officer by name.

DR S. L. A. MANUWA

Inspector-General of Medical Services who claimed yesterday that his department is more Nigerianised than any other. Although all hospitals are understaffed, more doctors cannot be employed and Dr Manuwa says that the fault is not his but rather that of the estimates which did not provide for sufficient doctors.

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West African Pilot Is 15 Years Old Today

Messages Stream In

Today is the fifteenth anniversary of the West African Pilot. From admirers of this newspaper have been received greetings and goodwill messages as follows:

One of the earliest editors of the Pilot, Mr A. K. Blankson, now General Manager of the African Continental Bank, says:

"The Pilot has had 15 years of useful service to the people of this country and the world in general, within which period it has proved a vital force in revolutionising the entire psychological atmosphere of the country.

"Consistent with its policy of showing the light, I cannot but wish it the best of luck in its mission of enlightenment."

The Principal-designate of the Lagos City College, Mr Fred McEwen in his message says:

"I remember, today, the zeal and fervour with which I read the West African Pilot in its earlier days.

"The style and language, the revolutionary ideas, the independent thought, the first class production — all remain in my mind.

"Accept my congratulations as you enter your 16th. year."

Mr Oged Macaulay says this: "I congratulate the Pilot for its ability to set ablaze nationalism in the youths of Nigeria.

"I am one of those who believe that the idealism of Zikism must continue to be the nucleus of Nigerian freedom."

Town Councillor Fred Anyiam wishes the Pilot the best luck in its birthday and asks it to "continue to show the light and help people to find the way."

Mr Eni Njoku, Central Minister of Mines and Power wished many happy returns to the Pilot.

He adde : "Yesterday the outstanding job was to arouse the political consciousness of our people, to wake the sleeping giant.

DR NNAMDI AZIKIWE
Founder of the West African Pilot which is fifteen years old today.

"I salute the Pilot for doing that job so very well.

"Today the outstanding job is to impress on the giant the need to pull himself together.

"Though awake, we cannot advance successfully if the movements of its limbs are unco-ordinated.

"May the Pilot be equally successful in doing this job of the day."

Mr A. C. Nwapa, Minister of Commerce and Industries says:

"The history of the West African Pilot, whatever its success or failure might be, will ever remain an inspiration to African enterprise.

"Of all the African papers it is the Pilot only that has passed through vicissitudes of life, without interruption.

"I doff my hat to the proprietor and management of this paper.

"I do hope however that it wil continue to reflect the feelings and opinions of people, not only in the township or youths, but the entire feelings of all the three regions of Nigeria . . ."

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Johannesburg Star (Africa)

South African Editor In New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS—(ANP)—Arriving here last week to study race relations in the United States was J W. Patten, assistant editor of the Johannesburg Star, Union of South Africa publication. The visitor was quick to admit that race conditions in his own country were equally problematic.

Patten was glad to learn that the tendency here in America is to wipe out racial distinction. He said that in his own nation the system of separation is gaining ground.

He explained that there was possible indications of opposite trends in the right of franchise exercised by Negroes in America and the recent requirement for the "Cape colored" to vote only for candidates to represent themselves in South Africa.

The major population groups in the Union are native Africans Patten said, and of these the greater portion are primitive, with some 9,000,000 maintaining tribal organizations.

The whites number more than 2,500,000; and a large mixed-race, "color group," descendants of Malaya slaves, about 1,000,000. Indians brought from India about 90 years ago for work on sugar plantations number approximately 400,000.

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New African Problem

Natives Resist British Plan For Federation of 3 Areas

18a(5)

By Gaston Coblentz

LONDON (By Wireless).

THREE remote British possessions joined in the last few days the long list of states, protectorates and colonies on the African continent that are making history this year.

The two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, with 6,000,000 natives and resources of copper, tobacco, gold, chrome and tea, were in the headlines in London because the British government wants to make a federation out of them with the name of British Central Africa.

A London conference with this aim got off to a bad start because representatives of most of the natives boycotted it. They said the federation was a scheme that would defer, rather than advance, native liberty.

Britain's Conservative papers used pretty outspoken language in supporting the decision of the Churchill government to have the talks without the Africans.

The Conservative "Daily Telegraph" quoted with approval a declaration by a high British colonial official that a previous conference on federation which natives attended last fall had degenerated into "a native benefit society" and that this should not be allowed to happen again.

A Complicated Plan

The federation plan is a good deal more complicated than the African accusations or the rather snobbish language of a number of colonial officials would indicate.

It was first published in detail under the Labor government in March, 1951. An official report on the project made it clear that one of the main aims was to counterbalance the Union of South Africa.

The report said, in only slightly camouflaged language, that the racist policies of South Africa were threatening to spread northward and that a federation of the three territories would provide "a surer basis than exists at present for developing racial co-operation and partnership without the fear of influences from outside the borders of British Central Africa."

Some influential London circles take another view of the project, and attribute it to potential economic advantages. "The Financial Times" said on Thursday:

"The proposal derives mainly from economic arguments. By themselves, it is argued, the three territories would be much less able to meet anything like a recession. Secondly, the economies of the three countries are—anyway to a certain extent—complementary . . . Thirdly, the three countries depend on each other's transport systems and have a common interest in developing them.

"Most of the 6,000,000 Africans probably do not understand the proposal at all," the paper added.

The Natives' View

The native view—that is, the view expressed by the articulate chiefs of the illiterate majority—is in part as follows:

First, there are only 169,000 whites in the three territories. It is accordingly wrong to set up a federation with a legislature overwhelmingly run by whites. The 1951 report under the aegis of the Labor government proposed that the legislature should have thirty-five members. Seventeen would represent Southern Rhodesia, eleven Northern Rhodesia and seven Nyasaland.

Three of the representatives from each territory would be specifically chosen to represent African interests, and in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia two of these would be Africans.

Second, the natives charge that the whole thing is a conspiracy by the 169,000 white settlers to get the whip hand on the spot. They say the white settlers want to be rid of the restraining influence imposed on them from London in their conduct toward the Africans.

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British Propose White-Negro Partnership In Rule of Planned Mid-African Federation

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 29—The Colonial Secretary, Oliver Lyttelton, ruling out today a Central African government made up exclusively of Africans or of Europeans, invoked instead the vision of partnership between them. He was speaking in a House of Commons debate on African objections to the federation of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia with Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Lyttelton said the current London conference on federation, which Negro deputations from the two northern territories are boycotting, aims only at producing a draft plan for discussion. He disclosed that the plan would not be ready in time for a decision at another conference in July, as had been hoped.

James Griffiths, Colonial Secretary in the former Labor Government, supported Mr. Lyttelton's regrets that the Africans—except those from Southern Rhodesia—had refused to attend the conference. Their chief reason, he believed, was the fear that the British Government already had decided to enforce federation notwithstanding the Africans' unanimous opposition as a people.

Mr. Griffiths urged Mr. Lyttelton to encourage the deputations to remain in London and discuss the plan after the conference is completed. If they return to Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia now, he warned, it might precipitate "a very dangerous situation."

A contrary Labor view was expressed by Stanley Evans, who led a Parliamentary delegation to Central Africa last August. He said the group had agreed unanimously that African opposition should not be allowed to prevent federation. He warned that without federation Southern Rhodesia inevitably would become a fifth province of the Union of South Africa. Already, he added, there is "a substantial subsidized Afrikaner infiltration" into both Southern and Northern Rhodesia that might dominate the southern territory in five years.

The Negroes would be better off under the present federation plan, Mr. Evans declared, attributing oppostion to "a handful of politically ambitious Africans."

When Mr. Griffiths and other Labor colleagues took issue with him, Mr. Evans said that for Britain there was "no alternative to all-out development of the resources of these countries and other parts of the Commonwealth [except] permanent and abject dependence on American charity."

SERETSE KHAMA

Britain, in barring Khama from ever returning as chief, charged he demonstrated a "lack of reponsibility" in marrying Ruth Williams while studying law at Oxford university.

Gordon Botho, the British district commissioner, told the natives that it would not help them to keep asking for Seretse.

"As long as Seretse is alive we shall not allow another chief," one tribesman declared.

The British have ruled out one possible successor to Seretse, his uncle, Tshekedi Khama, fearing that old rivalries may be renewed.

Tribe Insists On Return Of Seretse Khama

LONDON—The British government last week threatened to keep the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland under direct rule unless it agrees to choose a successor to Seretse Kahma, the chief exiled since 1948 when he married a white London typist.

The Bamangwatos have been deaf to British demands and declared last week that they want "Seretse or no one."

The British have agreed to return administration powers to the tribe if a new leader is chosen.

Natives refused to pick a new chief at a tribal meeting held at Serowe last Wednesday in the Bechuanaland protectorate.

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Practice Of Medicine In Nigeria Is In Most Unhealthy State

Lack Of Equipment Is Responsible

Because of the lack of trained doctors, up-to-date equipment and other modern medical facilities, the practice of medicine in the country is in a most unhealthy state.

In a country with a population of over thirty millions, there are only slightly more than four hundred doctors and only fifteen dentists.

This gives the approximate figure of one doctor for every seventy-five thousand people of the populace and 2,000,000 people to every dentist.

All doctors and dentists are concentrated in the big towns and cities, and the majority of them are civil servants.

Medicine cannot be practised with any semblance of efficiency, with very few hands to treat a large number of patients and this is exactly the difficulty of general practitioners and specialists in Government and NA hospitals.

GENERAL HOSPITAL

Take the General Hospital by way of example, in order to appreciate the enormous work which a single doctor has to perform in a six-hour working day.

The out-patient doctor examines and prescribes medicines for at least sixty persons a day, at times more, if on Mondays.

There is little or no time for thorough examination of the patient which has often resulted in wrong diagnosis of disease and the wrong prescription for the ailment.

This is a true picture of what happens in all large towns where doctors have to treat much more patients than they can efficiently cope with.

The following story speaks for itself :

A highly educated patient went to see a doctor a couple of days ago, and within a minute the medico read his analysis and pronounced malaria.

Just as he was about to write out a prescription, the patient begged him to examine further and rather pressed on his point in a way the doctor could not refuse.

Ten minutes later, his diagnosis was "loss of blood" and "chronic malaria."

INADEQUATE MACHINERY

This sort of thing is not the fault of doctors, rather it is the fault of the inadequate machinery in which they merely fit in.

The greatest criticism against the Welfare State is that doctors are flooded with much more patients than they can efficiently cope with and that they no longer have time to pay adequate attention to the examination and treatment of patients, as formerly.

Recently it was found that seven out of every ten persons given eye glasses in Britain under the Welfare Scheme, received wrong lenses.

If such glaring inefficient service (not due to the fault of the doctors) could obtain in England where the ratio is one medico for every seven hundred of the population, then the picture in Nigeria may be more correctly guessed.

England has the highest number of doctors (20,000) per population than any other area, then comes Norway and USA.

In the country today, being a general practitioner recalls to mind the administration of injections or the prescription of tablets; being a specialist means just an expert in obstretics or lung diseases etc.

IBADAN UNIVERSITY

There is hardly any facility or equipment for studying developments of a particular disease, the behaviour or reaction of patients afflicted with a particular ailment, nor is there a single laboratory where one can do research.

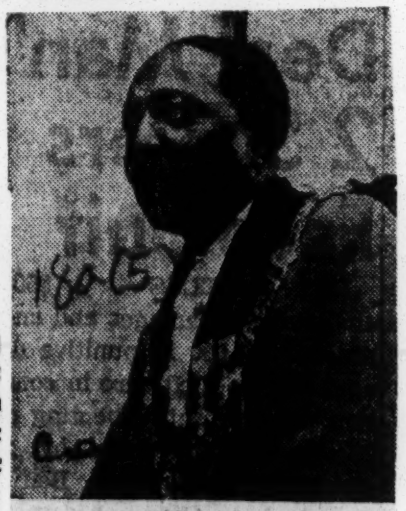
A patient suffers a sudden collapse of the respiratory organs, there can hardly be found any equipment to restore his life by the application of artificial respiratory methods where first aid is of no avail.

Nobody has heard of such a thing as a heart operation in Nigeria — that is a medicine in practice here.

The only place that could hav bridged the gap of these deficiencies is the Medical Sch ool of the University College but the school itself has its own peculiar illness — it has not got a moder a hospital.

Seretse Exiled 'Forever'

LONDON—Prince Sereste Khama, exiled African chief who married Ruth Williams, a white British stenographer, has had his exile extended from five years to "forever" by the British government. Simultaneously he was offered a Government job in Jamaica, B.W.I., which he promptly spurned.



Runs a City—Dr. Eustace Taylor-Cummings, M.B.E., runs one of Africa's most important capital cities. He is Mayor of Freetown, Sierra Leone. He has held his present office since 1948 when the town council was reconstituted. He still practices law professionally.—(ANP)

Businessmen See Gold Coast Prime Minister

PHILADELPHIA, July 8—Two Philadelphia businessmen departed last week by plane for the Gold Coast in West Africa at the invitation of that country's first prime minister, Kwame Nhrumah.

Julius M. Belcher, local accountant and tax consultant, will accompany W. Beverly Carter, public relations consultant on a trip which will also include stops in Nigeria Liberia and Sierra Leone before their return to America about August 1.

Belcher and Carter, in addition to studying the recent political and governmental changes in that important area of the world, will represent the West African Development Corp. and several other business concerns which have interests there.

Carter, who is executive secretary of the General Alumni Association Lincoln university, will also contact Lincoln Alumni in West Africa.

Belcher, a graduate of A. and T. college in Greensboro, N. C., heads his own accounting firm and is an official of the Taylor Construction Corp., builders of a 200-home development in Dover, Del.

Dover and the African Prime Minister were school mates at Lincoln.

African Prime Minister and Cabinet; Precedent in British Dominion History

Prime Minister, Cabinet—Second from right is shown the first native Prime Minister in the history of the British Commonwealth of nations. He is Kwame Nkrumah, brilliant Dominion Prime Minister, who was born in a small village in Nzima on the Gold Coast and educated in England and the United States (Lincoln and the University of Pennsylvania). One of the first acts of Queen Elizabeth c her accession to the throne was to appoint him Prime Minister and grant the Gold Coast dominion status. Left to right, members of the cabinet are J. A. Braimah, Minister of Communications; T. [illegible]on Millin, Health; E. O. Asafu-Adiaye, Local Government; A. Casely-Hayford, Agriculture; R. H. Saloway, Defense; K. A. Gbedemah, Commerce; R. P. Armitage, Finance; Kojo Butsio, Education; Ansah Koi, Housing; Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah and P. P. Branigan, Justice.

Natives Replace Europeans In African Civil Service

Ajo-American p. 3

ACCRA, Gold Coast—Assurances that the higher ranks of the civil service will be quickly filled by Africans, were given here recently by Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah.

Speaking before the Senior Civil Servants' Association of the Gold Coast, Dr. Nkrumah also promised that Europeans, who still comprise the bulk of the top ranking civil service officers, would be treated with "fairness and strict impartiality."

In detailing the policy of the government to promote Africans to high positions as soon as possible, Dr. Nkrumah told the association members:

"In all honesty we do not wish to drive any of you away. We want you to stay with us to help us build our country into a place which will command the respect of the world."

Native Gold Coast Leader First Premier of Colony

The New York Times

Kwame Nkrumah

By Reuters

ACCRA, Gold Coast, March 5 —Kwame Nkrumah, African politician who left prison in February, 1951, to lead the Gold Coast's first elected government, today became the country's first Prime Minister.

Announcing the appointment to a packed audience in the Assembly Hall, Sir Charles Arden Clarke, British Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, said Queen Elizabeth II approved the change.

The Prime Minister will rank in precedence in the Cabinet immediately after the Governor.

Kwame Nkrumah is leader of the convention People's party, which was returned to power in the 1951 elections on a program of "self-government now." At that time he was serving a two-year jail sentence for trying to incite a general strike in 1950 and for a seditious newspaper article. He was released by the Governor.

Once a student at the London School of Economics, Kwame Nkrumah is a graduate of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania.

Name Nkrumah Prime Minister

ACCRA, Gold Coast—With the approval of Queen Elizabeth, a native of this country last week became the first of his race to become Prime Minister of an African country. The Assembly Hall here was packed with an enthusiastic audience when the Governor, Sir Charles Arden Clarke, announced the appointment of Kwame Nkrumah to the high position which ranks next to that of the Governor himself.

Mr. Nkrumah, a graduate of Lincoln University (Pa.), a former student at the London School of Economics, was only released from prison in February, 1951, when his Convention People's party swept the elections in the country's first universal suffrage. He had been serving a two-year sentence on a charge of inciting to riot and writing a seditious newspaper article.

When his party triumphed on the platform "self-government now" and he became Leader of Government, he promptly inaugurated a program of vast and far-reaching reforms which attracted world-wide attention.

Last June, Mr. Nkrumah, accompanied by his Minister of Education and Social Welfare, Kojo Botsio, returned to the United States to receive an honorary degree from his alma mater, Lincoln University (Pa.) and was feted in Philadelphia, Washington and New York.

On his way back he conferred with British colonial officials in London and when he returned to Accra, capital of his nation of 5,000,000, he immediately plunged into his program of modernization which embraces agriculture, education, hydro-electric development and public housing. Contracts were recently signed with Dutch and Swedish firms to supervise construction of great urban housing projects which will be the most modern in Africa.

KWAME NKRUMAH, a very dark young man in his early forties, is of medium height, unmarried and a non-drinker. Intensely devoted to his country and his people, he works around the clock for the betterment of his land. In this he has the support of the overwhelming majority of the people and their hereditary rulers. The women especially revere him because of his outspoken espousal of equal rights for them in every field of endeavor.

— BIGGEST and the BEST —

Fifty per cent of all coffee drunk in the United States is consumed at breakfast time.

KWAME NKRUMAH
. . . he's Prime Minister

Africa's First Black Premier

ONE OF Queen Elizabeth's first and certainly her most important acts has been to appoint a native black man the first Prime Minister of an African Commonwealth.

Kwame Nkrumah (Naa-kroo-mah) is the black man so signally honored and the Gold Coast is the country.

About the size of Ohio and with a population two-thirds that of Australia and a third that of Canada, the Gold Coast is a homogeneous nation of great antiquity with immense wealth in timber, gold, coal, cattle, palm oil, cocoa and other products.

A little over a year ago Kwame Nkrumah was released from a two-year jail sentence when his Convention People's party swept the first popular elections with a "self-government-now" program.

Less than a decade back this young Prime Minister was an obsure student at Lincoln University (Pa.) who scarcely believed that he would some day become the leader of the country whose warriors so valiantly fought the forces of imperialism in the last years of the nineteenth century.

Mr. Nkrumah has greatly impressed all who have met him and know of his ideas and ambitions, and during the short period that he has been Government leader he has shown such statesmanship that it seemed a foregone conclusion that he would soon become in name, as in fact, his nation's leader.

Launching out with a vigor and brilliance that has been breathtaking, Premier Nkrumah has aroused the enthusiastic cooperation of his five million fellow citizens with plans for hydroelectric enterprises, modernized agriculture, mass housing, improved and universal education and better public medicine.

It is heartening and encouraging to see these alumni of American universities buckling down to the job of making ancient Africa the great bastion of the free world.

U.S. Interest Gratifies New African Leader

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — In a transcontinental telephone conversation, Thursday, Dr. Kwame Nkruma, newly appointed prime minister of the Gold Coast Colony in Africa, asked Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln university, to tell his "Negro brethern in the United States" that they had been an "inspiration" to him.

The African leader, a Lincoln graduate, said he was busy working on a $500,000,000 development program which included harbor, railroad, hydro-electric and educational projects.

The Prime Minister said he was highly appreciative of the American Negro's interest in Africa's progress.

Dr. Nkruma's appointment to the newly-created position marked an extremely important step in his long fight for self-government for Africans. As prime minister, he ranks immediately after the British governor of the province.

African Judge Named Justice

ACCRA, GOLD COAST—(ANP)-Sir James Hanley Coussey of Gold Coast, one of the most distinguished of African judges, has just won another honor. He has been named a justice in the West African Court of Appeal.

Judge Coussey in 1891 was schooled partially in London and was called to the bar at the Middle (Temple. He was appointed Puisne Judge in 1944 and has served on the Executive Council of the Colony. He was chairman of the committee which wrote the advanced constitution under which the Gold Coast now functions.

Gold Coast Assembly Backs Amendment For Prime Minister

BY J. LILLE-COSTELLO

ACCRA, Gold Coast — (ANP) — The legislative assembly of the Gold Coast last week approved action by the British Parliament in London which established the office of prime minister for the Gold Coast.

Dr. Kwame Nhrumah, whose office of leader of government business will be abolished under the 25 new amendments to the constitution hailed the changes as the spark to new freedom and dominion status for his nation and future Africanization of the government.

In an address before the Assembly, Dr. Nkrumah, who is the man most likely to become prime minister, declared that these changes were not "window dressing," but were true steps forward.

Under the new amendments, Gov. Thomas Arden-Clarke will present the name of a suggested prime minister to the Aessembly. If the Assembly approves, the prime minister will then consult with the governor to select names of other cabinet members.

The prime minister must approve of suggested cabinet ministers before names are submitted to the Assembly. The cabinet will include all natives except for three ex-officio members (justice, finance and defense, and external affairs) who will be Europeans.

Dr. Nkrumah commented on the changes as follows:

"The change which has been made made is no mere window dressing no matter what our critics and detractors may say. The office of prime minister is the highest office in mature self-governing countries. He stands first among the ministers who collectively are responsible for deciding all questions of policy affecting the government of this country ..... The creation of the office of prime minister is a step which will lead naturally to full dominion status."

In his address, he also promised a full civil service with natives as workers. He said: "We now look forward to the day when we shall have a completely African civil service as would only be appropriate in a self-governing Gold Coast.

"We have embarked on a full-blooded policy of Africanization to achieve our aim as quickly as it is humanly possible to do. There can be no doubt that African civil servants would best understand their own people .....

"We are now embarking on the establishment of a Gold Coast civil service, the members of which will be their responsibility of the Gold Coast and not the United Kingdom through the secretary of state for the colonies ....."

LIVINGSTON COLLEGE GRADUATE IS ELEVATED TO AFRICAN JUDGE

ACCRA, Gold Coast — Charles Sterling Acolatse, one of the leading magistrates of Gold Coast, has been elevated to the Judicial Bench. He becomes the sixth African to be appointed a judge in Gold Coast.

Appointed a magistrate in 1943 he has served in that capacity at several posts, Swedru, Kumasi and Koforidua. He acted as Puisne Judge for the first time last year when Sir. James Coussey, one of the most distinguished of African judges, went on leave.

Judge Acolatse was born in the Gold Coast, but went to the United States when he was 12. Sponsored by missionaries of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, he entered the primary grades which existed then at Livingston college, Salisbury, N. C. He remained in America for ten years. After graduation with a B. A. degree, he returned home for three months and then proceeded to England where he entered Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge university and was graduated in 1931. He began his law studies the same year.

Justice Acolatse married a cultured and highly trained young woman from one of the leading families of Sekondi. He has confided to friends that when he went to college in America he had planned entering the ministry, and returning to Gold Coast as a missionary but he changed to law.

18a(5) 1952

Gold Coast

Dean Acheson Greets Gold Coast Premier

ACCRA, Gold Coast —(ANP)— The U. S. Secretary of State, Dear Acheson last week greeted the election of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah as the first prime minister of the Gold Coast.

The people of the Gold Coast last year elected their own Government, thus becoming the first colony in Africa to achieve virtual self-rule.

"I have followed with keen interest," cabled Acheson, "the able manner in which you have carried out your duties as leader of government business since the Government of the United Kingdom initiated its constitutional development program in he Gold Coast more than a year ago. It is with great pleasure therefore that I learn of your election as the first Prime Minister of the Government of the Gold Coast. I wish you all success and I am confident that the friendly relations which have long happily existed between the people of our two countries will be continued."

Higher Court Post To African Judge

ACCRA, Gold Coast (ANP) — Sir James Henley Coussey, of Gold Coast, one of the most distinguished of African judges, has just won another honor. He has been named a justice in the West African Court of Appeal.

Gold Coast Gets 1st Native Prime Minister

ACCRA, Gold Coast, British West Africa—(ANP)—One more step toward eventual independence for the Gold Coast was made here last week when Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, leader of government business, became prime minister of the African nation.

Nkrumah, American-educated West African, assumed his new title as a result of amendments to the Gold Coast constitution, announced March 5 by Gov. Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, before a special meeting of the Gold Coast legislative assembly.

Officially, Nkrumah is not yet prime minister, but he is expected to be elected to this office as soon as the assembly meets on this topic. The constitutional changes abolish his present office of leader of government business and replace it with that of prime minister.

Under the constitutional changes the Gold Coast legislature will operate as does the Parliament of Great Britain as far as election of the prime ministers and cabinet members are concerned.

The prime minister shall be second in power in the Gold Coast to the governor or official in charge of the government. The governor must consult with the prime minister before making appointments to the cabinet and before making changes.

The prime minister also will have the power to call a cabinet meeting by making a request in writing to the governor.

Actually, the establishment of the office of prime minister is only one of several recent changes in the Gold Coast government, all expected to lead toward eventual self-government for the natives.

News Press Photo Service

AFRICAN COUNCIL DEBATES — Two of the Gold Coast's most powerful chiefs were recently welcomed into the Legislative Assembly of the strife-torn country. At top, Nana Ofore Atta, 88, President of the Joint Provincial Council, congratulates Nana Kwamina Anaisie (center) and Nana Kwamin Nkyi Xi (right) after their election to the Assembly. Below, Mr. J. E. Y. Bosimpen, acting clerk, welcomes President Ofore to the fourth meeting.

Courier Sat. 5-10-52 P. 20

Gold Coast Rulers—The above eleven men guide the destiny of the Gold Coast which recently gained another step toward self-rule with the election of a prime minister. The new premier is Kwame Nkrumah, who was educated in American colleges. Nkrumah is shown in the lower right-hand corner. His power is second only to that of the Governor, who is appointed by the British Crown. Members of the cabinet shown above are, left to right, top: Joseph Adam Braimah. Bottom: Thomas Hutton-Mills, Minister of Health and Labor; Kojo Botsio, Durham and Oxford Universities, Minister of Education and Social Welfare; Regional Harry Saloway, Minister of Defense and External Affairs; Agbeli Gbedemah, founder member of Convention People's party, Minister of Commerce and Industry. Extreme right: Nkrumah, Prime Minister.—ANP.

Livingstone College Graduate Becomes Judge In Africa

Negro American

ACCRA, Gold Coast (ANP) — Charles S. Acolates, a graduate of Livingstone College, Salisbury, N.C., and one of the leading magistrates of Gold Coast, has been elevated to the Judicial Bench. He becomes the sixth African to be appointed a judge in Gold Coast.

The Gold Coast has both white and African jurists. Salaries for judges run about $5,000 with a number of prerequisites such as a home in the exclusive governmental housing area, a car, driver and servants.

African Chief Who Wed White Girl Is Banned

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Mar. 28.—The government announced yesterday it has decided permanently to ban exiled Seretse Khama from the chieftainship of his African tribe and to offer him a job in Jamaica instead.

The chief of the big Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland married English typist Ruth Williams in 1948 while a student in Britain.

Seretse, with his wife and child, are staying in London. The tribe—biggest in arid, sprawling Bechuanaland—now is under the rule of a white official.

Secretary for Commonwealth Relations Lord Salisbury and Undersecretary J. G. Foster told Parliament that by marrying a white girl contrary to tribal law Seretse showed himself "irresponsible" and unfit to act as chief.

The Jamaica government has offered him a job as administrative assistant at a salary of $2,156 a year. Seretse hinted at a news conference he is turning down the Jamaica job.

The Case Of Seretse Khama

Short-sighted appeasers in the British government have now sacrificed young Seretse Khama, the African chief who wed a white English girl, to the false god of white supremacy. This week Chief Khama was banished forever from the leadership of his tribe.

Khama's answer to the British edict was an eloquent indictment of the British powers. Said he: "I have always believed in Britain and elsewhere in the commonwealth it is no crime to marry anyone you love. . . Apparently the British government is so desperate to do everything in its power to placate South Africa that it is determined to throw over whatever principles have been held."

The young chief has put his finger on the source of trouble. The South Africans under the leadership of Daniel Malan have raised racial issues which are threatening violence all across the dark continent. By appeasing the Jim Crow government of Malan the British will share the blame for the bloodshed that seems inevitable in Africa.

We have held repeatedly that what takes place in Africa is an American affair. The case of Seretse Khama is also our affair. Our country is the leading democracy in the world and the only power that can stop the communists and fascist forces which are bent on total conquest. When the chips are down it is going to be up to us to stop the totalitarians.

The United States can head off widespread violence in Africa and save it from the vultures of the Kremlin who are eager for trouble. Our pussyfooting policies have already cost us too much prestige and power. We have the big stick and we have a moral responsibility to use it. We came up with too little too late in China and we must not make the same mistake in Africa.

We urge our state department to make representations to the British and South Africa on all aspects of the racial issue, including the case of Seretse Khama. We must take immediate steps to stop the tragic course of events which threaten disaster. We must stand up and be counted on the side of human decency.

Seretse Khama Refuses Job In Jamaica; Longs For Tribe

LONDON — (ANP) — Seretse Khama, 30, chief-designate of the Manangwatos of Bechuanaland in Africa, last week refused a job offer from the British government to work in Jamaica.

Khama, living in exile from his homeland because he married a white wife, the former Miss Ruth Williams, 27, of London, in turning down the British job offer, said he still wants to return to his people.

The interracial couple has a daughter, Jacqueline, 2. Commenting on the job offer, he said:

"I have always believed in Britain and elsewhere in the commonwealth it is no crime to marry anyone you love.

"Apparently the British government is so desperate to do everything in its power to placate (white supremacy) South Africa that it is determined to throw over whatever principles have been held."

Khama was banned from his tribe for a period of five years because according to the British government, he did not report first to his tribe that he wanted to marry a white woman.

The government offered him a job as administrative assistant in Jamaica at $2,150 a year, with good prospects for promotion. While on this job he still would receive his $3,080 yearly allowance from the British government.

Declaring that he did not want to take "the bread out of any Jamaican's mouth," Seretse declared that there were plenty of Jamaicans qualified for the position. He said:

"Britain is prepared to sacrifice thousands of Africans and others, who have always believed in British justice, just to make South Africa keep within the commonwealth."

The job offer was made to Khama after the House of Commons had voted 308 to 286 to approve a five-year exile of Khama from his own country. Lord Salisbury (Robert Arthur James Gascoyne-Cecil, commonwealth relations secretary, told the government's side of the story.

He said that the government would ask 100,000 tribesmen in Bechuanaland to nominate a chief to replace Seretse or his uncle, Tshekedi Khama, the man who led the fight against Seretse's marriage.

The government said "a considerable proportion" of the Mamangwatos approved Seretse, but added that such factors such as successor to the throne had to be considered. It does not know how the tribe would accept a mixed blood as ruler in the future.

It further argued that Khama failed to live up to his responsibility when he married without consulting his people.

Khama watched the proceedings from the gallery.

Tribesmen To Oppose Seretse's Banishment

LONDON—Six Bamangwato tribesmen plan to join Seretse Khama in his fight to return to his people after being banished forever from his tribal throne by the British Government last week because of his marriage to a white girl.

The delegation will leave South Africa for London April 6 with orders to demand the return of their former chief.

The chief-designate was exiled two years ago for a five year period from his tribal reserve kingdom in the British African protectorate of Bechuanaland after he married Ruth Williams, 27-year-old London secretary.

"I have always believed in Britain and elsewhere in the commonwealth it is no crime to marry anyone you love," Khama said.

The government proposed to give Khama a $2,150 job as administrative assistant in Jamaica, British West Indies, with the prospect of promotion.

Oxford-educated Khama told the government plenty of Jamaicans could do the job and he had no intention of taking "the bread out of any Jamaican's mouth."

BAN ON CHIEFTAIN LIFTED

Britain to Let Seretse Khama's Uncle Return to Tribe

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 4—The three-year banishment from his tribal reserve imposed by the British early in 1950 on Tshekedji Khama, former regent of the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland, has been revoked.

Both Mr. Khama and his nephew, Seretse Khama, tribal chieftain who is still in exile, were banished to restore tribal harmony disrupted when Seretse married a white woman against his uncle's wishes.

The older Mr. Khama has been told he may return to the Bamangwato to look after his cattle and other interests provided he takes no part in politics or contentious matters.

BRITAIN DEFENDS OUSTER OF KHAMA

P. 4 K & S

Both Houses of Parliament Told Removal of African Chief Benefited Tribe

Times wed. 4-30-52

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 29—The British Government did what was best in the ultimate interests of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland protectorate when it permanently deposed Seretse Khama as chief, the Marquess of Salisbury, Commonwealth relations secretary, told the House of Lords today. Lord Salisbury said he had given this final answer yesterday on receiving a delegation from the tribe that had come to London to plead for the reinstatement of the hereditary chief, who married an English girl after his graduation from Oxford University.

Keoboka Kgamane, leader of the delegation who also is senior tribal representative and fourth in line for the chieftainship, said later that the British Government would be to blame for the chaotic state of affairs that was bound to result from its decision.

He said that as soon as he got back to the Bamangwato reservation he would resign as representative. He also asserted that he would refuse to accept the chieftainship during Mr. Khama's lifetime and predicted that no one else would accept the position.

Another delegate said the British Government's decision was unjust and unfair, amounting to "nothing but cowardice."

We are sure that the British public will not tolerate the racial discrimination that the British Government is adopting, "this delegate added.

Lord Salisbury acknowledged that at present the majority of the tribe wanted the return of Mr. Klama as chief. However, he added that opinion in the tribe had proved changeable and that the question of succession would have to be taken into account.

Mr. Klama and his wife have one child, a daughter named Jacqueline. Only a son would be heir to chieftainship under tribal custom.

Lord Salisbury said he had told the delegation that the British Government was determined "to restore the chieftainship in the person of some other and more suitable candidate who was acceptable both to the tribe and to the Government."

He added that he had counseled the delegates "to abide loyally by the oGvernment's decisions."

John Foster Undersecretary for Commonwealth Relations. made a similar statement in the House of Commons. The views of the tribe were not the paramount reason for the Government's decision, Mr. Foster declared. He explained that as trustees for this tribe the Govvernment "have to do what in their opinion is in best interests of tribe."

He disagreed with a Labor member, who suggested that this was a narrow and undemocratic line and would prejudice British influence in Africa.

Tribe Wants No Ruler But Seretse

Legender

P. 4 Dail 5-3-52

LONDON —The six-man tribal delegation now in London seeking the return of their exiled leader, Seretse Khama, told the British government last week that they would not elect anyone to replace their exiled chief.

The delegates of the Bamangwato tribe who flew here from Bechuanaland April 9 to plead for Seretse's return, said the government's move in banning him from chieftainship for life had destroyed their confidence in Britain.

To Fight Ban From Homeland

Call 7-8-52

LONDON. — (INS) — Seretse Khama, the heir to an African tribal chieftainship who was ousted after he married a white English girl, said this week he will fight a British order barring him from his homeland. 5-2

The order, announced to the House of Lords by the Marquess of Salisbury, not only would bar Seretse Khama from Bechuanaland until the new chief is firmly established, but would ban him for life from the post of chief of the Bamangwato tribe.

Seretse Khama said the government's decision was a "shock" but that he did not intend to end his fight.

NO FREEDOM FOR THEM—Seretse Khama, exiled chieftain of the Bamangwato tribe, is shown here in London with his English wife, Ruth and their two-year old daughter, Jacqueline. Great Britain is finding its hands full in Bechuanaland, because it refuses to allow Khama to return. The ban is a concession to white supremacists in South Africa, who resent his marriage to a white girl.

AFRICAN TRIBESMEN QUIT TROUBLE AREAS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 6—With police heavily reinforced from Southern Rhodesia and Basutoland in complete control of Serowe, Palapye and Mahalapye, the fight now seems to have been knocked out of the Bamangwato tribe in British Bechuanaland Protectorate.

The cry of "We Want Seretse, He Is Our Chief, We'll Have No Other" is no longer heard. With heads of the tribe jailed after a series of police raids, the leaderless Bamangwato don't know which way to turn. Many are leaving the trouble centers for distant cattle posts.

The trouble arose over the Bamangwatos' refusal to accept the British Government's ban on Seretse Khama as chief of the tribe. Mr. Khama was exiled because he married a white woman after a warning that such a step would affect his chieftainship.

The recent tribal attacks on the police and the resident commissioner, Gordon Bathe, began when the administration announced it would take over the leadership until the tribe elected a new chief.

The election of a new chief is complicated by the fact that Tshekedi Khama, who is next in line, also has been exiled. In line now for the chieftainship is Rasebolai Kgamane, a Tshekedi Khama follower.

Princess May Take Seretse's Tribal Throne

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa —A princess has been named to succeed the exiled Seretse Khama.

The newly formed Bamangwato National Congress, whose aim is to unite the Bamangwato tribe in British Bechuanaland, has nominated Princess Oratile Sekgoma Khama as head of the tribe.

The princess is to succeed Seretse Khama, who was exiled by British authorities after his marriage to a white London typist.

18a(5) 1952

Seretse Khama

BRITISH BAR KHAMA AS CHIEF FOR LIFE

Deny Title to African Heir Who Wed White Woman—Labor Protest Voted Down

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 27—The British Government announced today the permanent and final exclusion from chieftainship of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland Protectorate in Africa of Seretse Khama, Oxford-educated heir to the title who married a white English girl in September 1948.

At the Labor opposition's insistence, the House of Commons interrupted its business to debate the decision for three hours. The Liberals joined Labor in denouncing the action as a concession to the racial views of the South African Government but the vote gave the Conservative government a majority by 308 to 286.

The Government's statement read by the Marquess of Salisbury, new Secretary for Commonwealth Affairs, in the House of Lords said that Mr. Khama had permanently disqualified himself from the chieftainship and would not be permitted to return to Bechuanaland until "an alternative chief has been securely established." At the same time a post in the colonial administration of Jamaica in the West Indies was offered to the deposed ruler in addition to the pension he now receives from the British Government.

Mr. Khama, now in London continuing his law studies, said he would not abandon his claim to the chieftainship so long as the people of his tribe wanted him back. He said he would be quite willing to go back and work with them as an ordinary citizen. He said he would decline the Jamaican post because there were plenty of Jamaicans who could fill it and he himself could be of greater service to the Bamangwato people.

Tribe Wants Him, Chief Says

LONDON, March 27 (UP)—Mr. Khama charged the government with "apparently trying to placate South Africa." He told reporters nearly all his tribe were "unanimous in wanting me back." He said Britain apparently was trying to placate race-conscious South Africa by offering him a job as far away as possible.

"The British government apparently are prepared to sacrifice thousands of Africans and other peoples who have always believed and still believe in British justice in order to keep South Africa within the Commonwealth," he said.

"I have tried to meet the British Government halfway and have expressed my preparedness to renounce unconditionally the chieftainship providing I am given an opportunity of serving the Bamangwato people" in Bechuanaland.

Mr. Khama, 31 years old, and his 29-year-old white wife, Ruth Williams, were banished to London in March, 1950. The decision was subject to review in five years, but today's announcement made the exile permanent.

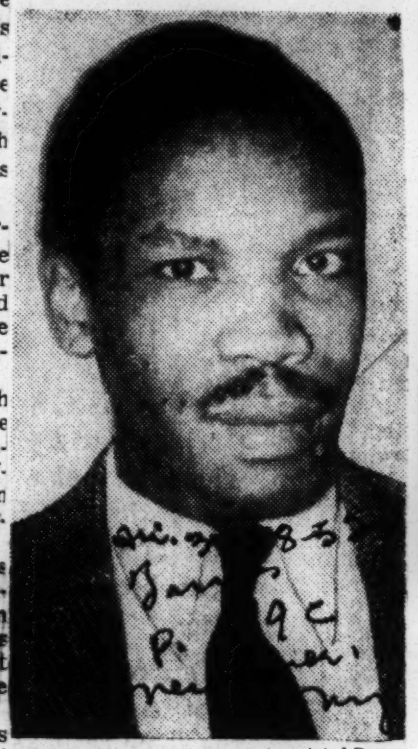
The decision also ruled out as chief Mr. Khama's uncle, Tshekeki Khama, who recently was allowed to return to the tribal reserve as a private citizen. He, too, was banished for opposing the banishment of his nephew, and because the British feared he would seize power.

Mr. Khama recently took his final examinations in law at Oxford University and has been living with his wife and 2-year-old daughter Jacqueline in an apartment near London's Regent Park.

He was removed as chief in March, 1950, following his marriage. After his exile was announced, Mr. Krama was allowed to visit Bechuanaland briefly while his child was born.

The official explanation of his exile listed three reasons—none of them relating to his mixed marriage. A white paper said the marriage threatened a tribal fued, that Mr. Khama showed himself "unmindful of the interests of his tribe and of his public unity," and that there were serious doubts he could retain the support of his tribe.

PARTED FROM TRIBE



Associated Press

Seretse Khama

CHIEF SERETSE KHAMA, HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER

Life 4-7-52 p. 52

Is Premier Malan 'placated'?

In 1950 the British Labor government banished Seretse Khama, chief of the Bamangwato tribe, in the Bechuanaland Protectorate in Africa, from his homeland for five years because he had married Ruth Williams, an English typist, who is white. Last week the Conservative government extended the ban. Mr. Khama, his wife and daughter will be permitted to return to Bechuanaland only when a new chief has been permanently established, and then only as private citizens. Oxford-educated Mr. Khama, now in England studying law, accepted the decision with quiet dignity but joined many Britons, including Liberal party leader Clement Davies, in wondering whether the decision had not been taken to "placate" South Africa's bitterly anti-Negro Premier Daniel Malan.

It's Official!

It's Official!

Courier p. 5

Dr. Nkrumah, U. S.-British-Educated Native Now Gold Coast Prime Minister

Dat. 4-5-51

ACCRA, Gold Coast—(ANP)—Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, 42, American and British-educated African, on March 21, officially was elected the first Prime Minister of the Gold Coast. The legislative assembly voted 45 to 31 for Dr. Nkrumah.

As Prime Minister, Dr. Nkrumah will be second in power only to the Governor, who is appointed by the British Crown, itself.

In his new post, Dr. Nkrumah will preside at cabinet meetings in the absence of the Governor or his deputy, and he must be consulted on many basic decisions by the Governor before the top official takes action. The Prime Minister is elected by the legislative assembly.

Under the old Government, Dr. Nkrumah was leader of Government business, the top post for natives, but he did not wield the power he holds as Prime Minister. His former post has been abolished.

Dr. Nkrumah is a graduate of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania. He was born in a small Gold Coast village in September, 1909.

Britain Bans African Forever

Seretse Khama, above, with his English wife, who has been banished forever from the chieftainship of the African Bamangwato tribe for marrying the white woman. The House of Commons in London, last week, approved by a narrow margin 308-286 a government decision for his banishment from the British Protectorate of Bechuanaland. He scorned an administrative job in Jamaica offered by Great Britian as compensation for the banishment. He said he would carry on the fight to return to his people.

SERETSE KHAMA, SUSPENDED CHIEF OF THE Bamangwatos largest tribe in the British Protectorate of Bechuanaland, is to be permanently barred from power. This decision of Lord Salisbury, Tory Secretary of Commonwealth Affairs, compounds the error of his Labor predecessor, who banished Seretse from the Bamangwato reserve for five years. It will be regarded by native Africans from the Gold Coast to the Cape as unwarranted interference in tribal affairs inspired by a desire to appease South African champions of white supremacy. Seretse's offense is marriage to a white woman. This, Lord Salisbury maintains, is a violation of tribal law that disqualifies him from the chieftainship. But as his junior in the House of Commons was forced to admit, the Bamangwato have accepted the marriage and in several tribal meetings have asked for Seretse's return. The fact is that it is not tribal law or custom that has been outraged but white taboos. In the Union of South Africa the fear of miscegenation is such that not only marriage but sexual relations between whites and Negroes are a crime for which both parties may be severely punished. Thus the British government is afraid to countenance the mixed marriage of a chief in territory bordering and economically dependent on South Africa, whose Nationalists have long claimed the right to rule Bechuanaland and two other native enclaves which remained subject to the British crown when South Africa became a dominion. Yet it ought to be clear by now that Britain cannot appease the Malan government of South Africa without alienating native opinion in other parts of the continent that are moving irresistibly toward self-government.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRIBESMEN CRY CURSE ON BRITISH

SEROWE, Bechuanaland, May 26 [Reuters]—South African tribesmen shouted curses and insults at Britain's colonial representative today when he tried to read them an official statement on the permanent exile of their chieftain, Seretse Khama.

The statement, issued by Britain's commonwealth secretary, was in reply to a tribal delegation that went to London recently in a vain attempt to get the ban on Seretse rescinded.

Philip Batho, British district commissioner for the Bamangwato tribe here, called a meeting to read the reply. After an uproar of hoots and shouts, he gave up at the end of an hour.

Elders Ignore Pleas

Appeals for order from Batho and other British officials to elders went unheeded as the tribesmen shouted, "We want Seretse," and shrieked insults.

The ban prohibiting Seretse from setting foot in his native protectorate again was confirmed earlier this week. The commonwealth secretary, Salisbury, said it was necessary because Seretse demonstrated unreliability by marrying a white typist in London.

The ban was originally announced two years ago by the former Labor government and was intended to be reviewed after five years.

The tribal delegation to London last month said the tribe had reconciled itself to Seretse's marriage and wanted him back. It charged that Britain feared offending the government of the Union of South Africa, which adjoins Bechuanaland. South Africa forbids mixed marriages.

Accuses Malan Regime

CAPETOWN, South Africa, May 26 [Reuters] — Opposition speakers in the South African parliament today charged the government of the prime minister, Dr. Domel F. Malan, with launching an anti-Red campaign to distract attention from its constitutional reforms.

The United party leader, Jacob Strauss, opened a debate in the house of assembly on a clash at Johannesburg on Saturday between policemen and supporters of Solly Sachs, general secretary of the Garment Workers' union, who has been named by the government as a Communist, ordered to quit his post, and forbidden to attend public meetings.

Sachs was arrested again today at a mass meeting of his union followers, thousands of whom staged a one day protest strike.

Strauss said that the clash on Saturday "may lead to the undermining of law and order in the country."

Khama Tribe Belts Briton With Stones

LOBATSI, Bechuanaland —The banquished Bamangwato tribal leader Seretse Khama is still the subject of controversy here.

In court last week a British colonial official related how he was forced to flee before a crowd of furious Africans pelting him with rocks because Britain exiled their chief.

Khama was banned from his tribe by the British government three years ago for marrying a white woman. The British feared the marriage would make trouble in the tribe.

The official, district commissioner P. G. Batho was one of the men who had to tell the Bamangwato tribe why Seretse was not coming back. He testfied that a tribal pow-pow called June 1 to hear a report from a delegation of tribal leaders who went to London broke down into a harrangue against the authorities."

In the melee that followed Batho said he called in police to back him up. Most of them were injured, he said, and his order to use tear gas bombs set off a hail of rocks.

18a(5) 1952

Seretse Khama

"We Want Seretse," Say Tribesmen Of Exiled Chief

SEROWE, Bechuanaland -(ANP)- "We Want Seretse" is the cry of the various leaders of the Bamangwato tribe in the Bachuanaland as they continued to demand the return of their chieftain, Seretse Kahama, to his homeland.

Seretse has been placed on permanent exile by the British government because he married a white British woman, the former Ruth Williams of London.

A trial meeting was called off last week after three days during which the British learned that the tribesmen wanted no other chieftan than Seretse.

Originally, the British offered the tribe these alternatives:

Select a new chief and return to the teaditional tribal government or remain under rule of the British.

The 5,000 leaders at the Kgotla (tribal meeting) refused to pick a new leader. Tribesman Owabone told the meeting, "We would rather live like wild animals than accept another chief.

Gordon Batho, British district commissioner who called the meeting, told the group after various members kept asking for Seretse:

"The government decision is final. It will not help you to keep asking for Seretse."

Owabone answered him:

"We will die rather than change our minds and our loyalty to Seretse."

The Seretse case flared into international prominence in 1948 when Seretse then 27 years old and a law student at Oxford university in London, married Miss Williams, a London typist."

This marriage stirred up some trouble within the tribe, so the British set a band on his return home. He and his bride did visit his homeland once-in 1949.

The British banned him permanently on the grounds that he was not fot to rule because of his marriage.

Seretse now lives in London with his wife and their little girl, Jacquelime, 2. He has refused an offer of a job from the British government. This post which would take him to Jamaica in the British West Indies was to pay him $2,150 a year plus his current pension of $3,000 annually.

Native Offers Life To Restore Exiled Chieftan

SEROWE, Bechuanaland--(INS) --A Bamangwato tribesman offered to sacrifice his life, if it would mean the return from exile of Seretse Khama, the tribal chief who was forced to give up his throne when he married a white woman.

Five thousand of Seretse's fellow Bamangwatos gathered in Serowe to hear white district commissioner Gordon Batho tell them that the British government's decision to keep Seretse from his people was "final."

A tribe leader, Owabone, said he would forfeit his life for the restoration of his 31-year-old sovereign. He challenged the commissioner to test the tribe's feeling by asking all those who favored choosing another chief to stand.

The crowd murmured its resentment when Batho refused the dare.

The commissioner told the Bamangwatos to forget their banished leader declaring, "it will not help you to keep asking for Seretse." Owabone retorted:

"We will die rather than change our minds and our loyalty to Seretse."

Britain deposed Seretse on the grounds that his 1948 marriage to typist Ruth Williams had rendered him unfit to exercise the chieftain's powers.

Tribesmen Refuse To Elect New Chief

(Special to the AFRO)

SEROWE, Bechuanaland—"We would rather live like wild animals than accept another chief."

Five thousand African Bamangwato tribesmen murmured approval at that challenge Tuesday as one of the prominent members, Owabone, offered to sacrifice his life for the return of exiled Chief Seretse Khama.

Owabone made his statement to British District Commissioner Gordon Batho who had called a 3-day kgotla (tribal meeting) to consider the election of a new Chief.

Banned Chief Who Wed

Britain deposed 31 - year - old Seretse and banished him on the grounds that his 1948 marriage to a blonde London typist made him unfit to rule.

Owabone accused the British administration of oppressing the tribe and shamefully breaking promises. He challenged Mr. Battion to test tribal feeling by asking all those in favor of electing a new Chief to stand up. The Commissioner ignored the challenge, even though it was repeated.

Finally he said, "The government decision is final. It will not help you to keep asking for Seretse."

Would Rather Die

"Force is being used against us, Owabone declared. "But you will have to kill us. We will die rather than change our minds and our loyalty to Seretse."

Mr. Batho told the hostile tribesmen that failure to elect a new Chief would mean continued administration of the tribe by the district commission.

When Seretse visited here in 1949 he secured the overwhelming support of his tribesmen when he asked whether they would accept his white wife along with him.

ASSAILS BRITISH CONCESSIONS TO GOLD COASTERS

'Disastrous' for South Africa, Says Malan

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 4 [Reuters]—Prime Minister Daniel Malan today charged Britain with "thoughtless action" in giving increased political freedom to the West African colony of the Gold Coast.

Malan said the step, taken under the recent British Labor government, was "disastrous" for the Union of South Africa. "Democracy is an excellent system," he said, but it would "ultimately destroy itself" if applied to illiterate natives. More than 90 per cent of Gold Coast voters are illiterate, he said.

Predicts a Dictatorship

"How can illiterate people with so little civilization and so little knowledge carry the responsibility of governing themselves democratically?" he asked in parliament. "It cannot be done. Ultimately it will lead to dictatorship or a return to barbarism."

[*The new constitution for the Gold Coast was approved by the late King George VI more than a year ago. The constitution, under which elections were held last year, gives the Gold Coasters more self-government than is exercised in any other British African colonial territory.*]

Malan, whose Nationalist party government supports a policy of white supremacy and rigid racial segregation [apartheid], said the results of Britain's action already are being felt in the Rhodesias.

The natives there [apart from the European population], he said, "now will have nothing to do with federation unless they are granted the same kind of constitution as the Gold Coast." Federation of Southern Rhodesia, a self-governing territory, with the colonies of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasland has been under discussion since 1938—without appreciable results.

Rhodesia a Bulwark

Malan made his statements in debate on a motion advocating union of South Africa with the two Rhodesias. He said he approved amalgamation of the Rhodesias, but the proposal to join the Rhodesias with South Africa was highly unrealistic. Such union could not be imposed on the Rhodesians by a parliamentary move, he said.

But South Africa is vitally concerned with the future of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, he said, because they stand as a bulwark of European civilization against the pressure from the north.

[*The Union of South Africa covers the southern tip of the continent. South and Northern Rhodesia lie inland just north of the union. North of the Rhodesias are the jungles of the Congo. Up the east coast of Africa stretch the plateaus and hills of Tanganyika and Kenya toward the equitorial tribes and Arab countries.*]

Urges a "United States"

The debated motion by S. J. Tighy, of the opposition United party, urged a greater union embracing South Africa and the Rhodesias "as a matter of urgency for the security of white civilization on the African continent." The idea of a great African federation—a united states in Africa—might seem Utopian but should be tackled, said Tighy.

Malan asserted that the small European population in the Rhodesias aimed to "maintain western European civilization." South Africa, which had the same aim, he said, favored this.

South African Vote Decision Is Delayed

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa—(ANP)— Officialdom here indicates that five judges, forming the Appellate Division of the South African Supreme Court, led by Mr. Centlivres, the Chief Justice, reserved judgment at Bloemfontein, this week on the colored vote test appeal. Legal argument had been heard for five days.

The case arises from the decision of the Malan government to deprive colored voters of Cape Province of their vote by an Act passed by a simple majority of both houses of the South African parliament.

This was contested by the United Party opposition on the ground that it was contrary to the provisions of the South African act, passed at Westminster, England in 1909. The South African act states that voting rights in the four uniting territories were made unalterable except by a two-thirds majority of both South African houses sitting together.

ISSUES IN CASE

If the court decides in favor of the government, the opponents of the Nationalists will be confirmed in their fears that with the "constitution" a dead letter he various basic compromises that went to make up a united (white) South Africa will one by one be overridden by a group with a small majority in Parliament and an actual minority in the country."

If, on the other hand, the court upholds the appeal, a situation may develop in which the Nationalists of Malan will be faced with alternatives of having their Parliamentary majority frustrated, or of taking some revolutionary step to ignore or defeat the law.

A. B. Beyers, leading counsel for the government, declared the government's attitude as follows:

"If the appeal is withheld, it would provoke new constitutional crises into which the courts would be drawn. It is my serious submission that the foundations of this country would be shaken."

Africans Go To Court Over Ballot

CAPETOWN—(ANP)— Four Negro voters of Capetown last week asked the Supreme Court in non-white Bleomfontein--South Africa's highest court—to rule the government's separate representation of voters act invalid.

This act, part of the government's segregation laws, takes non-white voters of Cape Province off the general voter role and places them on a separate roll.

Negro and Indian voters under the law may vote only for selected white candidates who will specially represent them.

The four applicants are William Collons, city counsillor of Capetown; Ganief Harris, a bricklayer; Edgar Dean, Cape Furniture Workers' Union secretary and Edgar Franklin, a salesman of Capetown.

Last October they took their case to the lower division of the Supreme Court, which, after many days of deliberation, dismissed their application with costs.

SOUTH AFRICA HELD RULED BY CLERGY

Minister Says They Get Orders From '12 Apostles' of Once Banned Broederbond

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 8—Dr. D. J. Devos, Minister of the breakaway Fourth Dutch Reformed Church, charged today that 1,000 political clergymen ruled South Africa from behind the scenes. He said that they had forged South Africa's three old Dutch Reformed churches into a "lethal political machine" and carried out the instructions of the "twelve apostles" of the Afrikander Broederbond.

Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan and sixty of the eighty Nationalist Members of Parliament are members of the Broederbond or Bond of Brothers. It was formed in 1919 and went underground early in the Thirties. It was denounced by two Prime Ministers now dead, Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog and Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts. Marshal Smuts, who charged it was fascist, forbade civil servants to be members.

Dr. Malan, who says the Broederbond is an innocent cultural organization, rescinded Marshal Smuts' ban.

J. G. M. Strauss, Opposition leader, has characterized the Broederbond as a "monstrosity."

Devos Lustily Cheered

Dr. Devos' speech was lustily cheered by the packed City Hall in Cape Town. His sensational address, which is the direct result of Dr. Malan's refusal to accept the appeal court's verdict upsetting the Voters Act, which restricted the colored (half-caste) franchise, has cracked wide open the latent political-religious cleavages among South Africa's 1,500,000 Afrikaners, 60 per cent of whom follow Dr. Malan.

Dr. Devos said the predikants (clergymen) changed governments and cabinets at will. He declared these predikants formed more than 1,000 cells in 1,000 parishes that had to see to it that church councils, synods, school boards and city councils as well as presbyteries, trade and industry were infested with "influential Broederbonders."

The history and religion taught in the schools, the language of the children, the industries of the country and race relations are in the hands of these persons who have sworn to have a republic that would suppress all resistance and destroy the freedom of the races except that of the "Herrengroup," Dr. Devos asserted.

On the platform with Dr. Devos, who is a gifted orator, were eighteen other clergymen entirely from the synod of his church.

Forced to Quit Post, He Says

Dr. Devos said he had been forced to resign from the biggest Dutch Reformed Church by four Broederbond moderators. He related that General Hertzog, then Prime Minister, and he agreed to fight the insidious influence of the Broederbond—he in church, General Hertzog politically. The Broederbond later broke General Hertzog politically.

Today the Broederbond has 3,460 members—357 clergymen, 2,039 teachers, 905 farmers and 159 lawyers, Dr. Devos said, and the clergymen make sure that a number of members serve on the council of every Dutch Reformed Church, where with the clergyman himself they form a secret committee. They carry out instructions from the "twelve apostles" of the Broederbond, he declared.

He called for a national congress to discuss the situation and demanded disbandment of the Broederbond.

South Africa Awaits 'Protest Day' Today Over Racial Laws

By the Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 5.—Armed police stood by throughout the South African Union today as non-white groups joined to declare passive war on Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's racial laws.

After months of preparation, leaders of Negro, Asiatic and colored (mixed blood) organizations said they expected tens of thousands of their followers to attend "people's protest day" demonstrations tomorrow.

April 6 was chosen because it marks the 300th anniversary of white settlement in South Africa.

White Population Jittery.

Non-white leaders said they hope their campaign will blossom into a full-scale passive resistance movement like that developed in India by the late Mohandas Gandhi.

Under the wide powers it assumed in 1950, the nationalist government can jail those who organize passive resistance movements or sitdown strikes or urge social changes.

Johannesburg's white population is openly jittery.

Observers close to the situation fear the campaign might contain the seeds of a real race explosion.

Main significance, they say, lies in the fact the African National Congress, the Indian Congress and the Coloreds' Franchise Action Council have come together virtually for the first time to fight for their political goals: freedom to organize politically and vote, freedom to work and live where they wish, improved housing, better hospitals and more schools.

Messages Give Encouragement.

To all this, the government says the non-whites must wait for a step-by-step advance in their conditions. Noting that the white taxpayer already is shelling out an average of $14 for non-white welfare, a government spokesman declared South Africa spends 20 times as much for social services for natives as any other territory in British Africa.

Some foreign nations, traditionally opposed to the Union's race policies, have sent the non-whites messages of encouragement on the eve of their campaign. These include the governments of Iran, the Philippines, Red China, India's united provinces and Kashmir.

Blacks will stop carrying passes which identify them and permit them to move around. The passes are required by law. Indians will cross forbidden provincial frontiers. Colored persons will ignore separate entrances at post offices, railroad stations and the like.

The Johannesburg rally was told messages of support had come from representatives of twelve foreign countries, including four Premiers—Chou En-lai, of China; Jawaharlal Nehru, of India; Mohammed Mossadegh, of Iran, and N. Nkrumah, of the African Gold Coast. Other governments were identified as Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Yemen and the Philippines.

Anti-Race Law Crusade Starts In South Africa

Thousands of Non-Whites Urged to Join Struggle; Disobedience Is Planned

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 6 (AP).—Leaders of South Africa's main non-white groups called today for tens of thousands of volunteers to join in a campaign of defiance against Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's "unjust race laws."

Armed police and troops stood by in the country's major cities, where meetings were held to launch a unique national struggle. There were no clashes between police and the demonstrators.

Reports from Capetown, Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg said the meetings passed off peacefully, with the thousands of non-whites attending acting with good discipline and order.

300th Year of Settlement

This day was chosen by leaders of Negro, Asiatic and colored (mixed blood) organizations for the "People's Protest Day" because it is the 300th anniversary of white settlement in South Africa. These leaders hope today's meetings will develop into a full-scale passive resistance movement aimed at defeating the government's policy of Apartheid, or race segregation.

The government, under powers assumed two years ago, can jail any one who organizes passive resistance movements or sitdown strikes, or urges social changes. There is some fear in South Africa that the campaign contains the seeds of a real racial explosion. The non-whites outnumber the white by 9,500,000 to 2,500,000 in South Africa.

The current crisis stems from a recent ruling by South Africa's highest court that one of Premier Malan's most important racial laws is invalid. The law restricted the voting rights of some 50,000 coloreds (mixed bloods) who could swing the vote against the Premier's Nationalists in about thirteen marginal electoral divisions.

Rejected the Ruling

Premier Malan declared his government would not accept the ruling and would take away the court's power to test the law of the land.

The Johannesburg rally was attended by an estimated 5,000 persons. Dozens of police cars encircled the area and truckloads of soldiers, carrying rifles and tommy guns, were posted near by.

The crowd remained in good humor throughout the four-hour meeting, Dr. James S. Moroka, president-general of the African National Congress (A. N. C.), led the crowd in chanting this pledge:

"We, the oppressed peoples of South Africa, do hereby solemnly pledge to carry on our relentless struggle for the repeal of the unjust laws. . . . We shall go on to the uttermost limits of our endurance and sacrifice to carry out the A. N. C. plan to defy the unjust laws which subject our people to political slavery, economic misery and social degradation. From this day on we vow to act as free men and women and to dedicate ourselves to the struggle for freedom and fundamental rights."

A United Front

The A. N. C. said it would announce later the date for the start of the projected civil disobedience movement. The South African Indian Congress and the Colored People's Franchise Action Council, the other major non-white groups, have endorsed the A. N. C. plan, bringing them into a united front for the first time.

The civil disobedience, or passive resistance, campaign is expected to work about like this:

His Race Laws Protested

Associated Press

South African Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan

18a (6) 1952

Idanre Youths Warn Government To Stop "Wholesale Killings"

West African Pilot

Commission Of Inquiry Suggested

Dat. 1-5-52 Lagos, Nigeria

There are altogether thirty-five casualties of the Idanre shooting, not six, three of them fatal as the Government gave out, according to the Lagos branch of the Idanre Youth Association.

Three men died on the spot, but of the six who were removed to hospital at Akure, two have since died.

The shooting occurred when a squad of thirty policemen accompanied by eight European, who were giving cover to a survey party that was engaged in demarcating the boundary between Idanre and Akure came up on a party of about three hundred who were there to prevent the demarcation.

The land dispute was the subject of a court action in which Idanre lost to Akure; this worked up tension to a high pitch at Idanre.

GOVERNMENT ACTION

His Excellency was thereupon forced to declare Idanre a proclaimed area and the bearing of arms was outlawed therein.

18a (6)

The incident recalls vividly the spectacle of the Colliery shootings of November 18, 1949 when twenty-one unarmed miners were ruthlessly mowed down.

Government denied that the number of killed was that much until the last moment when it became clear that facts were still facts

HOT BED

The Idanre Youth Association accused the Government of indiscretion for not postponing the demarcation of the boundary, knowing fully well that the people had made their intentions to oppose any such demarcation clear.

Having declared Idanre a proclaimed district, the Government was therefore aware of the fact that the place was a hot bed, yet it proceeded to act without waiting for feelings to cool off.

The result of this indiscretion is the fatal shooting of unarmed citizens; and worse still, baton charges could have dispersed them, seeing that they were unarmed.

LIKE ENUGU INCIDENT

But like the Enugu shooting, it occurred to nobody to try this method before using the musket.

In a protest to the Government, the Idanre Youth Association stated, "Our concern is not who is right or wrong but we feel that the Government could have done well to stop or postpone the demarcation of the boundary in view of the fact that Government was aware of the high tension of the Idanre people over the issue."

The Association further urged the Government to put a stop to "wholesale killings" and to appoint a commission of inquiry to go into the whole dispute without prejudice to the court decision.

LIST OF CASUALTIES

The names of casualties of the shooting released by the Association include, Julius Akingbasa, Lijofi Ado, Eman Osun, Pious Akinsipe, J. Durodoye, Wosere Ugbe, Eman Ijejeola, William Akinrisoye Olatuja Aribigbola, and Ogunjobi Ogunsakin.

The Idanre Youth Association which gave a full list of the casualties claims that its list is far more authentic and accurate than any so far released.

South African Husband And Burmese Wife Use Different Entrances For Racial Policy

West African Pilot

PARIS, Jan. 6 (R).—The Burmese delegate, Mr U. Mynt Thein, told the United Nations Political Committee yesterday that "while most of the other countries are removing racial discriminatory measures, South Africa is working in the opposite direction."

"But," he said, "she could not remain permanently impassive to the resolutions of the General Assembly.

"I have many friends in South Africa — but no one has asked me to visit the country because they did not want to distress me."

He knew of a South African who married a Burmese and who found that he and his wife had to use different lifts and entrances at the railway stations.

He eventually returned to Burma.

A special (ad hoc) political committee was debating the proposal for a three-man commission to help India, Pakistan and South Africa solve the problem of the treatment of the people of Indian origin in the Union.

This had been proposed by five nations — India, Indonesia, Burma, Iraq and Persia.

Mon. 1-7-52

Mr Tamba of Liberia asked whether Britain could not persuade South Africa, her Commonwealth partner, to change her racial policy, otherwise how long could the Commonwealth exist?

The coloured peoples would lose faith in Western democracy and turn their eyes to the East.

But he felt that Western democracy would not fail them.

M. Paul Devinat of France urged caution, saying that one ounce of prevention was better than a pound of cure.

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The problems of minorities are prone to raise a hurricane of violence which sweeps away all nations, he said.

France thought that the best solution would be to leave the parties concerned to negotiate between themselves and the committee which should help to overcome their obstacles.

The committee adjourned till today

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RHODESIA PUTS UP 3,500 BRICK NATIVE HOMES

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

LONDON, Jan. 9—The Northern Rhodesian government put up 3,500 brick cottages for Africans in the territory last year, thereby half completing a $4,200,000 project to build 6,500 houses thruout the state for the natives, the British colonial office reported here.

Apart from national homes, an additional 2,500 houses are being built for government employes. The brick cottages cost Africans $382, including a small estate, service and overhead charges.

The territory enjoyed its best trading year in 1950, the colonial office said. For the first time, the territory produced enough maize for its own needs and was even able to export 82,758 tons. More than 6,250,000 pounds of tobacco was produced and the territory's mineral output was valued at almost 140 million dollars, about 37 per cent more than in 1949.

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U. S. AND IRAN SIGN 3 POINT FOUR PACTS

Projects Involve $11,000,000 —$6,000,000 to Be Provided for Conversion to Rials

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 15—The State Department announced today that three new Point Four technical aid projects, amounting to $11,000,000 in United States help, had been signed with Iran.

In addition to the three specific projects, the United States has also agreed, it was said, to make about $6,000,000 available under two financial agreements that will enable the Teheran Government to turn that amount of money in Iranian rials over to the Point Four development program.

The three technical aid agreements call for development projects in the fields of agriculture, public health and education. They were signed on April 1 in Teheran by William E. Warne, United States Director of Technical Cooperation in Iran, and the Iranian Ministers of Agriculture, Health and Education.

The projects are made possible by the expansion of the Point Four program set forth in an exchange of notes with the Teheran Government on Jan. 19. At that time, the United States agreed to contribute up to $23,450,000 for technical aid for the fiscal year ending June 30.

Officials pointed out that it was also hoped that any unspent portion of the $23,450,000 would be made available for the next fiscal year, in the addition to the new money asked for 1953.

Up to $6,000,000 in Iranian rials will be made available in the following ways:

1. The United States will turn over to the sponsors of Iranian exchange students now stranded in thi country without revenue, as a result of the stringent Iranian currency controls, up to $1,000,000 in Point Four money. The student's sponsors, in turn, will deposit an equivalent amount in rials in a special Point Four account.
2. The United States will supply Iran with about 34,000 metric tons of sugar, valued at $5,000,000, under the terms of a commodity purchase agreement signed in Teheran on March 31. Iran will sell the sugar in commercial channels and deposit the equivalent of $5,000,000 in rials in another Point Four account available to the program director in Iran for meeting local expenses.

Indian Woman Leaders Fort Valley Speaker

MADAME SHAW

FORT VALLEY, Ga.—Madame Salome Ahmad Shaw, president of the Young Women's Christian Association of India, was a recent visitor on the campus of the Fort Valley State college lyceum feature.

Madame Shaw, with her husband, is now located in Atlanta, Ga., where he is an instructor on Indian culture at Emory university. College trained in England she speaks English fluently.

She addressed the college family in assembly and talked mainly of the economic problems that exist in India. "Over population and the scarcity of food account for the extreme poverty of the majority of the natives of India," she said.

Madame Shaw, who has been active in social work for many years there has had experience as a member of the provincial (state) legislative assembly. She has served as a member of a censorship committee, as a member of a group of women magistrates for trying cases of women and children.

At present she is a member of the all India Women's Association, the International Federation of University Women and the Girl Guide Association and the YWCA.

Local off on mission to India

Los Angeles scientist, Clarence Edward Calbert, a former USC research biochemist, who won a post as sanitary specialist with the government's Point 4 Mission to India, has completed a special four-week course at the Foreign Service Institute in Washington, and is one of 29 technicians and administrative personnel ready for overseas assignment.

The State Dept. announced last week the dispatching of Calbert and his fellow technicians for their assignments which will include Latin American countries, the Caribbean area, the Near East, South Asia, and Africa.

Calbert joins the already functioning Point 4 mission in India, working on a U. S. Public Health project with the rank of major. He will help school Indians in modern, disease-combative sanitary methods. He was employed in research at USC from 1946-'52, and holds degrees from Louisville Municipal college and Michigan university.

His wife, who is accompanying him to India, was a nurse at the Queen of Angels hospital. In Los Angeles, they resided at 3802 Paloma.

Other assignments included: Donald R. Hanson, Minneapolis housing expert, to Trinidad, West Indies, to establish a program of self-help housing on the islands; Miss Helen G. Bardelmeier, Coral Gables, Fla., home economics mission to Honduras; Hector Garcia-Cabrera, Washington, D. C. housing specialist, Trinidad; Miss Clara E. Beverly, Washington, D. C., nursing education specialist to Liberia.

Miss Beverly earned her nursing diploma from Freedmen's hospital and served in the U. S. Army Nurse Corps during World War II. She was director of a nursing education mission to Liberia 1946-1949, and has been supervisor in nursing arts at Freedmen's hospital.

U. S. SENATE RATIFIES JAPANESE PEACE TREATY

By International News Service

WASHINGTON— The Senate on Thursday ratified the Japanese Peace Treaty, which sets a unique standard of a conquered nation's treatment by a victor. The vote was 66 to 10.

Final action on the Treaty came after efforts to delay ratification and to make limiting reservations to the pact were beaten down.

The Treaty, worked out at San Francisco with representatives of Japan and the nations which warred with her from 1941 to 1945, leaves the way open for United States troops to remain on Japanese soil until Nippon's defenses can be rebuilt as a bulwark against Communist aggression.

FOUR HOME ISLANDS

Under the Peace Pact, Japan's sovereignty is limited to her four home islands, and the Japanese must make partial reparation in goods and services to nations her troops actually occupied during the war.

Japan agrees to abide by specific international agreements but there are no limitations on her position as a respected member of the family of free nations.

Collateral action is expected on a mutual security pact covering presence of U. S. troops in a free Japan.

Japan's only armed strength today is a limited national police reserve.

U. S. FORCES

Japan and the U. S. have reached an administrative agreement governing the conditions under which American security forces will remain there.

The Peace Treaty has been formally ratified by Japan and Great Britain.

Diplomatic observers predict that now the U. S. has acted, a host of other signatories will move quickly to send their notifications to the State Department.

As soon as six of eleven specified countries, including the U. S., ratify, the Treaty will become effective and Japan will become a free nation.

Senate approval of the Treaty came after a half dozen efforts were made to either add restrictive reservations to the Treaty, or delay final action on the peace document.

No Longer An 'Enemy'

Ratification by the Senate of the Treaty of Peace with Japan restores that nation fully as a friendly instead of an enemy country. While the treaty requires her to make certain reparations in goods and services to countries actually occupied by her troops during World War II, it places no restrictions or limitations on her as a respected member of the family of free nations.

While as treaties of peace go, it is almost unprecedented in the generous treatment afforded by victors to the conquered, the generosity is by no means one-sided. The United States has the right to maintain forces on Japanese soil until Japan's own forces can be built to strength which would be effective against communist encroachment. That is something of major importance to the defense of this hemisphere as well as that of Japan and to what remains of a noncommunist Asia.

It is to the credit of the Senate's approving majority that it had the wisdom to beat down efforts by a handful to prevent ratification at this time and to make crippling reservations to the treaty. For the Senate to have rejected the treaty or ratified it in form other than that would have added another to the list of colossal blunders which have so marked this country's Asiatic policy since the end of the war. Ratification of the treaty is a monumental forward step in the struggle against communist aggression.

A Smart Britisher

From far off Malaya comes the report that General Sir Gerald Templer, British High Commissioner for Malaya, has warned the British businessmen in that country to forget their white-supremacy notions but quick. The dispatch also indicated that his fellow countrymen didn't like the High Commissioner's remarks.

Sir Templer told them that they "must crusade against racial barriers or discrimination wherever they may be found." He castigated the Britons who maintained social clubs, golf clubs and other organizations that barred Asians to membership. It would be "disastrous," he told them, to isolate themselves from the native population by raising racial barriers.

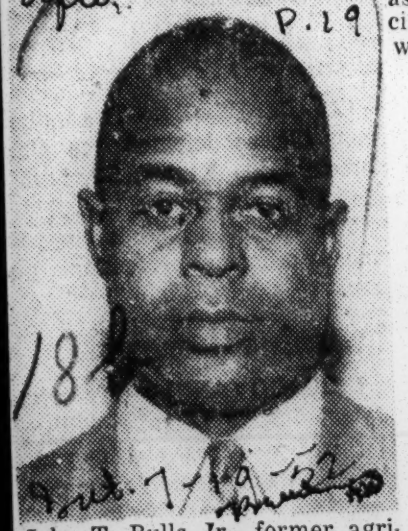
The fact that the High Commissioner found it necessary to warn the Britons about the color bar shows how deeply entrenched the doctrine of white supremacy has become. Considering the pasting the British have gotten in the last few years from non-whites, you would imagine that they would know better.

Sir Gerald Templer is obviously a great deal smarter than some of his colleagues. He is more interested in maintaining in Britain's prestige abroad than in perpetuating British prejudices.

JOHN T. BULLS Jr., former agricultural extension agent of Colbert County, Ala., left recently for India where he will serve on the Point IV staff as an agricultural extension specialist. He was accompanied by his wife.— USDA Photo by Ware.

MISSION TO INDIA—Miss Mary E. Langford left, and Miss Margaret Snyder, World Health Organization family planning consultants, leave by Air France for India to establish birth control clinics at the request of the Nehru government. They will spend a year in India setting up a program recommended by Dr. Abraham Stone of New York, following his survey trip to India last winter as consultant for the WHO.

Has India Post



John T. Bulls Jr., former agricultural extension agent for Colbert County, Ala., left recently for India where he will serve as an agricultural extension specialist on the Point IV staff. He was accompanied by his wife.

Farm Specialist Will Help Indig

John T. Bulls, Jr., former agricultural extension agent of Colbert county, Ala., who left recently for India where he will serve as an agricultural extension specialist on the Point IV staff. He was accompanied by his wife. — (USDA Photo by Ware)

Diggs Leaving For Iran With Point 4

WASHINGTON

Ernest Diggs of Westminster, Md., will leave for Iran July 2 as an administrative assistant in the U.S. Public Health Service with the Point 4 Program of the State Department.

Mr. Diggs, who has been attending the Foreign Service Institute in Washington, is just home from Europe. He has served with the Department of the Army, United Nations and Department of State.

A student for two years with the University of Maryland extension program in Munich, Germany, he also attended college in Indonesia.

One sister, Mrs. Anna M. Diggs is a Westminster beautician.

Others soon to leave the country with the Point 4 Program are George G. Brooks, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Nepal, India, and Dr. John S. Morehead, Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency, Monrovia, Liberia.

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ELECTION CCESS JOLTS NEHRU'S PARTY

Communists Emerge as Powerful Foe

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 17 [Reuters]—Prime Minister Nehru's Congress party has been sufficiently jolted by communist election successes in the south to lose much of its complacency despite its over-all victory.

A few results remain to be counted by Feb. 28, but it is clear that for the next five years India will again have a strong Congress government, commanding about a two-thirds majority in the house.

In all states Congress is the largest single party. In 18 out of 22 states it will hold power with an absolute majority.

Reds Emerge as Strong Foe

This was expected. The main surprise of the elections is the emergence of the Communists as the next most important political party in India.

In a final gesture of defiance today, the Communists announced that one of its candidates had beaten the premier for the honor of polling the highest number of votes in the country.

Nehru was returned by his Allahabad district with 23,571 votes. Communist Candidate Ravi Harayan Reddi polled 309,162 in his stronghold of Nalgonda, Telengana.

In the new 489 member house of the people [central parliament] Communists and their Marxist allies will hold 27 seats. This is about 5 per cent of the total, but more than any other party except Congress.

Reds, Allies Win 231 Seats

In state assemblies, the Communists and their allies have captured 231 seats, about 7 per cent of the total.

Of these 231 seats, at least 208 are Communists, tho fighting under other names in states where the party is banned. The remaining 23 belong to allied Marxist groups.

The communist strength becomes more formidable because it is concentrated in four states—in the southern states of Hyderabad, Madras, and Travancore Cochin, and in the northeast frontier state of West Bengal.

In two of these states, Madras and Travancore Cochin, the Communists are strong enough to form a coalition government with other parties.

Play Up Shortages

Prospects of a stable government being formed in either of these states by Congress or by Communists are extremely doubtful, and new elections may have to be held.

The Communists attribute their victories to hard spade work. Congress blames itself for apathy, complacency, and losing touch with the people.

Chronic shortages of cloth and food causing discontent in the south were major factors. The Madras government had come to be known as the "six ounce government" because that had been the amount of the daily grain ration.

In Madras the Communists supported non-Brahmans against Brahmans, high caste Hindus. The Reds championed the cause of linguistic provinces which have long been the aim of the Telegu speaking people in the Talmi speaking Madras state. In Travancore Cochin they gained a firm hold on labor. In Hyderabad they waged a 2 year underground battle with the government in an attempt to force land to be shared among the peasants.

It is significant the Communists' most notable successes came in the southern parts of India where literacy is at its highest.

CHARTER OF THE INDIAN CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

Preparation of an International Children's Charter, setting forth the special rights of infants and young people which society is bound to respect, above and beyond those stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, was on the agenda of the United Nations Commission of Human Rights.

The protection of children, that is to say the safeguarding of future world security and peace, has meanwhile been recognised universally. Many text seeking to define the rights of children are already in existence. One of these, the Charter of the Indian Children's Rights, prepared by the Balkan-Ji-Bari-Akhil Hind Balak Sangh (The All India Children's Association), is as follows:

"Every child in India shall have the following rights which will help in his proper development and protection:

1) The child shall live in a free land, in a free atmosphere, and in a free environment; every opportunity for his all-round development shall be available to him, unhampered by any limitations of caste or creed.
2) The child shall be provided with a happy home environment, free from fear and chastisement; he shall be adequately fed and clothed, and brought up with love and understanding.
3) The child and his mother shall be assured proper antenatal, natal and post-natal care
4) The child shall receive at all stages of his growth up to adolescence adequate medical aid; his health and well-being shall be the prime concern of his parents or guardians and of the State.
5) The child shall receive the best education to which his talent entitles him and education that is both liberal and useful, and that prepares for good citizenship and service; his education shall be a first charge on the revenues of the State.
6) The child has a right to play and recreation, and sufficient facilities for the purpose must be provided for him by the Schools and the Local Authorities.
7) The child shall be protected by legislation from exploitation in any form for the benefit of parents and guardians.
8) The child who is backward or defective shall be provided with special institutions for his care and education.
9) The child in the village shall have the same privileges and facilities that are assured to the city child".—*UNESCO.*

Nurse To Join Mission In New Delhi, India

WASHINGTON—The first nurse assigned to India under the Point IV Program, Miss Lillian Bischoff, Public Health Service officer, will join the mission in New Delhi as Chief Nurse, Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing announced this week.

Miss Bischoff is scheduled to leave early next week from New York. En route she will stop in Geneva for conferences with Miss Olive Baggallay, Chief Nurse Consultant, World Health Organization.

In her new post, Miss Bischoff will cooperate with nurses and other health workers of India in the development of public health nursing, particularly in the rural areas. She will join the health team headed by Dr. Estella Ford Warner, Public Health Service medical officer, who is chief medical officer of the Point IV Mission in India.

Publi health activities are part of the total Point IV Program in India which also includes assistance in the expansion of farm production, small-scale industry and mining resources and the extension of rural education and housing programs.

Widely experienced in public health nursing, Miss Bischoff was Chief Nurse to the World Health Organization Mission in Addis Ababa. Ethiouia, from 1945 to 1948. She organized a training program for "dressers" (hospital aides) and assisted with the reorganization of the Ethiopian Red Cross. She was with the Army Nurse Corps during the war, serving at Fort Oglethorpe in Georgia, and at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C.

Miss Bischoff was Assistant Director of the Bureau of Public Health Nursing for the District of Columbia Health Department for seven years and since 1948 she has been Associate Director of Publi Health Nursing in the Georgia State Health Department, with headquarters in Atlanta. She initiated the public health nursing study program at the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond, and has taught public health nursing at Catholic University.

National Geographic Defines Near, Middle And Far East

Special to The Commercial Appeal

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—The three Easts, Near, Middle and Far—where are they? What does each include?

Because they serve to break the vast Orient into handy sections, the three designations are much used. Because they lack any broad official status, however, they remain vague and their boundaries are pushed around by both American and British writers.

The National Geographic Society, dealing in terms of logical geographical divisions, currently divides the three Easts as follows:

FAR EAST—China, Mongolian Republic, Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Indochina, Thailand (Siam), Burma, Malaya, and Indonesia.

MIDDLE EAST: India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim, and Ceylon.

NEAR EAST: Turkey, Cyprus Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan Egypt, Iraq, Iran, and the countries of the Arabian Peninsula.

Burma To Far East

The definition of Far East, the Society observes, coincides with the listing of countries assigned by the United States Department of State to its Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs.

Burma, long grouped with India because of political ties, became independent in 1948, and has quite recently been transferred to the State Department's Far East grouping. The shift is logical, as the National Geographic Society sees it, since Burma alone of the countries of Asia's big southeastern peninsula had been outside the Far East designation.

The term Far East dates almost from Columbus's time. At first, it described the coasts and islands east of Singapore visited by venturesome navigators who reached the Pacific by doubling Africa's southern tip and crossing the Indian Ocean.

These coasts and islands were far east from a Europe that considered itself the center of the world. To west-coast Americans they are near west as well as Far East.

Books have been written in which the Far East is restricted to China, Korea, and Japan. Others expand the term to include virtually all Asia east of Afghanistan.

Middle East Roves

By common consent, authorities on the Orient keep south of Russia in defining Middle East and Near East. With this and the State Department's official Far East in mind, National Geographic Society cartographers have defined their geographically logical Middle East.

The Department of State has a Bureau of Near Eastern, South Asian, and African Affairs. It thus avoids the term Middle East and avoids any precise definition of what comprises the Near East. Within this Bureau, however, the Office of South Asian Affairs deals with and only with the very countries that compose the Society's Middle East, above.

Prior to World War II, Middle East quite commonly described this region of the Indian subcontinent, although the designation was often made to reach westward to embrace Iran and the Arabian Peninsula. Newest of the three Easts, Middle East started as a generalization to describe the reaches of southern Asia between Near East and Far East.

World War II, however, greatly complicated the meaning of this term by bringing to the forefront the spreading British Middle East Command. The Command's military province expanded westward until it reached from Iran to Libya, inclusive. War communiques from as far west as Bengasi and Tripoli were labeled Middle East, even by American newspapers.

Near East Range Is Wide

The National Geographic Society's list of Near East countries corresponds closely to the State Department's grouping as represented by its Office of Near Eastern Affairs and Office of Greek, Turkish, and Iranian Affairs. Greece and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, within the scope of these two offices, are not part of the Society's Near East.

In British usage, the Balkan States of southeastern Europe often have been tabbed as part of the Near East, but American practice is to align them geographically with the West.

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Korea

50 Korean Girls To Receive U.S. Scholarships

Finch Junior College and Korea Government Are Sponsoring Joint Plan

Fifty Korean girls are expected to receive scholarships to study in American colleges next year under a joint plan sponsored by Finch Junior College and the Korean government, Dr. Roland R. De Marco, president of Finch, announced yesterday.

Dr. De Marco returned this week from a 22,000-mile round-trip flight to Japan and Korea, where he was guest of President Syngman Rhee; You-Chang Yang, Ambassador to the United States, and Mayor Pai Sun Kim of Seoul. While there, he selected four of the girls who will receive full scholarships at Finch, starting next September.

Others will be selected through an initial screening board to be set up in Pusan with further processing of applications in New York by Ambassador Yang and Dr. De Marco. Presidents of three other colleges have agreed to grant scholarships to six Korean girls next September. They are Courtney Carroll, Bennett Junior College, Milbrook, N. Y.; Blake Tewksbury, Keyston Junior College, La Plume, Pa., and Edward W. Seay, Centenary Junior College, Hackettstown. N. J.

Shave Self When Colored In Toronto

East Indian Visitor Files Protest With City Officials

TORONTO, Canada — A Malayan trade union official who claimed a hotel barber shop refused to shave him because of his color has filed a complaint with the mayor and police commission under a city by-law prohibiting racial discrimination in licensed premises.

The official, S. Thava Rajah, claims he was refused service in Minor's barber shop, located in the basement of the Walker House where he is registered while in Toronto to study Canadian labor relations.

"As a trade unionist I deplore racial discrimination in any form," Mr. Rajah said. "I did not expect to be greeted with it here in Canada. I am surprised and disappointed."

A Disgusting Incident

Calling the refusal to serve Mr. Rajah a "disgusting incident," Eric T. Muir, secretary-treasurer of the Journeymen Barbers' Union, Local 517, pointed out that the barber shop "is not a union barber shop."

"I don't think that such a shameful thing could have happened in a shop belonging to our union," he claimed.

Mr. Rajah said he entered the barber shop the morning after his arrival in Canada on Oct. 30.

Looked Up And Down

"There were two barbers in the shop when I went in," he said. "Also there was a man in a white smock who seemed to be the boss. There were no customers. I asked for a shave. The boss looked me up and down, then turned to his two workers and said: 'What about those appointments you got?'

"The men looked surprised, but after some hesitation they said: 'Oh, yes, the appointments.' Then the boss turned to me and said if I wanted a shave, I'd have to wait at least an hour and that it would be more convenient if I went to another barber shop for the shave."

Mr. Rahah said he went to a drug store and purchased shaving equipment to shave himself.

Owner Denies Bias

Joseph Minor, who rents the barber shop from the hotel denied that Mr. Rajah had been turned away.

"I know all about colored people and the laws here in town," Minor declared. "This colored man came in to my shop and wanted a shave. I told him we couldn't work on him for maybe half-an-hour."

Minor declared that he and his staff served colored customers but admitted they didn't serve them in the main shop, "because the white customers would object."

"We have another room where we look after them," he said. "We've never had any complaints from any of themn before."

Mr. Rajah has been visiting in the United States for three months as guest of the State Department. Honorary secretary of the Johore State Division of Malayan Trade Union Council, he visited Canada on invitation of the director of the Canadian Congress of Labor.

"I had no difficulty in any of the states I visited," Mr. Rajah said. "Now, in Canada, where I have always heard there were no color problems, I am shut out of my own hotel's services."

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STAR ACTOR FINDS AMERICA BEST

Racial Conditions Abroad 'Unbelievable' Says Lee

NEW YORK— (ANP) —Canada Lee, stage, screen and radio star, has returned to New York after a 21-month sojourn overseas to attend the preview of his latest film achievement, "Cry The Beloved Country."

Lee, who landed at Idlewild Airport, held his first press conference Monday afternoon at a small informal party given for him by Mrs. Alma Vessels John, of Vessels and John Associates at the House of Service.

In March, 1950, Lee went abroad to star in Sir Alexander Korda's production of the film version of Alan Paton's best seller, "Cry The Beloved Country," which was successfully shown on the New York stage as the musical, "Lost In The Stars," which starred Todd Duncan. The picture will be released next month.

Conditions 'Unbelievable'

While abroad, Lee visited England, France, Spain, Sweden, Egypt, Italy and North and South Africa. Location scenes for the film were shot in South Africa.

Commenting on the segregation and discrimination in South Africa, Lee described racial conditions in some of the European countries: "I have found that the United States is the only country where colored people have a real chance for advancement."

When questioned about his immediate plans, the veteran actor said that he is scheduled to return to Europe in the early spring, but he hopes to some day bring a "new and different concept" of Shaespeare's "Othello to the New York stage.

Powell Home, Says Jim Crow On Increase

NEW YORK — Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., returned from Europe Saturday after several weeks touring Scandanavian countries, Italy, France, Egypt and Israel.

Powell stated that segregation is increasing and is now evident in places, in Paris, where it hadn't been before. Segregation is very strong in Israel and London, he said. The plights of the black Jews are even worse than of Negroes in some parts of this country, Powell declared.

Powell also said that Dr. Channing H. Tobias, U.S. delegate to the U.N. Sixth General Assembly now meeting in Paris, asked him (Congressman Powell) to report to the American Press and the American people that the Florida bombing and the killing of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore dissipated much of the good done by Marshall Plan money.

NEGROES IN BRITAIN FOUND FACING BIAS

U.S. Anthropologist Says They Have 2d Class Status— Rising Discontent Noted

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 7—The status of Britain's Negro community of about 60,000 has been the subject of a "preliminary statement" to members of the Anthropological Institute by Dr. Ruth Landes, formerly of Columbia University, who is studying the problem here as Fulbright research scholar.

Dr. Landes said it seemed a rare variation of the usual interracial arrangement in the Americas to learn that in Britain immigrant Negroes were establishing families with native white women and rearing their children in the host community. However, the more she learned the more she became skeptical of the generally accepted British concepts of prejudice, tolerance and acceptance in this matter.

She said the Negro problem in the United States was a sociological reality, distinct and compelling, while in Britain there was no such orientation but there was a great deal of confusion, particularly on the part of the colored immigrant.

Statement by Negro

It was revealed best, she thought, by the statements of the Negroes themselves. One of them summed up the situation by saying:

"Yeah, there's freedom in Britain, but a man don't have a chance. In the States there's Jim Crow sure. Only certain jobs and so on. But he gets any job he goes after. Here the job disappears with a black face. With the Yanks you know where you stand. Here you don't. But you can learn this much. You can have what the Englishman don't want. You can get the room he won't live in, the job he won't take and the woman he throws out."

Dr. Landes said it had taken her months to fathom the underlying problems until she realized there were no "Negroes" and no "colored people" in Britain. The British, she added, did not think that way. They thought of men from Jamaica, from the Gold Coast, from Barbados. A "colored man" was someone the British did not know how to place—like a stowaway.

Inhospitality to Penetration

Dr. Landes said the United Kingdom was composed fundamentally of ancient settled populations, fairly inhospitable to penetration, which included everyone who did not speak English and who was not born on the islands. This, she said, "helped me to understand the British gamut of 'foreigner' ranging from the entirely vulnerable Negro to the powerful American."

She stated that she had found everywhere that the British, especially the English, resented the sight of a black man in company with a white woman. It sometimes made them react violently as though to an outrage. It was as if an alien man was being admitted to a closed society and the woman had violated her social trust.

Dr. Landes said that from recent conversations with Negroes in London she realized a newly awakened awareness and bitterness over "what those persons regarded as the naked exposure of their second class status." She said this was growing with the strained South African situation, the negotiations of the Bamangwato succession, with the removal and exile of Seretse Khama, the tribal chief who married a white woman and the "painful conduct" of the discussions over the proposed Central African federation.

More Than Skin Deep

Even in Britain, a Negro can't act like a white man and get away with it, a visiting American woman researcher reported last week to the Royal Anthropological Institute in London.

Dr. Ruth Landes, a Fulbright scholar from Columbia University, said the more she studied the problem, the more skeptical she became of the popular British boast that there is no color line for Britain's 60,000 Negroes, most of them colonial immigrants. She quoted one of them:

"Yeah, there's freedom in Britain, but a man don't have a chance. In the States there's Jim Crow, sure. Only certain jobs and so on. But he [the Negro] gets any job he goes after. Here the job disappears with a black face. With the Yanks you know where you stand. Here you don't. But you can learn this much: You can have what the Englishman don't want. You can get the room he won't live in, the job he won't take, and the woman he throws out."

Reds Seem Intent to Neutralize Western Europe for Domination

Eventual War Seen, With Only Holding Action for Present

By William L. Ryan
Associated Press Foreign News Analyst

BERLIN.—"After all," said the diplomat, pushing his chair away from his desk, "here is what the cold war is all about."

He picked up a ruler and pointed it at the map of Germany in the heart of Europe.

"If and when the Russians are ready for war, we will know it here first," he went on. "But it will not be in 1952. The Russians aren't ready and Stalin can wait.

"We will know a year in advance. Right now we know that their communications and transport are in no shape to start a war. We know they lack faith in their satellite armies and populations. We know they would need large numbers of troops to hold what they have now. We know they lack the technical and economic resources on a scale permitting war. We know they are intent on maintaining the status quo in the west while they go about their business in the east."

Long-Range Holding Action.

Many Western diplomats agree with this assessment. Some think the war will come eventually, but most express the belief that what is going on today is a long-range holding action.

The consensus here, at the edge of the smoldering volcano, appears to be the Soviet Union is intent now upon holding whatever it can in the west, protecting its western flank, while consolidating and pushing forward in the Orient.

Thus, goes the reasoning, the entire program in Europe today appears to be aimed at paralyzing the Western Europeans' will to resist—to render Western Europe impotent and neutral. It seems as if Moscow were convinced that with Europe neutralized, the continent must inevitably come under the Kremlin's domination.

If war comes, the Communists are ready with their own underground armies, their hard core fanatics, their fifth columns ready to spring into action at the moment the Kremlin gives the signal.

Resistance to U. S. Urged.

But meanwhile, the Communists bend every effort toward what they call "national resistance" to the United States, to bog down Western European defense efforts. They appeal to the self-interest of Western European businessmen to turn their backs on the United States. They tell the worker he is being "super-exploited" by the Americans.

In the drive to neutralize Western Europe, the prime target is Germany. There are competent observers in Western Europe who speculate that Stalin would even be prepared to dump the whole East German Communist Party if he could achieve the goal of a German vacuum in the heart of Europe, dominated by the might of Soviet arms in the East and leading the West down the road to enforced neutrality. Economic domination by Moscow would not be too distant a goal.

Stalin now says the time is ripe for talks on unification of Germany. He has let it be known he is willing for Germany to be unified with its own army, sufficient to defend itself. This was a shock to the Communists, long playing on the fear of a rearmed Germany, but it was a strong dose of medicine for West Germany, which wants nothing more than unification without occupation.

Stalin might go even further in his desperate bid to keep a flourishing Western Germany out of the Atlantic defense community. He might even consent to some sort of revision of the German-Polish border.

Reds Milking Poland.

The Poles are expendable. They occupy what formerly was German territory up to the Oder-Niesse line. It is not too far-fetched to image Stalin's throwing a sop to Germany in the form of a revision at the expense of Poland.

Poland already is being milked for the benefit of East Germany. Its produce pours into East Germany to build up that occupied area's industry. That in itself is a bitter pill for the Poles to swallow, but they have swallowed it. Under complete Soviet domination, they would swallow much more.

The Communist Party is weak, relatively, in West Germany. Stalin has much to gain in bypassing it in an effort to create a German island in central Europe wrenched from the Western community and dominated by the Eastern armies.

If that time should come, Stalin would need all his party discipline to keep Western communists in line. His "unity in action" campaign would have to be stepped up considerably. Whatever Moscow did would have to be pictured simply as a means of averting war. The Communist press in the West already is playing heavily on the theme of getting together to "prevent war and get rid of American domination."

Stalin's Eye on Ruhr.

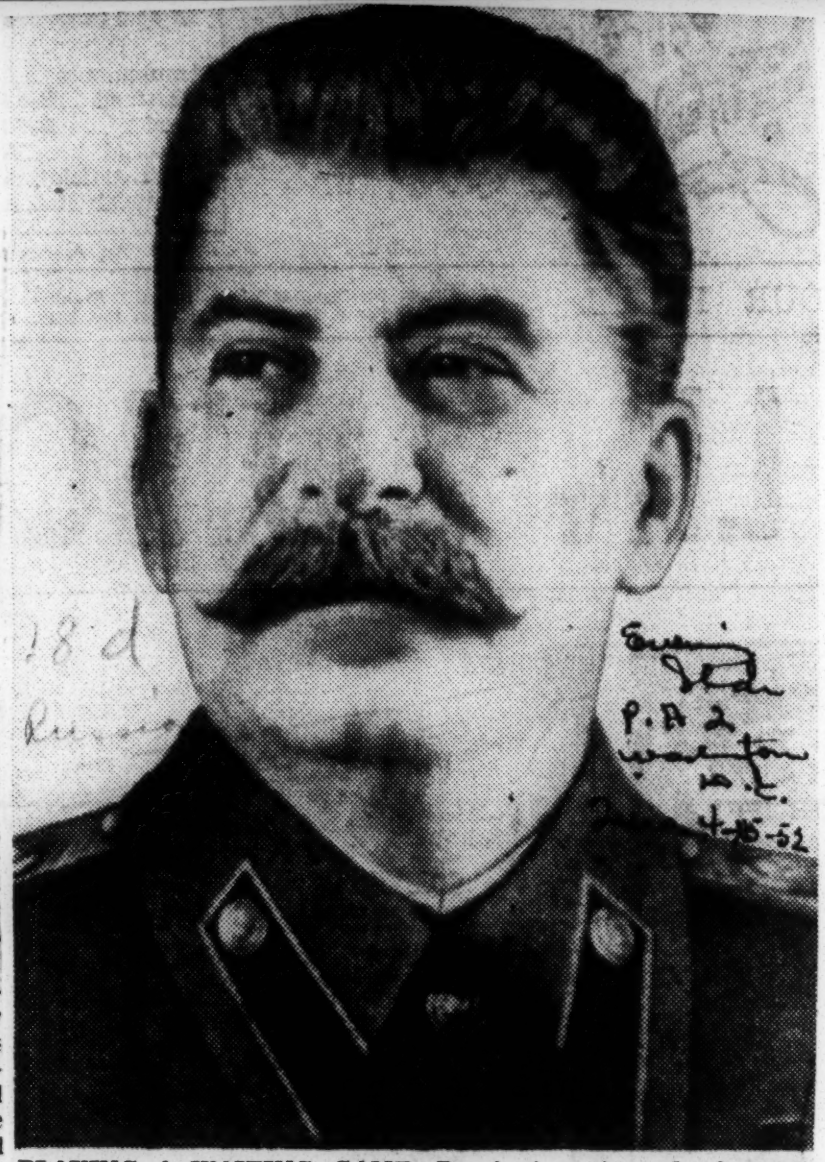
But the prizes would be great. Stalin unquestionably dreams of wresting from the Americans and British the domination of the great Ruhr Valley with its mighty military potential. The Ruhr, coupled with the potential of Silesia and dominated by the Red Army, could mean the complete economic and military domination of Europe.

In May the three Western powers meet with Western Germany to sign a peace contract. This would finalize the split of Germany into two parts. It would presage a Western Germany, able to flourish economically, fitted into the Western defense scheme.

That is the last thing Moscow wants. But Moscow remembers other times when the Germans were willing to make deals at the moments when they thought Germany would reap the most benefit, and the devil take the hindmost. Possibly Moscow banks on the theorem that the Germans haven't changed.

How Soviet Union Pushes Cold War

Mr. Ryan has traveled from Belgrade to Helsinki in a two-month tour of Europe tapping sources of information at the edges of the iron curtain. This is the first of four articles in which he appraises the status of the cold war in Europe and brings out how the Soviet Union is pushing its campaign.



PLAYING A WAITING GAME—Russia is not ready for war and Prime Minister Stalin is patiently improving the Soviet situation while he waits, says William L. Ryan, Associated Press foreign news analyst, in the accompanying article. Mr. Ryan, who skirted the Iron Curtain in a two-month tour of Europe, says Russia is trying to neutralize Western Europe and hold there while pushing forward in the Orient. —AP Photo.

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Report From Rome:

The Italians don't like the word "Negro," or its Italian equivalent, which is spelled the same way. "It's not a good word," any Italian will tell you: "It's a word of condescension, a word which carries the connotation of savagery."

The Italians, unlike other Europeans, love and respect nearly everything American . . . They are particularly fond of Negro Americans, whom they consider exotic. Any Negro woman will almost literally create a crowd . . . The Italians love jazz, of the New Orleans variety, and have opened several clubs in Rome frequented almost exclusively by Italians.

Italian jazz singers imitate Louis Armstrong, Sidney Bechet and Jelly Roll Morton (a few are disciples of Bunk Johnson). Biggest night club in Rome is La Roma, where New Orleans jazz is played nightly . . . Italians also love to dance to, of all things, Negro spirituals. Favorites at nearly all house parties are records of the Golden Gate Quartet, which the Italians consider ideal for jitterbugging.

* * *

THE CHARM of Paris is its atmosphere, the rare, cosmopolitan spirit . . . the spirit of surging life . . . one feels in the streets. The charm of Rome is its fantastic physical beauty, its peace, and the odd existence of ruins of the old world side by side with the modern apartments of the new.

Women — particularly American women—are apt, however, to be annoyed by the Italian attitude toward women. If you go to Rome, do not wear slacks . . . that is, if you do not want to be hissed at on the streets. (Italians think slacks are immoral.) . . . Also, women are not expected to visit the few after-hours clubs, or indeed, even to be on the streets after 10 o'clock each night. Even if escorted by a man, any woman on the street after this hour is likely to be stared at with hostility.

Any woman who dares, however, to go out after hours alone is, almost officially, considered fair game for all the wolves of Rome . . . and nearly all the Romans, in this respect, are wolves!

* * *

THERE ARE few Negroes in Rome; but those who are there are working hard, and creating names for themselves. You've heard, already, of some; you'll be hearing, soon, about the others.

There is William Demby, a young graduate of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. Some years ago, Demby wrote a novel called "Beetlecreek." He was in Italy during the war, and went back afterwards, worked hard, made contacts, became a friend of Roberto Rossellini, the director, who married Ingrid Bergman. Demby got a job with Rossellini, as dialogue director of the new film starring Ingrid Bergman, "Europe, 1951." Though its unofficial, Demby is probably the first Negro dialogue director in the history of the film business . . . Demby is currently working on a new novel, and is getting ready to marry Lucia Drudi, one of Italy's leading young poetesses.

Richard Gibson is another of the Negro writers in Rome. A native of Philadelphia, Pa., he was graduated from Kenyon College, and has written stories and articles for the Kenyon Review, the Hudson Review and other journals. Last year, while at Yaddo in Saratoga Springs, Gibson won a Whitney Fellowship which enabled him to come to Rome and get to work on a novel, "Mirror for Magistrates," which has been purchased by Random House, and will be published soon. A short story of his, "Burial of the Baby," will appear soon in the Kenyon Review, and has been translated into Italian by Giuseppe Berto, author of "The Sky Is Red." . . . Gibson's working on a new novel, "The First Love of Sylvester Ney."

Ulysses Kay is a man you've all heard about, at least indirectly. A musician, he composed the music for the outstanding film, "The Quiet One." When Dean Dixon, the Negro conductor, was in Italy last month, he performed the latest symphonic work by Kay at the Turin Music Festival . . . The Kays will return to the States this summer with their baby, Virginia, who was born in Rome.

Living in the American Academy in Rome is John Rodin, a Negro sculptor, who won the Prix de Rome last year. After visiting Cairo and Greece, he has settled down in the ancient city to get to work . . . Ben Johnson, a young writer, also from Fisk University, has gained a reputation throughout publishing circles as one of the finest translators in the business. He has been approached, within the past month, by Mary Louis Aswell of Farrar, Straus and Young, Inc., of New York, and the New American Library, to do translations for their organizations. His wife, Carline, is a Haitian.

Negroes Find Freedom In Britain, But Say They Don't Have A Chance

Jobs Disappear With Black Face

Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal

London, May 8—The status of Britian's Negro community of about 60,000 was the subject of a report to the Anthropological Institute by Dr. Ruth Landes, formerly of Columbia University, who is studying here as a Fulbright research scholar.

Dr. Landes said at first it seemed rare that in Britain immigrant Negroes were establishing families with native white women and rearing their children in the host community. However, the more she learned, the more skeptical she became of the generally accepted British concepts of prejudice, tolerance, and acceptance.

The problem is revealed best, she thought, by statements of the Negroes themselves. One of them summed up the situation by saying:

"Yeah, there's freedom in Britain, but a man doesn't have a chance. In the states there's Jim Crow, sure. Only certain jobs and so on. But he gets any job he goes after. Here the job disappears with a black face.

"With the Yanks you know where you stand. Here you don't. But you can learn this much. You can have what the Englishman doesn't want. You can get the room he won't live in, the job he won't take and the woman he throws out."

'Negro' Is An Unused Term

Dr. Landes said it took her months to fathom the underlying problems until she realized that there are no "Negroes" and no "colored people" in Britain. The British don't think that way; they think of men from Jamaica, from the Gold Coast, and from Barbadoes. A "colored man" is someone the British didn't know how to place—like a stowaway.

She said the United Kingdom is fundamentally composed of ancient settled populations, not very hospitable to outsiders. The outsiders include everyone who does not speak English and who was not born in the islands. Even neighboring folk do not mingle.

This, she said, "helped me understand the British gamut of 'foreigner,' ranging from the entirely vulnerable Negro to the powerful American."

Race Mixing Is Resented

She said she found everywhere that the British resented the sight of a black man with a white woman. It sometimes made them act violently. It was as if an alien man was being admitted to a closed society and the woman had violated her social trust. She was seen as a "Trojan horse."

Dr. Landes said the Englishman's personal and social discipline "was affected primarily by the Negroes' incomprehensible and perhaps theatrical zest and spontaneity." It challenged the English at some vulnerable level, "perhaps that at which their self-discipline could break."

Friendliness of Negro Infectious

She said it was perhaps the Negroes' responsiveness, "so warm and friendly," that entertained English women. One had to keep in mind "that Negro men from everywhere, from Dahomey to New York, take women into their lives much more entirely than most other peoples and have a way of elevating them institutionally."

From recent conversations with Negroes in London she became conscious of their newly awakened bitterness over "what they regarded as the naked exposure of their second-class status."

Dr. Landes concluded:

"The thousands of Negroes in the United Kingdom, whatever their land of birth, are not assisted into an established relationship with the British home society. They belong vaguely, if beautifully, to the Crown Colony —never, unhappily, to the country."

Negroes In Britain Found Facing Prejudice; Rising Discontent Noted

LONDON, England—A former Columbia university anthropologist stated here last week that Britain's Negro community of about 60,000 is one of second class status and confusion.

Speaking before the Anthropological Institute, Dr. Ruth Landes, who is studying the Negro problem here as a Fulbright research scholar, said that it seemed a rare variation of usual interracial patterns to learn that in Britain, immigrant Negroes were establishing families with native white women and rearing their children in the host community.

"However," stated Dr. Landes, "the more I learned the more I became skeptical of the British concept of prejudice."

Dr. Landes further stated that the Negro problem in the United States was a sociological reality, distinct and compelling, while in Britain there was confusion, especially on the part of the Negro.

To further explain this, Dr. Landes quoted one Negro who summed the situation this way:

"Yeah, there's freedom in Britain, but a man don't have a chance. In the States there's Jim Crow. Only certain jobs and so on. But he gets any job he goes after. Here, the job dissappears with a black face. With the Yanks you know where you stand. Here you don't. But you can learn this much: you can have what the Englishman don't want. You can get the room he won't live in, the job he won't take and the woman he throws out."

Dr. Landes said it had taken her months to realize that there were no "Negroes" and no "colored people" in Britain. The British, she added, did not think that way. They thought of men from Jamaica, the Gold Coast and Barbados as someone the British did not know how to place—like a stowaway.

So American Singer Slaps Face Of Russian Soldier Who 'Got So Fres

FRANKFURT, Germany — Because he made "improper advances toward her, Miss Helen Phillips, youthful New York soprano, last week slapped a Russian soldier in the face.

The singer, on a concert tour in Europe, said the incident occurred on a train traveling from the Soviet Zone to West Germany.

"He and his officer came into the compartment and the soldier tried to get fresh with me," she said. "They apparently had been drinking. He tried to get me to talk politics. But I wouldn't, and when he grabbed my glasses and tickled me under the chin, I slapped him good and hard."

The blow stunned him, Miss Phillips added.

The officer then grabbed the soldier and took him out of the compartment. Both got off at the next station, she commented.

The soprano said specifically that the soldier said "Truman is a Fascist and Acheson is a Fascist."

The statuesque Miss Phillips is touring Europe under the auspices of the U.S. High Commission's Speakers and Artists bureau.

She is scheduled to appear in 30 concerts. Last year she appeared in 38 German cities.

Miss Phillips' artistic talents were first discovered in her native St. Louis, Mo., were a white friend of the family became interested in her.

Her white benefactor interceded in her behalf and sent her to New York under the guidance of Miss Helen Traubel, noted singer of the Metropolitan Opera.

Negro Soprano Reports Russian Got Fresh and She Slapped Him

By the Associated Press

FRANKFURT, Germany, April 16.—Helen Phillips, American Negro soprano, said today that she slapped the face of a Russian soldier "for protection" while on a train in the Soviet zone of Austria.

She said she was returning to West Germany from a concert tour in Austria last week when the incident occurred.

"He and his officer came into the compartment and the soldier tried to get fresh with me," she said in an interview.

"He tried to get me to talk politics with him," she said, "but I wouldn't, and when he grabbed my glasses and tickled me under the chin, I slapped him good and hard."

"That stunned him," she said.

Then, she said, the Soviet officer grabbed the soldier and took him out of the compartment. Both got off at the next station.

She said the soldier used a German passenger in the compartment as his interpreter.

"The soldier said, 'Truman is a Fascist and Acheson is a Fascist but I told him that I wouldn't discuss politics," she said.

She said the Russians "apparently had been drinking."

No official protest was made, she said, but she reported the incident to High Commission officials here.

Miss Phillips, who lives in New York, is in West Germany for a series of 30 concerts under the auspices of the United States High Commission's Speakers and Artists' Bureau.

Last year she made a tour of 38 German cities.

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U. S. FIRST TO RATIFY WEST GERMAN PACTS APPROVING IT AS ALLY

Agreements Not Effective Till OK-ed By Other Nations In Free Europe

CONGRESS HOLDS STRINGS

Retains Right To Pass On Any More Troop Shipments—Former Enemy Being Brought Back Into Family

By WILMOT HERCHER
Associated Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, July 1. — The Senate Tuesday overwhelmingly ratified peace agreements bringing West Germany as an armed ally into the free world's mutual defense organization.

The United States thus became the first nation to approve the documents, hailed by sponsors as ushering in a new era of European co-operation.

Others Must Ratify

The agreements do not became effective until ratified by parliaments of the other nations involved, including West Germany—a process sure to spark stormy debate and one that could consume many more months.

One agreement, between the United States, Britain, France and West Germany, ends the Allied occupation of West Germany and returns the federal republic of Germany to the family of nations as an almost equal member.

The Senate approved this pact, 77 to 5, more than seven years after the downfall of Adolf Hitler's Nazi German regime in World War II in May, 1945.

A second document in the network of pacts signed in Europe last month would create a European Defense Community with a single army of units from France, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg.

The Senate was not called upon to ratify the EDC contract, but it approved an agreement tieing EDC—and thus West Germany—to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The effect is for the United States and 13 other NATO members to extend their mutual defense guarantee to West Germany. The Germans in turn agree to help defend NATO members from attack.

The vote on this move was 72 to 5.

Approved After Long Debate

Approval came after day-long debate in which Chairman Tom Connally (D., Texas) of the Foreign Relations Committee urged approval of what he called a move toward European unity unparalleled in history.

Senator Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) urged "resounding" bipartisan approval so Russian propaganda could not say the United States was divided. He said rejection would amount to "recklessly issuing an invitation to Russia to take over all of Germany."

Senator Bourke Hickenlooper (R., Iowa) said ratification means "we're tied up in a European entanglement for 50 years — we've hooked ourselves for 50 years." He didn't vote against the agreements but said "I think we ought to realize what we are doing."

Senator Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.), opposing ratification, questioned whether the United States was getting involved in pacts "that must be expiated by holy young American blood" in some future war.

Several senators expressed doubts of ratification by other nations and said the United States should wait to see what other countries do. President Truman had urged the Senate to act quickly to spur approval abroad.

'Interpretation' Included

Before approving the peace contract, the Senate accepted by voice vote an "interpretation" sponsored by Hickenlooper. The interpretation says any "military implementation" of the agreement must be approved by Congress. This means the pact does not increase the President's power to send troops to Europe.

The Iowa senator said he meants to make sure that lawmakers must approve sending of further troops, goods or services to Europe. Connally told the Senate he doesn't think the legal effect of the interpretation will amount to very much.

Education Of Germany's Brown Babies Is Studied

MUNICH, Germany—Germany's brown babies, left behind by U.S. colored troops, are posing a pressing problem this fall as many of them, now school age, are entering public schools here.

Between 600 and 700 of the 3,093 colored children reported in the West German Federal Republic are now old enough to start their childhood education.

Educational authorities and persons concerned with social welfare problems have been studying how the colored youngsters should be treated, and confort to work out a method which will give them "a real sense of belonging" in the community.

Equal Treatment Urged

The outstanding emphasis in the discussions has been that the children should be treated exactly as are other members of the community.

The Bavarian Ministry of Eduration, in its instructions to school authorities on the subject declares that there shall be no segregation and discrimination but that everything must be done to integrate the colored children with others.

The idea that they might be segregated from the rest and placed in separate classes or in special children's homes or similar institutions is condemned by all educationalists on the ground that such a policy would make them children "apart," and only help to strengthen a feeling of inferiority.

The World Brotherhood for Christian and Jewish Cooperation, in a working conference of 50 teachers and youth leaders in August, drew up an 18-point resolution that among other things appealed to the United Nations to make an addition to the Geneva Convention, in which the legal status of children of members of the military forces, occupation powers and of other nations should be established nationally.

Legal equality, under the United National Charter, was also urged.

SEGREGATION OF GERMANY'S BROWN BABIES IS "VERBOTEN" BY DECREE OF GOVERNMENT

Innocent Youngsters Will Attend School System Without Any Distinction as to Race

3,098 INFANTS AFTERMATH OF WAR

MUNICH, Germany — (ANP) — Segregation of "brown babies" in German public schools is "verboten" by decree. There will be no jimcrow by order of the Bavarian Ministry of Education.

The question of what to do about the brown babies—they are the offspring of American Negro soldiers during World War II and white German women—has puzzled German and American authorities here ever since the war ended. The problem is reaching its apex this year and next year because many of the children are now approaching school age.

As long as the youngsters were of pre-school age and stayed at home with their mothers, there was no issue as far as the state was concerned because the parents had them as individual cases. The big new question coming up now was whether or not they should be sent to separate schools from the other German children their age.

In announcing its policy to school authorities, the Bavarian Ministry of Education declared that the brown babies are to be treated just like any other children in the community. There is to be no segregation at any level, nor is there to be any racial discrimination.

Furthermore, the ministry ordered, these colored children shall be neither "hampered" or "pampered" in their daily activities.

Germany (officially the West German Federal Republic) has 3,098 brown babies. Of the total, between 600 and 700 are now of school age.

Various solutions have been offered as to what to do with them in the schools. Such thoughts as this office, both the German population and troops from other nations stationed in Germany could be advised in this connection.

3. Private American and German sources should provide some type of fund to help these youngsters in cases of financial crisis.

Educators denounced these as polities of setting the children apart from the others and bringing on feelings of racial superiority and inferiority.

As far as children of Western Germany are concerned, the color differences have meant nothing. To each other, all of them are just like kids.

With the adults, however, the story is different. Many of them, well grounded in the Nazi teachings of the super race, do believe that the children are inferior. They are proving to be the bigger problem.

A majority of the German people think nothing of the question, but some of them denounce the mothers of such babies.

Several conferences including both Germans and Americans have been held to discuss the whole racial question in connection with the war babies. Basic recommendations of most of these meetings have been as follows:

1. Churches, schools, movies, radio and newspapers should work to enlighten the people and prevent prejudice against the colored children.

2. A national office to handle questions involving the brown babies should be set up. Through

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Panama Canal Zone

PANAMANIANS PROTEST BIAS IN BEER GARDEN WHERE SERVICE TO PEOPLE OF COLOR IS WITHHELD

Manager of Establishment Reprimands Waiter Who Was About to Serve West Indian Party

SPANISH WEEKLY SUPPORTS PLEA FOR DEMOCRACY

PANAMA CITY, R. P. — (ANP) — Contending that they had been denied their civil rights, two Panamanians of West Indian ancestry appealed to the minister of government and justice last week and requested that sanctions be applied to a recreation center here.

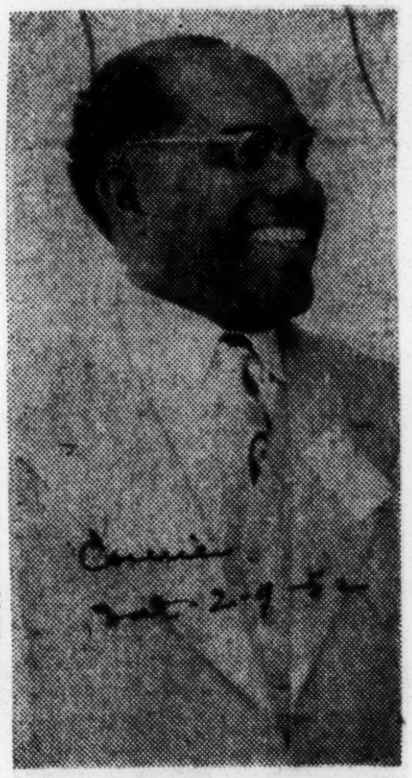
Reginald Callender and Pritchard Aubert denounced the Atlas Beer Garden in Panama City for an act which "constitutes a flagrant disregard of our civil rights and a wanton violation of the national constitution," in denying them service because of their race, when they applied at the Garden Sunday, Jan. 10.

Both Callender and Pritchard, the former an official of Local 900 Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee-CIO, stated in their petition to the minister, that with their wives and a few friends they entered the Garden. This is what they say happened:

"We were seated by one of the waiters who began to take our order . . . when presently the head waiter approached our table to advise that the manager had told him to instruct us that it was against their policy to serve colored people."

The all-Spanish weekly, Mundo Grafico, took up the cudgel on behalf of the protesting citizens and in an editorial scathingly denounced illiberal practices and racial discrimination in public business places.

Specifically naming the Atlas Beer Garden, the editorial appealed to the authorities to "apply some exemplary punishment against the culprits so that these disgraceful abuses may come to an end."



DR. GERVAIS V. HARRY
. . . rebuffed in Panama

18e(1)

U. S. Gov't-Owned Panama Hotel Bars Doctor

By ERNEST J. JAMIESON

PANAMA CITY, R. P. — The American government-owned Washington Hotel on the Atlantic side denied acccommodations to a prominent Panama-born Negro surgeon and his wife last Monday night, a week ago.

Dr. Gervais V. Harry, chief surgeon of the Port Maria Hospital in Jamaica, B. W. I., where he has been practicing since 1933, came to Panama two weeks ago as one of the delegates to the second sectional meeting of the American College of Surgeons, held in the Panama Hotel, here, Jan. 16 to 18.

Wednesday, he disclosed that he had been denied overnight accommodations in the hotel in Colon City, where he had gone on an inspection tour of the Amador Guerrero Hospital with his nurse-wife.

Charles S. Hardy, manager of the hotel, denied the charge of discrimination because of color and asserted that the doctor and his wife could not be accommodated because "no room was prepared for guests because the hotel lacked bed linen," due to the heavy week-end traffic, and all the bed clothes had been sent to the laundry.

Consensus is that the famed surgeon was barred because of his race, though Balboa Heights denied that this was the policy.

When the Harrys appeared in person at the hotel, they were met by an attendant who quickly excused himself for a moment, hustled into another office for consultation with a superior. Receiving his instructions, he returned with a "sorry, but the hotel is filled up right now" response.

Dr. Harry is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

CIO MOVES INTO PANAMA TO AID COLLECTIVE BARGAINING FIGHT

Sat. 9-13-52

Present Canal Governor With 17-Point Program of Workers

DEMAND HIGHER MINIMUM WAGE SCALE

18 e 1)

By A. E. VILLIERS

PANAMA CITY ,R. P.—(ANP)—Moving in to bargain with new Panama Canal Gov. John S. Seybold for "deserved" considerations for local-rate employees in the Panama Canal Company-Government, Local 900 Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee-CIO presented a 17-point program for study of the executive.

The program which calls for the elimination of the Panama Canal's Caribbean wage scale for local-rate or Negro workers and a "substantial" wage increase, among other things, was submitted August 26 during a three-hour conference with Canal Company officials at Balboa Heights.

The committee representing Local 900 also urged replacing the terms, "local rate" and "U.S. rate," with "civilian employees of the Panama Canal Company-Government" and the establishment of a higher minimum wage.

Attending for the union wee: International CIO representative Ed Welsh, Union President Edward A. Gaskin, Vice Presidents Harold W. Rerrie and Frank Thompson, Secretaries Robert T. Ellis and Erald Durant; Organizer William C. Sinclair and Joscelyn Byrnes.

Gov. Seybold, Lt. Gov. Harry O. Paxton and Personnel Director Edward A. Doolan attended for the Canal administration.

The Union announced after the conference that Gov. Seybold promised the union an early reply to its demands, while Canal administration issued no comment concerning the meeting. The union listed the points raised at the conference as follows:

Sat 9-13-52

1. The repudiation of the Caribbean Wage Scale both in theory and in practice.

2. A substantial wage increase for all local rate employees.

3. Establishment of a higher minimum wage.

4. Extension of within-grade steps to "G."

5. Longevity increases to employees with fixed maximums who have rendered 10 years of service.

6. Equal pay for equal work where comparable job performance prevails.

7. Expansion of job opportunities for local rate employees.

8. Extension of Apprenticeship Training Program to include the local rate community.

9. Discard use of the terms local rate and US-rate. Substitute civilian employees of Panama Canal Company-Government.

10. Part-time and WAE employment trend and practices.

11. The rise in number of force reduction.

12. Status of Retirement System plans.

13. Recognition of construction service of local rate employees.

14. Segregation and discrimination.

15. Problems arising out of high medical tariff.

16. Recommendations regarding local rate housing projects.

17. Problems arising out of increased tuition rates.

Panama Hotel Biased, Jamaica Surgeon Says

COLON, R.P.—(ANP)—The "no room" sign at the Washington Hotel here was brought out Monday and placed before a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons and his wife as they sought to obtain overnight accommodations at the American Government-operated hotel.

Dr. Gervais V. Harry, chief surgeon of the Port Maria St. Mary, Jamaica, BWI, hospital, where he has been practicing for nearly 20 years, charged the hotel with rank discrimination because of his race and color. This was denied by Charles S. Hardy, manager.

Canal Zone Workers Complain Against Officer

BALBOA, C. Z. (ANP) — A white Canal Zone policeman, identified as No. 94, is the center of the first complaint by Panamanian Negroes to be brought before recently arrival Canal Zone Gov. John S. Seybold.

Twenty-four Panamanian-employees of the Marine Division, Balboa, known as Canal seamen, have charged Policeman No. 94 of obvious antagonism, it was disclosed this week.

In a letter forwarded to the governor, June 20, the seamen declared that they were bringing to his attention "a situation which is working considerable hardship upon us and which is not in keeping with the democratic precepts of the government represents on the Canal Zone."

The man complained that Policeman No. 94, who keeps duty in the Balboa dock area, "loses no occasion to approach us in a hostile manner and chase" them away while they await legitimate assignments for boats to take through the canal.

He Doesn't Like Dark Skins

American Fined $10 in Panama For Protests Against Negroes

By A. E. VILLIERS

CHANGUINOLA, Bocas del Toro, R. P.—(ANP)—For implying that four Panamanian school teachers' dark skins should exclude them from a railroad car as "employes in the first category," an American superintendent of the Chiriqui Land Company was fined $10 in Police Court last week.

Irad Hubbard, white superintendent, allegedly entered a special car attached to the passenger train which had been on the regular run to Almirante when he observed four teachers sitting in the special car.

As he entered with his wife, he asked a police officer who rides the trains, the reason for the women being there. The officer said that as teachers in the employ of the Panamanian Government, they were on government mission to attend a conference in Almirante.

Teachers Enida de Olmos, Colina Gonzalez de Machuca, Ana de Cubilla and Dolores Morris, told a Panamanian police judge later that they were insulted in Hubbard's remark that they should not have been accommodated because the car was reserved for "employes of the first category."

Chiriquilanco officials to whom the complaint was first carried, were said to have voiced their disapproval of the subordinate's attitude to take punitive action. The case was brought to the attention of the judicial authority when the public brought pressure on the teachers to file formal complaint.

Colored Legislator Receives Credentials In Panama

PANAMA CITY, R. P. (ANP) —Alfredo Cragwell, the first Deputy to the Panama National Assembly to be elected from the largest minority group, received his credentials as a law maker last week.

Of at least three Negroes running for election for an Assembly seat in the elections of May 11, Cragwell was the only successful candidate. He campaigned on the Red Flag Liberal ticket and mustered about 7,500 votes.

Don Alfredo is no stranger to the marble halls of the legislature. Elected in 1948 as an alternate deputy, he served a brief period in the legislature last year.

Back From Brazil After 25 Years In Rio

In Washington's Union Station Mrs. Mary E. Lewis of 231 O St., NW, welcomes back to D.C her sister-in-law and brother, Mrs. Carrie Washington Lambert and Raleigh Lambert of Rio de Janeiro, who have just returned to this country on a three-months vacation. The Lam berts have lived for the past 25 years in Brazil where Mr. Lambert, a native of Washington, is employed by the Brazil Telephone Company. Other relatives looking on are, from left: G. C. Lambert, Mrs. E. Tyler, and Edward Lewis, husband of Mrs. Lewis.

Capitalite Has Spent 25 Years In Brazil

WASHINGTON

Back in Washington this week after a 25-year absence, Raleigh Lambert said on Tuesday that he likes the looks of his home town.

He left this country a quarter of a centruy ago "for adventure" in Brazil. He found not only adventure, but romance and a steady job and has been living in Rio de Janeiro ever since.

The SS Uruguay brought Mr. Lambert and his wife, the former Carrie E. Washington of Chicago, back to the U.S. on Jan. 7 for a three-months' vacation.

To Visit Chicago Next

They stopped briefly in New York City and White Plains, N.Y., before traveling by train to Washington where relatives met them in Union Station and took them to the home of Mr. Lambert's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Lewis of 231 O Street, NW.

After visiting the Lewises they planned to go to Chicago Tuesday night, to see Mrs. Lambert's relaties. Then they want to see some more of the U.S. before returning to Rio in April.

Graduate of Dunbar

Born in the Nation's Capital, Mr. Lambert is the son of the late Thornton E. Lambert who owned a store in nearby Virginia. His sister is Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler, a resident of Northeast Washington.

A graduate of Dunbar High in 1912, Mr. Lambert went to Illinois where he attended Crane Junior College and the Uniersity of Illimore of the U.S. before returning nois and became a postal clerk in Chicago.

That "adventurous spirit" caught him after he went on a school-teachers' excursion to Europe. He decided that he would like to see some other foreign places and set off for Brazil.

Fortune favored him, for within a month he had a job as a repairman with the Brazilian Telephone Company where he is presently employed as a telephone technician.

Mrs. Lambert met her husband when they both were students at Crane Junior College. gies lessons in English.

Both said immediately that what they like best about Brazil is the friendliness of the people.

Live With All Races

They live in an apartment house occupied by persons of all races who live together without friction.

Not that there is no race question at all in Brazil, but, said Mr. Lambert "it is different from in the U.S., it doesn't touch you so much, and you don't feel so badly about it."

He added that social distinctions in Brazil are based on money and position rather than wealth, and that there are fewer colored person, with wealth than in the U.S.

Like Clean D.C. Streets

The Lamberts commented on the cleanliness of the streets of Washington, and the orderliness of traffic here.

Brazilians are more lax about traffic regulations and the streets of Rio are not so well kept, they declared.

But, on the other hand, the climate in Rio is much more pleasant, remaining mild fully ten months of the year. This enables the Lamberts to spend much of their leisure time enjoying the beaches of Brazil, one of which is just around the corner from their home.

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South America

White Skinned Jungle Savings Raise Death Toll

NEW YORK—The savage, unapproachable Guaziras, white-skinned red-haired Indians of Venezuela, have once again dealt death and defeat to a party that penetrated their jungle back country, reveals Captain Dod Osborne, famed explorer, in the current issue of Argosy magazine.

These fierce warriors, who have defied all attempts by the Venezuelan government, missionaries and private expeditions to treat them, are the Western Hemisphere's most notorious headhunters.

Last year military party, dispatched in search of a Franciscan priest, who had parachuted into the Guaziaras territoy, discovered a group of 10 headless corpses hanging by the feet on the tribe's frontier, reports the story.

Anthropologists have debated the origin of the Guaziars without agreement. Natives and a few foreigners who have seen them, describe the warriors as tall splendidly bodied men of decidedly white skin with features topped by flaming thatches of long, curly hair.

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Bahamas

Miss Olga Smith, 17, (second from left), who recently was selected "Miss Nassau" in the Bahamas, is greeted by Theresa Hotel Manager William Brown as she arrives in New York for a two week visit. Left is Miss Cora Thompson who is studying designing in New York. Miss Smith is the daughter of Charles Alan Smith, Nassau representative of the North Travel Bureau in Miami.

Cuba's New Ruler Has Colored Mother

President Sent Into Exile; Republic Now Dictatorship

HAVANA, Cuba—Former President Fulgencio Baptista, who in the 1930s rose from a non-commissioned officer in the Army to Cuba's highest post through revolution, last Monday again grasped the reins of government in his own strong hands.

Baptista, who, according to a former personal friend, is what would be known as a colored person in the United States—a person of mixed blood—returned to the driver's seat by executing a revolution against the regime of President Carlos P. Soccarras, who was driven into exile.

Baptista, said to be the son of a dark skinned Cuban woman and a lighter-skinned man, first rose to power in 1933, giving the Presidency to the notorious Ramon Grau San Martin, when he overthrew the deCespedes government.

Helped By U.S. Gold

He remained in power until 1944, with the blessings of the United States Government, which was then prosecuting World War II and was unable to give him the backing necessary to bolster his tyrannical regime.

A new constitution was adopted in Cuba after Baptista fell from power and the underprivileged people of the country were beginning to make headway after the yoke of United States financiers and industrialists was lifted somewhat from the country by well organized and strong labor unions.

Hits At Labor First

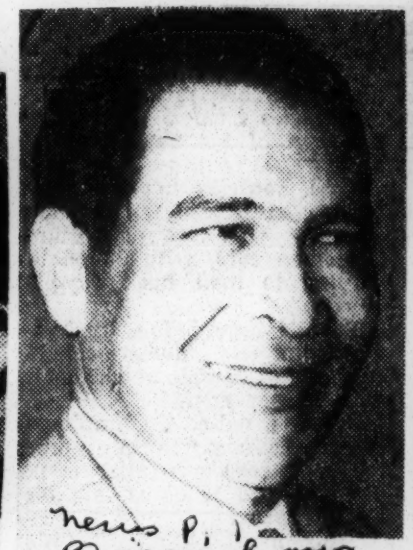
Back in the saddle, the new ruler Tuesday proclaimed himself in charge of "all powers and functions" of both the legislative and executive branches of government. His proclamation said the revolutionary junta — the name applied to his government — has resolved that he assume the "leadership of the State."

His first legal action has been against the unions, which have managed to get wages raised 10 to 20 per cent during 1952 alone. Most Cuban workers are employed by firms owned by U.S. capital. Baptista's statutes included a 45-day suspension of the right to strike.

"Unless something happens," Andrew Tully, Scripps-Howard reporter in Havana said last Wednesday, "Cubans may as well start getting accustomed to living under a dictator again."

Batista Takes Over After Cuban Revolt

Jubilant supporters of Gen. Fulgencio Batista (speaking into mike left (foreground) mill around Cuba's "Strong Man" who took office as Presiden of Cuba at Havana, in a revolution accomplished in a matter of hours. Cubans, accustomed to such stirrings, took this one in stride.



Coming back in power? — Fulgencio Batista was reported today to have seized control of the Cuban government with army backing. (AP wirephoto.)

Cuba Gets Negro Minister of Justice

HAVANA, Cuba — President Fulgencio Batista, strong man of Cuba, has named Dr. Miguel Angel Cespedes Casade, a Negro, as Minister of Justice in his cabinet. General Batista has indicated that other Negro Cubans would be named to high positions in the cabinet. His acts prove his sincerity and friendship toward the Negro population.

President flees palace, two die as bullets fly

BY BEN F. MEYER

HAVANA, March 10 — (AP) — Fulgencio Batista rode back to power today in an army-backed revolt, three months ahead of Cuba's scheduled presidential elections.

President Carlos Prio Socarras fled from his palace, where two men were killed.

Batista told a reporter:

"I was obliged to make a revolution because I had news from the most reliable sources that President Prio, faced with defeat of his candidate in the June 1 elections, was planning a phony revolution for April 15."

Two army tanks and army trucks loaded with soldiers took over the Presidential Palace in the center of Havana. Nearby residents said they saw white flags appear in the palace windows as the troops arrived.

President Prio, accompanied by two army officers and possibly under arrest, left the presidential palace after announcing that Batista had seized control of Camp Columbia, the army's major military base.

A Batista supporter, Lt. Rafael Salas, took over police headquarters. He announced "I am a colonel now" and chief of police. Orders went out to seize some government automobiles.

Batista, as a Cuban "strong man," controlled Cuba for 10 years, between 1933 and 1943. He was a declared presidential candidate in the elections scheduled for June.

* * *

THE ANNOUNCED purpose of the revolt was to suppress corruption and gangsterism, which has been blamed for 30 killings since President Prio took office in 1948. Last August a senator committed suicide to "awaken Cuba against corruption in government." Salas said Cubans were weary of gangsterism and corruption and army forces friendly to Batista had asked him to take over.

Two palace guards were slain by machine-gun fire from a speeding police automobile.

Prio drove away from the palace followed by a busload of soldiers and later two tanks appeared before the building.

APPEARING SAD and under great strain, Prio said up his departure: "We will resist if the people of Cuba support me and the constituted government." This indi-

cated Prio had little hope of saving the day. He said he was going to Camp Columbia, but reporters at the military post did not report his appearance there.

Batista, 51, an army sergeant who led a revolt from Camp Columbia in 1933, was at that military installation, headquarters of the Cuban Army General Staff.

Havana was quiet except for sporadic shooting. Radio stations were forbidden for broadcast news, presumably upon instruction from the police. The Havana Clearing House suspended operations. The police took over the Cuban Telephone Building, but permitted local and long distance calls. Cable companies reported no censorship. The U. S. State Department ordered

Cuba Celebrates 50th Anniversary Of Freedom And Founding Of Republic

HAVANA, Cuba (ANP) — In a riotous display of fireworks, military parades and with thousands of citizens milling about the streets in festive, holiday mood, Cuba last week celebrated the 50th anniversary of winning her freedom from Spain and the founding of the Republic of Cuba.

Grandstands thrown up overnight along the Pasco del Prado as far as the National Capitol where President Batista lives were filled with the happy throngs of varied colors and shades.

They were Cubans, proud of their country, and proud of their people. Black or white, brown or tawny, Cubans quickly tell you, "every one born in Cuba is a Cuban" and they act the part.

Even throngs of Americans latched onto the spirit of the occasion. They were there by the thousands because several conventions meeting there including the Southern Baptists who adjourned their conference in Miami and came to Havana for a final session.

One of the focal points for the group of American Negro physicians and their wives who were touring the Caribbean under the auspices of the National Medical association was the Club Atenas which held a special event celebrating the occasion. The Americans of color were the guests of the Atenas Club, one of the finest private clubs operated by people of Negro descent any where in the world. The ornate three storied building with its marble pillars and its impressive furnishings is located in the downtown section. The owners bought the building in 1933.

Senator Prisciliano B. Piedra, president of the Atenas Club, and its officers, Dr. Miguel Angel Cespedes, Dr. Juan Jeres Villereal, Do Leopoldo Horrego Estuch, Drs. Ana Echogeyen de Canizares, Trig Gaston Baguere and Armdo Guerra, welcomed the guests.

A coloratura soprano sang An elephant patriotic address comprised the program. Dr. Angel Suarez Rocabruno and Pedro Portunda Cala, editor of El Pais, and Eudaldo Gutierrez Paula were immediate hosts. Food, champagne and bacardi were served.

Probably the sentiment they will remember longest, however, was a phrase constantly repeated by Cubans of every hue: "We know no color in Cuba, no matter what his station, everyone is a Cuban."

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Dutch West Indies

DUTCH AGREE TO MORE FREEDOM FOR WEST INDIES

THE HAGUE, the Netherlands, April 30 [Reuters]—The Dutch West Indies will have a large degree of independence under an agreement reached at a conference today.

The conference started April 3 between Holland and its West Indian territories, Surinam, mining territory on the South American mainland, and the oil refining Antilles, consisting of Curacao, Aruba, Bonaire, and St. Eustatius islands.

Under the formula announced today Holland retains responsibility for West Indian defense, foreign affairs, and navigation regulations. Agreement was reached for a Dutch council of ministers to regulate territorial affairs.

Long Neglected

The conference was to draw final plans for West Indian autonomy. These territories long felt neglected, but during World War II they were the only unoccupied part of the Dutch empire. As an important source of oil they grew more confident and increased their demands for freedom.

Dutch possessions [black] in South America and West Indies.

Their status as colonies ended in 1922, and since then they have been granted increasing self government. Under an "interim agreement" which became effective during 1950-51 they gained full control over economic, social, and educational affairs. A popularly elected government was balanced by a Dutch governor.

Indonesia Fouled Up

Today's formula is another step in Holland's program of raising her territories to a partnership. The Dutch East Indies [Indonesia] were granted sovereignty in 1949.

Further negotiations to replace the Netherlands-Indonesia union with a bilateral treaty have snagged on the question of Dutch New Guinea, the Dutch claiming sovereignty, the Indonesians demanding that it be turned over to them.

18e(4) 1952 Haiti

Haitian Educator-A[illegible]r Sparks Move For Women's [illegible] In Haiti

By MARION B. CAMPFIELD

Tell the 100 active members of the 250-strong League Feminine d'Action Sociale of Haiti: "It's a man's world," and you'll find they have some pretty definite ideas on the subject.

This was revealed in Chicago during the visit of Mlle. Marie-Therese Colimon, secretary general of the League.

For about five years, now, this 20 year old organization has carried on a determined and comprehensive campaign to obtain the vote for Haiti's feminine population.

Their efforts have met with stiff opposition and, in some important quarters, out spoken antagonism.

Work On Undaunted

"We've refused to be discouraged or disuaded, though," the visitor asserted through her interpreter, Mrs. Alan Lane, 4628 So. Michigan ave..

Mrs. Lane, with whom Mlle. Colimon spent a month's vacation, is of Haitian descent. She teaches in Chicago's public school system.

The attractive and cultured advocate of woman's suffrage in Haiti speaks very little English. Her fluent French is musical and charmingly modulated.

Disclosing that the Negro republic has remained man's bulwark politically, despite the sympathetic support of the former president, Dumarsais Estime, she is confident that the League's efforts will win favorable recognition.

Action Promised

"We have been promised that some definite action will be taken in our behalf in 1954," she asserted. Her expressive eyes, shadowed by heavy curling lashes, shone.

Estime, she said, initiated many progressive reforms during his administration. Many of these favored women.

The Magloire administration is carrying forward a majority of its predecessor's policies.

However, efforts to obtain the ballot for women have been rebuffed. A major reason, Mlle. Colimon indicated, is due to the high illiteracy ratio prevalent in South American countries.

Qualified For Role

Petite and chic in a handwoven white linen frock—handiwork of native women—with which she wore a tiny sisal straw bonnet of lavender and lavender linen pumps, Mlle. Colimon reluctantly disclosed she is eminently qualified for the position of leadership she holds in women's activities.

A resident of Port-au-Prince, Haiti's capital city, she is co-owner with her sister, Mme. Jean Biosson, of Ecole Boisson, the largest private school there, and serves as director of a staff of 15 teachers.

Five hundred students, many of whom board there, are enrolled at the school.

It was plain to see, though, that the League is her "pet."

In discussing its work and the obstacles confronting the group, the educator-author-playwright said that League Faminine is primarily concerned with seeing to it that women get the vote.

Its functions embrace a much wider scope, however,

Mass Education Aim

"We're keenly interested in educating the masses, Haiti's potential voters," she explained.

One of the major reasons for the resistance with which the League has met is due to the idea that woman is unable to vote intelligently, she feels.

"The prevailing attitude is that Haitian women are not yet ready for a responsible role in government," Mlle. Colimon continued. "It is feared they will be unduly influenced."

An encouraging side of the picture, she revealed, is that the League, in recent years, has received the active support of important personalities in Haitian government.

"We have been promised favorable consideration. Two years doesn't seem too long to wait, is it not so? Among influential Haitians who have befriended the League is Dantas Bellegarde, former diplomatic attache and United Nations aide.

Bellegarde, at one time, wielded a powerful influence in affairs of state. He was outspoken for the League's cause in 1950 when efforts were made at the Commission in Gonvaives to revise the Constitution to include women's right of the ballot.

Although the proposel was defeated then, League Faminine continued—and will continue—its struggle for political recognition. Mlle. Colimon was emphatic.

And, in that calm assertion one detected the uncompromising tenacity of purpose which has kept the organization alive and vital. Still discussing the "bright side" Mlle. Colimon told the program

MLLE. COLIMON

of reform initiated under the Estime.

Estime Sympathetic

In 1949, cognizant of the increasingly important role women were playing in world affairs, he called together a Congress of women from the Americas.

They met to discuss various progressive movements and to suggest programs to advance the status of Haitian women.

A faltering step in that direction was made during 1944 and 1945 under the Lescot regime when a law was passed permitting women to hold public office.

"They could be elected, but they could not vote in the elections," Mlle. Colimon said with an expressive gesture of her well kept hands.

Other Side of Question

The not so bright side the League recognizes and is working to eradicate. "In order to bridge the gap between the upper and peasant classes of women of Haiti must be taught to take their rightful place in our country's society."

Haiti's economic structure rests on the shoulders of the peasant women, the League advocate asserted.

They not only help raise the crops, but women are the sellers and buyers. Man's work is done with the harvesting. "You can see, then, how essential our adult education program is," she added.

Descendent of Emperor

Mlle. Colimon, whose great grandfather was one of Haiti's emperors, was interviewed as she lunched in the Sherman House's Well of the Sea. Her hostess was Mrs. John H. Sengstacke, vice-president and secretary of the Chicago Defender and wife of its editor-publisher.

Modest, almost to the point of shyness about her own accomplishments, she hesitantly revealed with a soft smile that she is intensely interested in drama.

A member of Societe National d'Arts Dramatique, she has written several plays and is the author of a manual on French conversation and of civics and hygiene textbooks.

At present she is working on two psychological novels, and a book of poems recently published has received wide popularity.

A tantalizing smile and flashing eyes satisfied our curiosity about "romance" in her life. In rapid French, which her companion, Mrs. Lane translated, she quoted George Cands:

"I have suffered often; I have made many mistakes, but I have loved intensely." Her eyes were dancing. Next to drama, music and art are other forms of relaxation.

Ecole Biossen, she revealed, grew to its present porportions from nursery school. "My sister and I were beseiged with requests from gratified parents who wanted us to keep their children, year after year."

A product of Haiti's private schools, herself, Mlle. Colimon was an honor pupil of the country's famed educator, Mme. Yvonne Dupe, who recently celebrated 40 years in the teaching profession.

Friendship — Florida's Governor Fuller Warren presents an illuminated scroll, emblematic of friendship, to President Magloire of Haiti. Warren made a special trip to Haiti to make the presentation.

Haiti Moves Forward And Raises Standards

BY GLADYS P. GRAHAM

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Tibor Mende, UNESCO expert, believes that things are looking up in the Marbial Valley region of Haiti where UNESCO and the French speaking Negro Republic are carrying on a pilot project. The experiment, begun some five years ago, is aimed at improving fundamental education to achieve better living standards.

The program, now a part of UNESCO's technical assistance and economic development, has brought in specialists of great value to the nation.

Tibor, who recently visited Marbial Valley during a trip to Central and South American countries on an assignment for UNESCO, has revealed interesting information based on his observaces in Haiti.

The population in the Marbial Valley is close to the 30,000 mark. Most families own or rent three to five acres of land, grow coffee for sale at the Jacmel market.

The terrors of the supernatural world, of voodoo and magic, are still important in the lives of the people of the Valley.

Hope was found to be one of the major needs in this atmosphere of deterioration.

Native craftsmen excel in leather work, tailoring and basketry. However, their main job is on land and gaining an awareness in order to build plans for the future.

The UNESCO experimental station has a primary school and equipment for some 105 pupils, 6-16. A physician holds clinic four times a week, and a dentist receives patients once a week enabling the dwellers of the Marbial Valley to get used to the idea of qualified medical care.

The small stock raising station gives practical demonstrations under expert guidance of better ways of poultry and pig-raising.

Haiti President Has New Cabinet

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti — (ANP) — In a government shake-up last week, President Paul Maglorie appointed a new cabinet which included only two members of the old body.

His entire cabinet had resigned, reportedly to give the president a "free hand" in his reorganization program. The new cabinet members are:

Interior, justice and defense, Paracelse Pelissier; foreign affairs, Albert Etheart; finance and economy, Alexandre Dominique; health and labor, Clement Jumelle; agriculture and commerce, Jules Domond and education and public works Joseph D. Charles.

Jumelle and Domond are holdovers.

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AT HAITIAN NATIONAL PALACE, Mrs. Marjorie Stewart Joyner (right) founder, national supervisor of the United Beauty School Owners and Teachers Association, meets Haiti's President, Paul E. Magloire and his charming wife. Left to right: Venice T. Spraggs, chief, Chicago Defender Washington Bureau who arranged Haitian trip; President Magloire, Mrs. Magloire and Mrs. Joyner.

Truman Greets New Haitian Ambassador

WASHINGTON (NNPA) —. The new Haitian Ambassador, Jacques Leger, presented his credentials to President Truman on Tuesday.

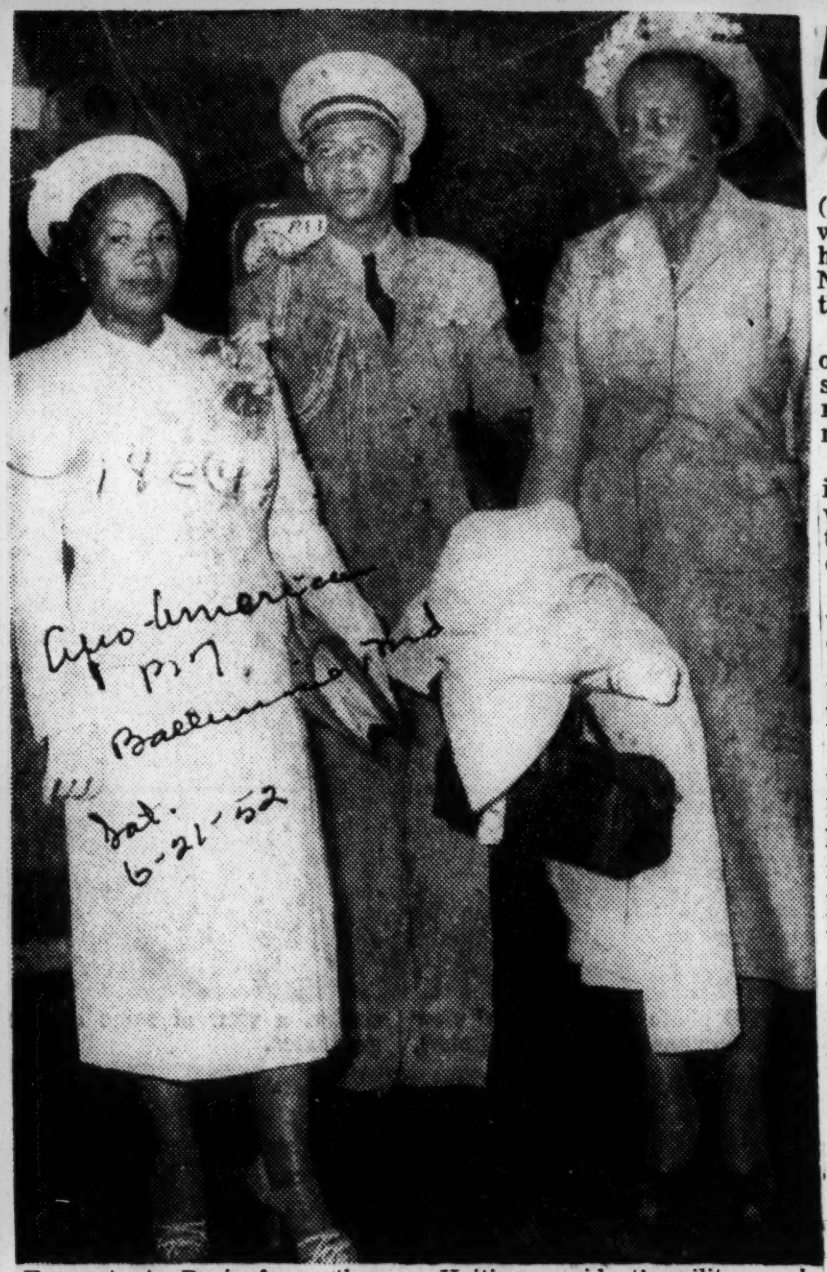
He also gave the President letters of recall of his predecessor, Gustave Laraque, who represented Haiti here during the administration of President Dumarsais Estime, who resigned May 10, 1950, a military junta ruling the country until the election of Col. Paul Magloire. He took office December, 6, 1950.

Accompanied by a representative of the State Department, Mr. Leger and President Truman exchanged remarks upon the presentation of the letter of credence. Mr. Leger was dressed in a double-breasted blue pin striped suit and wore a blue and white dotted necktie.

His visit here last year as Minister of Foreign Affairs of Haiti, Mr. Leger told the President, permits him to prophesy how easy it will be for him "to help knot more closely between our two countries bonds tied by history and strengthened by a mutual desired for security, peace, and economic and social well-being."

The geographic location of Haiti and her fundamental interests "cannot leave her indifferent to the matters of grave international concern of the moment and to their causes," Mr. Leger said.

"The safeguarding of peace cannot be assured if appropriate and quick solutions are not sought for the problems of production and employment, if great nations like the United States do not help to meet the urgent needs of the underdeveloped countries in all parts of the world."



En route to Paris for a three-month vacation, Mrs. Yolette Magloire, left, wife of Haitian president Paul E. Magloire, arrives in Miami recently by Pan American World Airways Clipper. Accompanying her are Capt. Guillaume Pean, chief of the Haitian president's military cabinet and personal aide, center, and Mrs. Marcaisse Prosper, wife of Col. Marcaisse Prosper, chief of the Haitian police. The party made brief stops in Washington and New York before going to Paris.

Africans Attend Celebration Of Haitian 150th Anniversary

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — (ANP) — One of the advantages which natives of the exotic Haiti have over the most peoples of Negro origin is a history of which they can be proud.

That is the consensus of a group of physicians and their wives and some 50 newsmen and women representing both white and Negro newspapers and magazines.

The group is here for the Haitian celebration of the 150th anniversary of Haiti's freedom from the yoke of Napolean Bonaparte, emperor of France.

A highlight of the celebration was the premiere showing of 20th Century Fox's "Lydia Bailey," a motion picture with a Haitian background which was filmed largely here in Port au Prince.

All of the fanfare of a Hollywood premier was put on with klieg lights shining and search lights stabbing the tropical darkness, as Haitians came to meet the stars, Anne Francis and William Marshall.

Marshall is a Gary, Ind. youth who made his screen debut in "Lydia Bailey." He formely was seen on the stage in the role of "De Lawd" in last year's revival of "Green Pastures."

Among the out of country visitors attending the celebration are:

Dr. and Mrs. Will M. Jones, Chicago; Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Mercer, Chicago; Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Jones, New York; Dr. and Mrs. William J. Rucker, Cleveland, O.; Dr. LeRoy Dabbs, St. Louis, Mo.;

Also Dr. Edward C. Mitchell, Chicago; Dr. and Mrs. T. R. Borders, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Mrs. Minnie S. Watson and Mrs. Annie Hightower, Chicago nurses, and Mrs. Hightower's daughter, 11-year-old Barbara Ann; Mrs. Fred Norman, New York; Dave Hepburn, editor of Our World, and Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press.

Jamaica Still Shambles After August Hurricane

KINGSTON, Jamaica—Bishop R. R. Wright of the AME Church, here to hold a conference, reported 22 churches destroyed in last August's storm.

Stories of delegates who had lost everything led the bishop to recess the conference and tour the island with three presiding elders.

One presiding elder reported 437 homes destroyed and his people living in huts made of discarded pieces of wood, tin, bamboo and thatched palms.

Hurricane winds turned some houses upside down, crushed others and scattered timbers over several squares.

One man's farm of 1,000 cocoanut trees has been reduced to 100. To replace the 900 broken trees will take three to five years and, meantime, nearly a million people must receive aid for food, clothing and shelter.

Jamaicans Hit By House Bill

New Immigration Act Reduces Quota

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)—The House passed Friday an ominibus immigration and naturalization bill which will drastically reduce the number of Jamaicans who may enter the United States each year.

The bill was alternately praised by its sponsors for eliminating racial discrimination and denounced by its opponents as perpetuating such discrimination.

A companion bill, sponsored by Sen. Pat McCarran of Nevada chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, is pending in the Senate. Sens. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and Herbert Lehman of New York, Democrats, have introduced another measure which they contend, would humanize present immigration and naturalization laws.

Racism Remains

One of the objections to the bill sponsored in the House by Rep. Francis E. Walter, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, is that it does not change the highly discriminatory provisions of the existing immigration law.

The present law provides that "the descendants of slave immigrants" shall be excluded from any computation of the population of the United States in 1920 for the purpose of determining quotas and quota eligibility.

Celler Leads Attack

Rep. Emanuel Celler led the attack on the provision in the bill aimed at limiting immigration from the British West Indies to 100 persons each year from each colony.

The bill provides that not more than 100 immigrants from the colonies or other dependent areas of mother countries may be charged to the quota of the mother country annually.

This provision is designed to prevent a colony from using up a governing country's quota, which in the case of Great Britian and Northern Ireland is 65,361 immigrants.

PUERTO RICO READY FOR CHARTER VOTE

Constitution Changing U.S. Tie and Bolstering Government Faces Test Tomorrow

SAN JUAN, P. R., March 1 (AP)—Puerto Ricans will decide Monday whether they want more power for their Government, alternately criticized as a "dictatorship" and defended as democratic and progressive.

The island territory in the Caribbean, guided by the United States since the end of the war with Spain in 1898, will hold a referendum on a Constitution recently approved by a Constituent Assembly. It would let Puerto Ricans run their local affairs without interference by the United States. The test also will spotlight the role of Gov. Luis Muñoz Marin, one of the island's most controversial figures.

Carrying out the Governor's view that the island should continue strong ties with the United States, but with more local autonomy, the new Constitution refers to Puerto Rico as a "commonwealth" and "within our union with the United States of America." This means neither statehood nor independence.

At present an act of Congress is the island's charter and the United States can overrule the Puerto Rican Legislature. The new Constitution requires approval by Congress as well as by the Puerto Rican people.

The fate of the Constitution is being decided amid charges that the present island Government is in contrast to democracy on the mainland. Recently demands for an investigation of the "dictatorship" charges were made on the floor of the United States Senate.

Party Dominates Government

Gov. Muñoz Marin strongly denies the charges, as do his supporters in Congress and the Interior Department in Washington.

The Governor, now 54 years old, has been in island politics for thirty years. A powerful orator with wide appeal to island voters, he is the first Governor elected by popular vote. All his predecessors—numbering 150 beginning with Ponce de Leon in 1509—were appointees either of the Spanish Crown or the United States President.

The voters who chose him in 1948 also gave his Popular party a smashing victory. It has seventeen of nineteen seats in the Puerto Rican Senate, thirty-eight of thirty-nine seats in the House, and nearly all seventy-seven Mayoralties. It also won 83 per cent of the votes in the election that chose delegates to the recent Constituent Assembly.

Three groups oppose the Governor in the island. The smallest, the Nationalists, want independence and have resorted to revolution and riot. The Independence party wants the island to become the Republic of Puerto Rico by peaceful means. The Statehood party wants it to become a state of the Union.

In Washington, the first call for an inquiry into the dictatorship charges came from Senator Owen Brewster, Republican of Maine, who told the Senate he had heard that the Governor was applying "political despotism and tyranny under the American flag."

Senator Olin Johnston, Democrat of South Carolina, also voiced concern over "allegations of dictatorship which have been leveled against Gov. Muñoz Marin and his administration." Senator John M. Butler, Republican of Maryland, joined in asking for an investigation. The Senators said the charges were so persistent as to warrant investigation, especially since the American taxpayer footed some of Puerto Rico's bill.

As the Population Grows

Economic hardships lie behind much of the island's controversy. Some disputes have arisen over an industrialization program called "Operation Bootstrap," which offers exemption from United States income taxes, and from local taxes until 1960, to new industries.

Population pressure is a major part of the over-all problem. The island—100 miles long and about 33 wide—had 2,210,703 persons in the 1950 census, an average of 645 to the square mile. This may be compared to Rhode Island's average of 674. To help relieve the population pressure, the Government is encouraging emigration and some 300,000 have gone to New York.

However, under United States health and sanitation programs Puerto Rico has shown a growing rate of population increase and some experts say the population will double in the next twenty-five years.

Sugar and rum have long been the island's two main sources of income. Wages of cane field workers are based on the sugar price, and current rates for an eight-hour day range from about $2.65 for hand labor to $3.40 for operators of mechanical equipment.

Self-Government Charter Approved by Puerto Ricans

San Juan, March 3 (AP)—Puerto Ricans voted overwhelmingly today to ratify their new constitution.

Final returns were:

For the Constitution: 373,418.
Against: 82,473.

The Constitution will enable the people of this United States territory to govern themselves for the first time, under U. S. control.

"The overwhelming vote for the Constitution is a source of great pride for the people of Puerto Rico," Governor Luis Munoz Marin commented. "It will be a source of still greater pride to the continental United States Congress, and our voters are creating a new manner of freedom in the relationship between peoples that have different cultural origins and both have equal democratic rights."

Gilberto Concepcion de Gracia, president of the Independence Party, which opposed the Constitution, said tonight: "I never had any doubt that the constitution would be approved."

Most political circles had expected a large majority of the island's half-million voters to ratify the Constitution. It will go next before the U. S. Congress, where approval is considered virtually certain.

The fiery Independence Party claimed the new charter would

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S. possession.

nsular Laws

he new Constitution abolishes power of the U. S. Congress to al insular laws and takes the er of appointing auditors and eme court justices away from U. S. President.

ie Puerto Rican Governor, ady an elected official, no er will supervise the judiciary no longer will have the power suspen dthe right of habeas pus. He still will be able to oclaim martial law, but the egislature can repeal it. The egislature also can override the overnor's veto.

The preamble of the Constitu- on leaves the way open for a ture vote on making Puerto ico a state in the union if it esires. The U. S. President still s empowered to order U. S. armed forces to the island in case of invasion or rebellion.

Puerto Ricans Ballot Tomorrow on More Freedom From U. S.

By Ben F. Meyer and E. L. Almen
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

PUERTO RICANS will decide tomorrow whether they want more power for their government—alternately blasted as a "dictatorship" and defended as democratic and progressive.

The Spanish-speaking island in the Caribbean has been guided by Uncle Sam's hand ever since it became his ward in 1898 as the spoils of war with Spain.

This sumup by two writers well grounded in Latin America affairs is based on interviews in Puerto Rico, Washington, Miami and New York.

Up for referendum tomorrow is a new constitution recently approved by a constituent assembly. It will let Puerto Ricans run their local affairs without interference by the United States. It will also put the spotlight on Gov. Luis Munoz Marin, one of the most controversial figures the island has ever had.

Dictatorship Charged.

Carrying out Munoz Marin's view that the island should continue strong ties with the United States, but should have more local autonomy, the new constitution refers to Puert Rico as a "commonwealth." This means neither statehood nor independence.

At present an act of Congress is the island's charter and the United States can overrule the Puerto Rican legislature. The new constitution needs approval by Congress as well as the Puerto Rican people to become effective.

The fate of the Constitution is being decided amid charges that the present island government is in strange contrast to democracy in the mainland United States. Recently demands for an investigation of the "dictatorship" charges were made on the floor of the United States Senate.

The governor has guided an intensive industrialization program to raise the low living standards of the overcrowded island.

Probe Demanded in Congress.

Undisputed boss of his party and hence dominant in both legislative and administrative fields, Gov. Munoz Marin long has been accused by political foes of running a one-man government.

In Washington, first call for an inquiry into the dictatorship charges came from Senator Owen Brewster, Republican, of Maine. He told the Senate he had heard that the governor was applying "political depositism and tyranny under the American flag."

Then Senator Olin Johnston, Democrat, of South Carolina, voiced concern over "allegations of dictatorship which have been leveled against Gov. Munoz Marin and his administration."

Senator John M. Butler, Republican, of Maryland, joined in asking for an investigation.

Munoz Marin points out that the new constitution give minorities a better representation in the legislature.

"The new constitution," he said, "also curtail the Governor's power in various ways, makes our judiciary more independent and prevents any packing of the island Supreme Court.

"I sponsored or supported actively all of these provisions. Does that sound like the doings of a dictator?"

Festival Set For Folklore Of Caribbean

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, May 17.—All the glamour and brilliance of a complete Caribbean adventure will be concentrated in San Juan this summer at the initial Caribbean Festival, Aug. 1 to 10, with participating groups of folklore artists and musicians from Guadaloupe, Martinique, Trinidad, Antigua, Curacao, Aruba, Surinam, Haiti, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

The voodoo lore of Haiti, the Tumba music and Bula Waya dance of Curacao, the unique and distinctive choreography of Trinidad will merge with the golden-ornamented costuming of Guadaloupe and the Kawinda band from Surinam at the 10-day festival which will be presented at the University of Puerto Rico auditorium.

Street dances and festive ceremonies will be staged to the reverberating music of Antigua's Brute Force Steel Band which uses instruments made of steel drums, wash tubs and other backyard implements to produce what has been described as the "music of the garbage dumps."

The entire festival program is being sponsored by Waldemar Lee, director of the Puerto Rico Office of Tourism, in association with the University of Puerto Rico, Pro Arte Musical del Puerto Rico, and the Caribbean Tourist Association. They will bring some 200 folklore artists to Puerto Rico for the festival which will include art exhibits, handicraft demonstrations and other art displays.

The Haiti Chant, perhaps the most dramatic and rhythmic of all Caribbean tunes, is produced from bamboo instruments and resonant drums. Artists who have appeared at innumerable performances in Haiti will be among those participating in the Caribbean Festival, Aug. 1 to Aug. 10.

PUERTO RICO SEEN WARRING ON 'WANT'

Island Leader Tells Visiting Labor Officials All Classes Are 'Astir' in the Crusade

By STANLEY LEVEY

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 28—This American outpost of democracy in the Caribbean is carrying on an industrial revolution with a social consciousness, the thirty-fifth annual convention of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials was told here today by Fernando Sierra Berdecia, Commissioner of Labor of Puerto Rico.

He declared before delegates from twenty-three states of the United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands and Canada that his government's objective was to see that progress did not function as "exploitation of the working class."

During the coming week delegates will have an opportunity to see Puerto Rico's industrial program in action. They will inspect new plants brought here by the promise of aboundant labor and tax exemption for expanding companies. They will be told of the gains made by this island and its people in health, education and housing.

Mr. Sierra in his address declared:

"The people of the island of Puerto Rico are astir. They are engaged in a determined and gigantic effort to achieve freedom from want. At all levels of our society, in the best democratic tradition, the people of Puerto Rico are exerting their efforts to lick a problem which on a broader scale is challenging the future of modern man's civilization."

Commissioner Sierra made reference to Puerto Ricos new constitution, which has been approved by a United States House of Representatives committee and is still to be acted favorably by a Senate Committee. He said that Puerto Ricans looked forward eagerly to the day when their status as a commonwealth of the United States would become a matter of law.

The labor Commissioner cited the opening section of the constitution, which says: "we understand that the democratic system of government is one in which the will of the people is the source of public power, the political order is subordinate to the rights of man and the free participation of the citizen in collective decisions is assured."

Mr. Sierra said that the constitution was perhaps unique in the written guarantees it makes to workers. He added that under its provisions, every employe would have the right to choose a job freely and to leave it, while minimum wages, conditions of work, hours, and health and safety also were matters of constitutional law.

Workers, he noted, are assured of the right to organize and bargain collectively through their own union and to strike and picket.

"Just pause for a moment," said Mr. Sierra, "and consider what England for example would have been like if such regulatory and protective labor legislation had been in effect at the time of her industrial revolution. Just think of the social costs and suffering that would have been avoided."

The delegates received greetings from Gov. Luis Monoz Marin, now on his way to the United States. The greetings were presented by Victor Gutierrez Franqui, acting Governor.

Meetings of the association will continue through Friday.

Progress In Public Health Lauded

PORT OF PRINCE, Puerto Rico — (ANP) — Puerto Rico was singled out last week as having made great progress in public health over the last ten years.

In connection with the recent celebration of World Health Day, United States Federal Security Agency administrator, Oscar Ewing, stated that Puerto Rico has used every means within its power to secure a maximum of health for its people in the shortest span of time and at least possible cost.

As illustrations of progress made, Ewing pointed out that in the last 10 years, Puerto Rico's mortality rate has fallen from 18 per 1,000 persons to 10; the life expectancy span has increased from 45 in 1940 to 58 in 1950; infant mortality has been reduced by half; malaria, one of the principal causes of death in 1940 has been virtually eliminated, and deaths from tuberculosis have been out 50 percent.

Puerto Rico Achieves Self-Rule Within United States Of America

SAN JUAN, (Puerto Rico), July 28.—Puerto Rico progressed from territorial status to that of a self-governing commonwealth within the USA last Friday, July 25.

Since 1917 Puerto Ricans have enjoyed full citizenship in the USA.

Now they become self-governing citizens, directing the affairs of their island under a Constitution which they wrote and accepted in a free, popular election.

They took this action under authority granted them by the Congress of the United States, and approval of their constitution by Congress and the US President enabled them to put their own Government into operation.

With a proclamation on Friday by Governor Luis Munoz Marin, the Constitution went into effect and the island became known officially in Spanish as "The Free Associated State of Puerto Rico" and in England as "The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico."

The island will retain many of the political and economic relations with the United States that have existed for many years.

It will continue to be represented here by a Resident Commissioner with voice, but no vote, in the US House of Representatives.

But the US Congress no longer will regulate the internal affairs of the island.

These will be regulated by the Puerto Ricans themselves, under the republican form of government created into their new Constitution.

This constitution fully guarantees the rights of the individual citizen.

Puerto Rico, like the Philippine Islands, was ceded to the United States by Spain at the end of Spanish-American War of 1898.

This fertile island of about 3,400 square miles was first given a civil government, as the first step towards the subsequent granting of full citizen rights to its people.

In 1947, the Puerto Rican people were given the right to elect their own Governor.

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Trinidad

Trinidad's Top Judge Is Negro

Trinidad's new Chief Justice to succeed Sir Cecil Furness-Smith will be a native son, Hon. J. L. M. Perez who only in September, 1950, took office as Attorney General after it had been vacated by Justice Wilcox Wilson.

The new appointment was effective May 1 when Sir Cecil went on pre-retirement leave. Mr. Perez himself is likely to go on long leave before officially taking over.

His elevation to the Chief Justiceship will be a personal triumph for Mr. Perez from the point of view of a most successful legal career, most of which has been spent in the service of the Government and has found him occupying progressively every legal appointment on the establishment of the judiciary since his first tenure of office as magistrate.

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NOW AT THE age of 56 years, he is still active and only awaits the honor of knighthood to become automatic on promotion to office as Chief Justice. Previously, his appointment as Attorney General had earned him the designation of King's Counsel (now changed to Q.C. or Queen's Counsel).

Mr. Perez was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1917, being educated entirely in England from the early age of eight years. He was engaged in private practice for only a brief period before taking up his first appointment in the Service.

While he had moved from Second Puisne Judge to the office of Attorney General, he had several times before acted as First Puisne Judge and even as Chief **service.**

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IN HIS PREFERMENT to the Attorney Generalship and now as Chief Justice, the eminent Trinidadian has in both instances cornered top offices almost exclusively reserved for Englishmen.

The post of Chief Justice carries emoluments of $1,000 per month plus, and that of Attorney General, $900. As Chief Justice he will be higher in status and salary than the Colonial Secretary who normally acts for the Governor during his absence.

Self-Rule In Virgin Islands Still In Doubt

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Whether or not the Virgin Islands has progressed enough in all phases to warrant self-rule, is an impending question before the house of representatives. When they will be granted self-rule is another.

House members considering a bill giving more self-rule to the Virgin Islands last week urged a go-slow policy in that direction.

A House sub-committee, headed by Rep. Bentsen (D., Tex.) is investigating legislative proposals to amend the organic act of the islands by allowing them to elect a governor and a resident commissioner in congress, establish a unicameral (one house) legislature, and allow the islands to retain internal revenue collected there.

The committee to date has gone on record as being in favor of the one house legislature and allowing the islands to keep part of the federal taxes collected there for public improvements, but indicated they are opposed to greater self-government at present.

Bentsen said that he is opposed to the bill as written now, He said:

"It goes too far and requires modification. They are progressing and taking steps toward self-government but it should be progressive. A dose of self-government should be given slowly. They are going thru growing pains there now."

The islands, formerly known as the Danish West Indies, were purchased by the United States, from Denmark for 25 million dollars in 1917. Executive power is now vested in a governor appointed by the President and under supervision of the interior secretary. The municipal councils of St. Thomas, Saint John and of St. Croix cover an area of 133 square miles. They had a population of 26,654 in the 1950 census.

Divide Over Self-Rule For Virgin Islands

By H. E. SMITH

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, SAINT THOMAS, Virgin Islands. —(ANP) — Controversy arose in a U. S. legislative hearing last week to determine whether or not the Virgin Islands would be given more self-government.

More than a dozen witnesses testified on a proposed new act to set up a one chamber legislature, an elected governor, and a legislative representative in Washington.

Comdr. Harry Harmon, retired U.S. navy officer, expressed doubt that the islands have sufficient moral or political responsibility to choose their own governor. Most other witnesses, however, favored the act.

A businessman, De Witt, said he favored most of the changes but advised strongly against any measure which would turn the Islands over to Puerto Rican control.

Many Puerto Ricans engaged in farming operations in St. Croix are proposing that citizens who can read Spanish should be eligible to vote. This would not limit the franchise to citizens able to read and write English, a provision barring hundreds of Puerto Ricans.

Virgin Islanders fear that Puerto Ricans would almost completely dominate St. Croix if they won the vote.

The Virgin Islands, formerly known as the Danish West Indies, were purchased by the United States fron Denmark for $25,000,000 in 1917. The executive power is vested in the governor under supervision of the U. S. secretary of the interior. Gov. Morris De Castro, appointed in 1950, was the first Virgin Islander to hold the position.

Virgin Isles Achievement

Father Of Columnist First Governor Of Isles, Fought Bitter Odds To Help Reduce Poverty

BY DREW PEARSON

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands

ON A MOUNTAIN top looking out over the island-studded Caribbean is a stone bench labeled "Drake's Seat," where Sir Francis Drake is supposed to have sat and watched for pirates and the Spanish fleet in those days long before Diesel-propelled ships, airplanes or such modern detectors as radar.

On that seat, many years ago, my father used to sit when he was the first civil governor of the Virgin Islands, looking out over the Caribbean trying to chart a more prosperous economy from the ruins of abandoned sugar mills and the rum distilleries that were no more.

The problem of prosperity was fairly simple in Francis Drake's day. His fleet merely lurked in the channel between St. Thomas and the British island of Tortola and pounced on Spanish galleons loaded with gold as they started back to Spain. Or, later, British and Danish planters merely imported more African slaves for their sugar fields and reaped a wealth which made that area one of the most prosperous in the world.

But the British fleet which once made these islands wealthy, also contributed to their downfall. When it blockaded France during the Napoleonic wars, Napoleon developed beet sugar. That, plus the end of slavery, plus the purchase of the Virgin Islands from Denmark by Woodrow Wilson in 1917, plus oil-burning vessels which no longer need dock at St. Thomas for coal, left these islands poverty-stricken and hopeless, with the Negro population seething with unrest.

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Branded As A 'Poorhouse,' Islands Yet Won Through

IT WAS AT this point, at the height of the Hoover depression, that my father took over. Herbert Hoover, who appointed him, made one visit to the islands, publicly branded them "an effective poorhouse" and went back to worry about things closer to home. That was in 1931.

The problem of reviving those bankrupt islands eventually broke my father. He left the islands four years later, criticized and reviled. The white plantation owners conspired against him. The Negro politicians lampooned him. He was even accused of stealing four bags of cement.

But sometimes those who are reviled the most eventually are revered the most, and last week I was invited back to St. Thomas to dedicate the first public housing project in these islands. It was named the "Paul M. Pearson Gardens," in father's honor.

I had not been in the islands for 21 years. Frankly, I had not wanted to go there. Though my father was not embittered by the treatment which brought an early end to his life, I was. I had no desire to return.

I was glad, however, that I did. All over the islands are landmarks to the dreams that father dreamed, the dreams he made come true.

St. Thomas, where he laid the groundwork for a new tourist trade, is now teeming with visitors. The old pirates' den — Bluebird Castle — which he bought on behalf of the government and turned into a hotel, is so crowded you can't get in. In his day private enterprise wouldn't gamble on the tourist trade; hence father's move in remodeling Bluebird Castle. But today the enterprising firm of Kessler & Behn has put up the magnificent Virginia Island Hotel, while a dozen others have blossomed forth all over the islands.

* * *

Scoffed At Organization Of New Company

HALF THE POPULATION of St. Croix was unemployed when father took over. The three Danish sugar mills were closed and the Red Cross had sent down from Washington to feed the people.

But last week I saw the factory, run by the Virgin Islands Corporation which he organized, belching smoke and gulping truckloads of sugar cane as fast as they could be hauled in. And I couldn't help remembering, as I watched a giant crane heap sugar cane in the maw of the mill, how the local plantation owners scoffed at father's organization of this cooperative company. Yet doing an excellent job of running it today is the son of the big plantation owner who most opposed it.

* * *

Even Diehards Conceded Good Job Was Done

I STILL found some diehards who wrung their hands over "Pearson policies." They didn't like the fact that he put across universal suffrage in the islands, removed the requirement that only property owners could vote.

A few even deplored the fact that educational standards had risen, that new schools had been built, that father had persuaded Tuskegee, Fisk University, Howard, Hampton and other Negro colleges in the North to grant scholarships to Virgin Islands teachers, most of whom then lacked even high school training.

But even the diehards admitted he had done a good job on such things as the Virgin Islands National Bank and the VI Cooperative, which now sells thousands of straw hats, handbags and native mats annually.

Danish currency and a Danish bank still dominated the finances of the islands when father took over. But after long haggling with the RFC, father finally floated a $150,000 loan to establish an all-American national bank. It took him weeks to persuade the RFC to part with a mere $150,000—perhaps because he didn't know the mink-coat technique. On top of this, he had to sell 25,000 shares of stock locally. This was like pulling teeth. Local business men just did not want to invest in the islands.

Wanted Only To Have Memorial In Men's Hearts

AFTER FATHER left the Virgin Islands in 1935 he became public housing administrator under PWA. That was long before the Taft public housing act, and it took a lot of pioneering to put slum clearance across. In California, for instance, a law banned any help from federal funds for public housing, and father undertook to persuade the Legislature to change the law.

After a month of shuttling between Sacramento and San Francisco, he succeeded. The law was revoked. A few days later father died. A letter he left asked that no marker be placed on his grave. He wanted only to be remembered in the hearts of men. So his ashes were scattered off the Golden Gate.

But today, off the blue waters of the Caribbean, is being erected the Virgin Islands' first public housing project. And I know nothing would have pleased him more than to have these buildings for the humble and the poor named the Paul M. Pearson Gardens, as a memorial to him and the people he tried to help.—©

Virgin Islands Home Rule

A CONGRESSIONAL committee which recently returned from a study of the Administration of the Virgin Islands has recommended that the insular territory be given an increased measure of autonomy, that a one-house legislature be created but that the Governor continue to be appointed by the President.

It seems very likely that these recommendations will be adopted by the Congress and that the Virgin Islands will thereby move considerably closer to home rule.

There are less than 30,000 people in the Virgin Islands (26,665 in 1950) and, like nearby Puerto Rico, they are not self-supporting and therefore lack the qualifications for statehood.

Nevertheless, they have their first native-born Governor and an intelligent, English-speaking and politically alert population which deserves a larger degree of home rule.

Always dependent upon the U. S. Treasury to make ends meet, it is assured that it will be able to pay its way if legislation now pending to return the Virgin Island rum taxes is passed.

New Health Chief For Virgin Islands

ST. THOMAS, C. I. (ANP) — The appointment of Dr. Roy A. Anduze as commissioner of Health for the Virgin Islands and as chief municipal physician for the muncipalities of St. Thomas and St. John, was announced by Gov. Morris F. de Castro last week.

In disclosing the appointment, effective June 1, Gov. de Castro paid tribute to the Howard university graduate, who is one of the several natives of the islands who has won distinction in the field of medicine.

Substantial progress in preventive medicine and public health programs has been made in the islands over the years.

No cases of malaria, formerly epidemic, have been reported for the past 10 years. The last case of typhoid reported was in 1948. Diptheria and scarlet fever are practically unknown. Tuberculosis incidence has been decreased from a high rate and there were no deaths from this disease in the last fiscal year. The maternal infant mortality rate has been reduced.

Virgin Islands Governor Says No Self Rule

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands — Local politicians want the people of these United States islands to elect their own governor, but Gov. Morris F. DeCastro does not and stated so earlier last week.

"The question of an elective governor or self rule for the islanders, should be deferred for some years to come", he told Washington officials. DeCastro, a native of the Islands was appointed by President Truman.

In speeches before 14,000 people of St. Thomas, 12,000 of St. Croix, and 700 of St. John, DeCastro sounded what he termed "a strong call for a better sense of political enlightenment" before trying to elect their own Governor.

DeCastro stated that only when the islands can become self supporting can there be a self-rule government. He believes that this can be accomplished only by the returning of internal revenue taxes as in Puerto Rico."

In 1950 the Interior department, which administers the islands, asked DeCastro for his recommendations. DeCastro recommended that the islands be given a single treasury, a single legislature a the return of Federal taxes.

Propose Legislature For Virgin Islands

WASHINGTON—A House Committee recommended this week that a one-house legislature be created to govern the colored-populated Virgin Islands and that the present system of appointing a governor remain unchanged.

Organic Act

Congress Kills Virgin Isles Bill

NEW YORK—Due to an intelligent but unrelenting agitation carried on by the American Virgin Islands Civic Association against the passage by Congress of Bill H. R. 6923, otherwise known as the Bentsen Bill, to provide a new Organic Act for the Virgin Islands and their people, it was reported withdrawn last Monday, according to an announcement from the association's headquarters at 217 West 125th Street.

The bill, which was intended to give more autonomy or home rule to the native residents, would have actually denied them some of the privileges they now enjoy and place them under the entire jurisdiction and control of Puerto Rico, states Ashley L. Totten, president of the association.

Totten calls homerule bill for Virgin Islands deceptive

NEW YORK — Revised Organic Act (H. R. 6923), submitted last month to the House of Representatives by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, reportedly intended to give the native inhabitants home rule, is deceptive and tricky because it definitely takes away some of the autonomy they have and reduces their status as a subsidiary of Puerto Rico, according to Ashley L. Totten, president of the American Virgin Islands Civic Association, Inc.

If the Bill, as revised by Congressman Lloyd M. Bentsen (D) of Texas, becomes law it will attract thousands of Spanish speaking imigrants who will outnumber the native vote, 10 to one, and cause legislation to be passed in the Spanish language in an American island whose residents speak English, Totten charged.

"Any fact finding body, free from sinister influences, may visit the islands to find that native products are without any market in Puerto Rico or on the mainland but that fruits and vegetables grown in Puerto Rico are admitted into the Virgin Ilands," Totten charged, adding:

The public-owned Virgin Islands Corporation, organized in 1932 to provide jobs for the native inhabitants, has been stripped by Congress of its main source of profit, namely, the manufacture of rum to satisfy mainland whiskey interests, and its officers are warned that if they cannot operate on a profit, with a quota of only 50,000 bags of sugar, they will have to close down."

Dr. Moron Goes To Caribbean As U. S. Spokesman

HAMPTON, Va.— President Alonzo G. Moron of Hampton Institute was acting United States Co-chairman at the Fifth Session of the West Indian Conference held at Montego Bay, Jamaica, a two-weeks conference during the last week of November and the first week of December.

Speaking on behalf of the United States national section of the Carribbean Commission, President Moron made special reference to the success achieved by the Commission's Point IV Housing Experts in demonstrating "the applicability of the aided-self-help principle to the problem of shelter which is critical in many places throughout the area," referring to the West Indies.

"The United States Section earnesly hopes that this principle will be applied increasingly to the economic and social problems of the area," he continued.

To support the program of vocational training for youth in the Caribbean area, President Moron reported that the Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute authorized him to offer five scholarships to students from the Carribbean area.

The five scholaships "with a dollar value of $500 each per year are offered to studcnts from the Caribbean area who have completed their training at the Metropolitan Vocational School in Puerto Rico and who wish to qualify for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Trade Teacher Training," he explained.

The purpose of the Hampton Institute offer is to "increase the number of men and women in the Caribbean area who have the technical skills as well as the academic prestige of a college graduate and who will be added to the faculties of existing vocational training schools or to staff the training centers that are being recommended by the experts who have studied the needs in this area," he pointed out.

THE RECORD ON HAWAII AND CIVIL RIGHTS

Presumably Mr. Truman's annual message to congress will contain the usual recommendations for enactment of what is called the civil rights program. This is a vote catcher directed chiefly at Negroes and secondarily at other racial or religious minorities. Mr. Truman can be expected once again to advance the notion that if only the Democrats win in November, the civil rights program will be adopted in short order.

The promise is flagrantly false. The Democrats have been in control of congress, usually with large majorities, ever since 1933, with the exception of the two years from 1946 to 1948 when the Republicans had a narrow margin. There is much in the civil rights program with which we and many other Republicans do not agree, but it was never Republican opposition which was responsible for the failure of the bills to reach a vote in the senate. The Republicans took little part in the filibustering. In session after session it was led and conducted by Democrats.

The bills for Hawaiian statehood have had an almost identical history. A recent news dispatch from Honolulu put the matter succinctly as follows:

"Polls have shown that most congressmen favor statehood and it is generally conceded that the senate would approve the bill if it ever came to a vote. But this vote has been blocked by the southern bloc which sees the prospective state of Hawaii as a supporter of the Truman civil rights program. There is nothing to indicate any change of heart on the part of the Dixie senators, altho among them are a few friends of Hawaii's cause . . ."

We are not now considering the merits of either the civil rights program or Hawaiian statehood. We are saying that anyone who favors either and votes for a Democratic Presidential candidate in the belief that this is the way to gain the desired end is extremly gullible. The record proves that a Democratic President, no matter how much he pretends to favor these legislative programs, will not crack the whip over the obstructionists in his own party to force the issues to a vote. Of that there can be no slightest doubt.

Hawaii Has No Color Line, Editor Franklin Finds on Visit to Islands

By C. A. FRANKLIN

I promised to talk about color and race in this travelogue. Having been involved in this vexatious problem all my life, I speak as one having authority. If you feel I should have further qualifications, get this: On the boat going to Hawaii I was mistaken for a Hawaiian prince. (Everybody form a line on the right and curtsy to Mrs. Franklin, because if I am a prince, she's a princess.)

We were mistaken for Hawaiians even by natives, which fact gives you a line on the shade of color of the original inhabitants.

Then there are lots of Japanese, about 40 per cent of the population in fact, Chinese, Koreans, Filipinos, and a few others of Asiatic origin, and some Negroes from the mainland to complete the colored contingent of the population. Since this last named is only 4 per cent, all told, I would say there can be only one or two per cent of Negroes in the island.

Most of the Negroes are to be seen on Smith St. That is the locality which the police watch the most for narcotics. It's a reasonable guess that the gathernig into groups there is more the result of occupational kinship than racial. To tell the truth, in the Waikiki district where we lived I did not average seeing a Negro a day. The largest group of them I saw were the red caps and waiters at the international airport.

Saw No Discrimination

In our six-week stay we did not see a single instance of discrimination. I heard of it, a statement that there was discrimination being part of a speech which Sadie Alexander the woman lawyer of Philadelphia, made in an address to the students of the University of Hawaii. No discourtesy intended, but I do not believe she told what she saw. Somebody sold her a bad bill of goods. Not only was there no discrimination shown us but there was 101 per cent of welcome everywhere. I think Sadie must have gotten a page out of one of her homeland speeches mixed in with her notes.

A former CALL foreman, Carl Beckwith, works in the linotype room of the Daily Advertiser. He is unmistakably one of "my people," yet he was chosen by his union to represent it at the International.

A new million and a half dollar hotel was just completed. I had met the doorman on a taxi trip. Seeing me passing one day, he invited me into the hotel and assured me I could make myself as welcome as I pleased without the formality of registering or spending any money.

A Friendly People

The giving of leis is a standard Hawaiian way of expressing friendship. And a kiss goes with each lei. I got my share. Mrs. Frankiln got so many that when we reached the international airport at Los Angeles we were the target of all eyes and were greeted by all who understood what they saw.

Possibly the best evidence on the color question was the word of an 86-year-old great grandmother, who is limited to a wheel chair. She told us she got along nicely because "My neighbors look after me." Her neighbors consisted of Japanese, Portuguese, Hawaiians, Chinese, and Haole. This word "Haole" is pronounced HOWLY and is used to designate a foreigner — one who comes from the mainland — usually a white American. There is no significance for good or bad.

saying what they wished were true. But they do not speak the truth.

James McGiffen, who has charge of the youth activities of the Methodist church in the islands, told me there is one church of his denomination which has 90 Gold Star mothers among its Japanese members.

On the delegation sent from Hawaii to Washington to tell Senator Connally he was a liar was one man whom over here we call a Negro. Over there he is just Mr. So-and-So, a public official of distinction.

It's pretty hard to describe nothing. It has no shape, color, power, and that is what I am trying to convey in the above description of race relations in Hawaii.

Wage Law Helps To Raise Income Of Filipinos

MANILA, Phillippine Islands —U S. inspired minimum wage legislation is fattening pay envelopes all over this republic of many islands, thereby helping to restore and strengthen its war-shattered and unbalanced economy.

However, thousands of firms and farms subject to the legislation are using "all sorts of trickery" to escape paying higher wages. What's more, not much can be done about it because the Philippine Government's enforcement agency is severely handicapped by too little funds and too few inspectators.

That's the report from headquarters here of the Mutual Security Agency—charged by the U. S. Congress with administering funds to the Philippines. The minimum wage law was passed by the Philippine legislation last April 6 as a major condition of U. S. financial aid. American experts who'd studied the Island"s serious economic plight felt an improvement in the pathetically low standard of living of the mass of Filipinos was a first step in building stable economic and political foundations.

Since the law became effective, many thousands of Filinipos forced to live close to the brink of destination have had their wages boosted to the new minimums—4 pesos or $2. daily for Manila and environs; 1.75 pesos not quite 75 cents, a day for agricultural workers.

U. S.. persuasion in favor of the legislation, unprecedented in our international relations, stemmed from a candid report som months earlier by a U. S. team of specialists (the Bell Mission), which was sent to the Philippines at the request of their Chief Executive to consider the country's economic ills and means of correcting them.

The sharply-worded Bell report, released in the fall of 1950, said in part:

"Both industry and agriculture have been very prosperous in the Philippines since the end of the war, but a relatively small amount of the wealth in the world, a condition which has not changed for the better in the last 18 months.

It was in the face of these hard facts, which boiled down to poverty for millions and unbridled wealth in the hands of a few, that the Bell experts urged "prompt enactment" of minimum wage legislation. So important did the U. S. consider this recommendation that it flatly declined to grant money assistance to the struggling young nation with out prior passage of the proposal out passage of the proposed law.

Nevertheless, powerful financial interests, accustomed to profits that would make most U. S. business green with envy, attempted to sabotage the bill when it came before the Philippine Congress. Wealthy plantation owners and sugar central operators worked behind the scenes to kill it, but it finally slid through the legislation hopper.

Although the measure didn't provide enough of a wage boost to make a Filipino worker even moderately comfortably off, many employers promptly declared war on it. Thousands are still fighting it.

A case in the files of MSA Minimum Wage Advisor Ronald D. Stevenson gives some idea of the "shenanigans" to which they resort.

A Chinese-owned restaurant in Manila had 10 employes, five Chinese cooks and waiters and five Filipino cooks and waiters. Since a firm with more than five employes is subject to the minimum wage law the owners quickly looked around for an out.

They found it in the legal code, which recognizes an an owner not only a contributor of money to a firm but also a contributor of labor. Overnight, all five of the Chinese workers became "industrial partners" in the eatery. That left only five employes and put the firm outside the jurisdiction of the wage law.

Another case has fewer comic overtones. The Philippine Wage Administration Service found a firm which was working its employes 12 hours a day and paying less than the prescribed minimums. It brought charges of "underpayment of wages and falsification of records."

Shortly after the case was filed, the firm charged the complaining workers with being "lazy" and tried to fire them. When the WAS moved to the dismissal—illegal under terms of the act—the firm bounced back with a fresh charge. This time it accused the workers of being Huks, or Communist-led insurgents now waging warfare in the Philippines. The charge would be comparable to accusing an American of being a Communist.

That case is still pending.

Stevenson claims it is not all an uncommon for complaining employes to be accused of theivery or to be turned over to military intelligence agents for investigation as "subversives." Most workers, therefore, feel the risk is so great that they cannot be persuaded to testify against their employers.

Other elements which tend to frighten the worker and make more difficult the enforcement process:

1. Should a worker lose his job, he would have a slim chance of finding another. Thousands are already unemployed here.

2. The courts which hear wage charges in many instances are presided over by judges hostile to the new law. Thus, there has not been a single conviction.

An immediate means of improving the situation, Stevenson feels, would be to boost the number of wage investigators to a workable force. That, however, is in the lap of the Philippine Congress, which controls the country's purestings.